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HISTORY
OF
ST. PAUL, MINN.

*WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS*

EDITED BY
GENERAL C. C. ANDREWS

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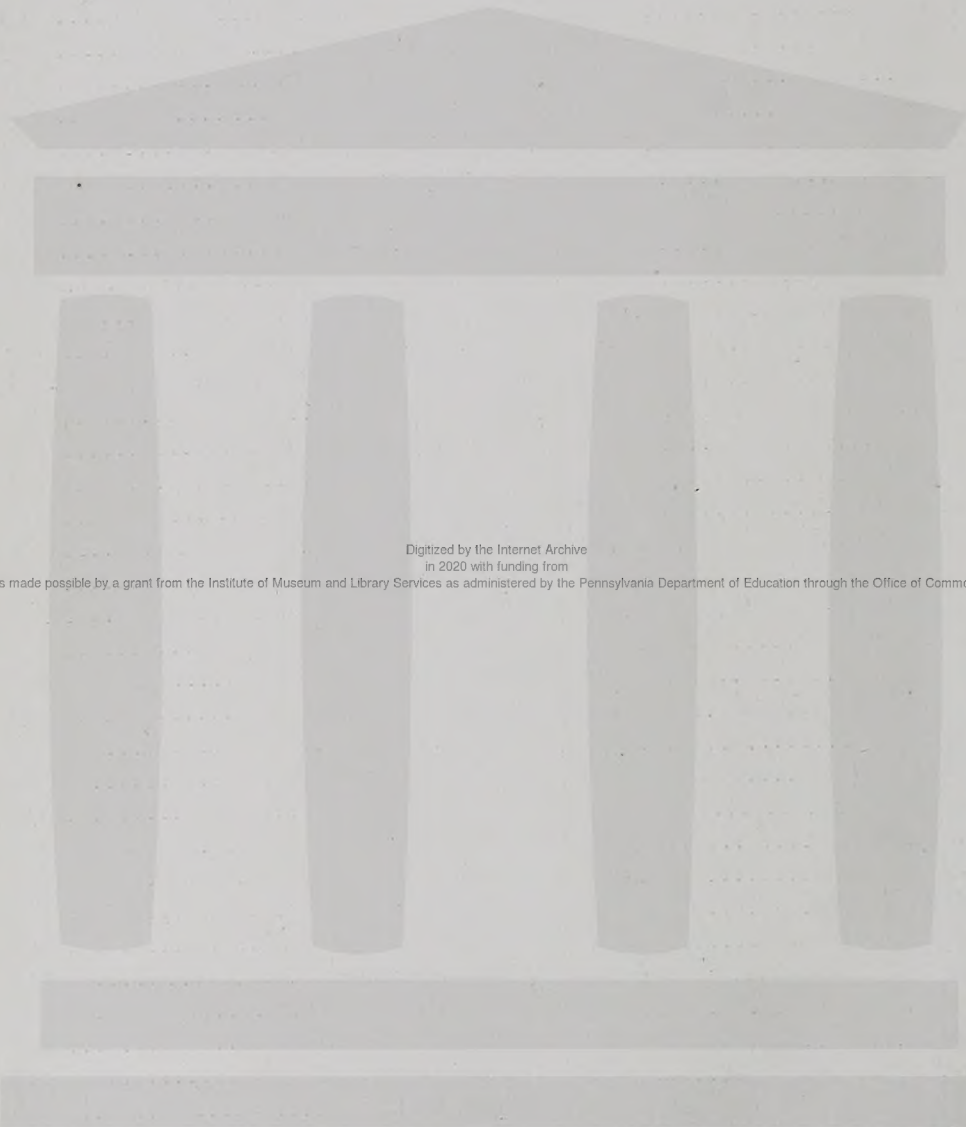
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PREFACE.

IT is not necessary to go back to antiquity to find cities whose separate histories are important. Not to speak of those many modern cities of Europe which are identified with the progress of civilization, there are even some American cities like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, so linked with Colonial and Revolutionary events as to make their histories classic. Even cities as modern as Richmond, Nashville, Vicksburg, and Atlanta, through sieges and battles of the civil war, have had an experience that will ever make them memorable. It is true that a city like St. Paul lacks most of these elements of general interest. Nevertheless it has some claims on public attention. In its early days it was a place which, to many now living in the older communities of our country, seemed about as remote as does Sitka at the present time. Before the names of Kansas and Nebraska had been heard the city of St. Paul was familiar in the American mind as an outpost of civilization in the far off Northwest, and found on the maps just below the Falls of St. Anthony. Steadily growing from year to year by accessions of population from every section of the Union, as well as from foreign climes, and owing its advancement to the courage, energy and public spirit of its citizens as much as to natural causes; forming as it does a prominent gateway of inter-State and international traffic; and being likewise the commercial and political capital of one of the favored and promising States of the Union; why should not the record of its first half century furnish matter of interest and instruction? And surely if such a memorial has interest for the present time, it will have very much more interest and value for the future.

No work is perfect. And the reader must not expect perfection in this volume. Especially ought it to be remembered that it is painstaking research rather than fine writing that constitutes the chief value of such an undertaking.

Instead of searching for faults let the intelligent reader be thankful that so impartial, and, on the whole, so complete a showing of the more important events and interests of the city has been furnished in a single volume.

The first four chapters, comprising the early history of the city, are from the pen of Rev. Edward D. Neill, D.D., a distinguished citizen, whose talent as a writer, and experience as an early settler make his narrative uncommonly interesting and valuable. The chapter on the Bench and Bar is by Hon. Hiram F. Stevens, a gentleman who ranks among the ablest and most efficient of the lawyers of the city. Though concise, his chapter is ample, and certainly written in a generous spirit. The author of the chapter on the Press is J. Fletcher Williams, esq., now and for many years secretary of the State Historical Society, a journalist in the city for a long period in its early days, and a writer of recognized merit.

Chapter V., containing a chronological synopsis of leading events 1854-1888; chapter VI., Official Municipal History; chapter VII., during the War of the Rebellion; chapter XII., Banks and Bankers; chapter XVI., Churches, as well as the biographical sketches, have been written with much care and after patient research by R. I. Holcombe, esq.; chapter IX., on the Medical Profession; chapter X., Trade and Commerce; chapter XIII., Transportation Facilities; chapter XVIII., Hotels, are by O. F. Vedder, esq.; chapter XVII., Oakland Cemetery, is by Richard Marvin, esq., an old and highly esteemed resident of St. Paul.

The hearty thanks of the publishers and of all who have been concerned in the preparation of the volume are due, and are hereby tendered to the many citizens, and especially the "old settlers" who on repeated occasions have kindly answered inquiries and furnished information. Lastly, sincere acknowledgements are tendered to the numerous subscribers to the work, without whose liberal patronage it could never have been undertaken.

And now, if one further word might here be permitted, it should be on St. Paul's future as advanced by public spirit. There are in this city some splendid marks of enterprise, showing what can be accomplished by the united effort and public spirit of a few individuals. What has already been accomplished, however, is a mere foretaste of what is possible. St. Paul has not begun to do its best. With public spirit and united action in fostering legitimate manufactures the men of this city can build here such a seat of industry and wealth as they have never dreamed of.

Nor do we duly estimate the possibilities for trade that may be afforded just within the limits of our own State. As yet the agricultural resources of Minnesota are only a thirtieth part developed, if even that, and forming as they do the basis of our prosperity an influence ought to radiate from here that will promote a more diversified system of agriculture. It was the ambition of Henry IV. of France that every one of his subjects should have a fowl in his pot. It should be the ambition of the city of St. Paul that every farmer in our State should have a good herd of cattle, a good flock of sheep, and money in the bank.

C. C. ANDREWS.

ST. PAUL, MINN., December, 1889.

HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF ST. PAUL.

CHAPTER I.

THE VICINITY OF ST. PAUL DURING THE FRENCH OCCUPATION.

THE vicinity of the site where the city of St. Paul is built was a frequent halting place of the Dakotas, among the Ojibways, or Chippeways, known by a word in their dialect which means enemies, Nadouesscioux, and for brevity called by the French traders Scioux or Sioux. While war and hunting parties rested here it must not be forgotten that there was no permanent Indian village upon either shore of the Mississippi, between the Minnesota and Wisconsin Rivers, until after the treaty of peace in 1783 between Great Britain and the United States of America.

Groseilliers (Grosayyay) and Radisson were the first white men to travel within the region now called Minnesota. By the south shore of Lake Superior they reached Chequamegon Bay, built a trading hut not far from the site of Ashland, Wis., and then, guided by some Huron Indians, visited their retreat on the banks of a lake in Wisconsin, four days distant. Here they first saw some of the Tatanga, Bœuf, or Buffalo band of Sioux, and subsequently visited the Sioux villages in the Mille Lacs district of Minnesota.

Their return to Montreal in August, 1660, with a large amount of furs, and their description of the red stone pipes, peculiar language, and customs of this distant and hitherto unknown tribe created a desire among merchants and public officers to know more of the country. The first mention of the suburbs of St. Paul occurred in a letter of La Salle, written in 1682, and in the travels of the Dutch Franciscan, Louis Hennepin, published the next year at Paris. La Salle in the spring of 1680 sent Michael Ako, or Accault, on a trading ex-

pedition to the Upper Mississippi Valley, and his companions were a voyageur and the Priest Hennepin. Below Lake Pepin they were met by a party of Mille Lacs Sioux, in thirty-three birch bark canoes, going to war with the Miami tribe, but they relinquished their expedition, and went back with Ako and his friends to their villages. Hennepin writes: "Having arrived on the nineteenth day of our navigation, five leagues below St. Anthony's Falls the Indians landed us in a bay, broke our canoe to pieces, and secreted their own in the reeds." The reference is to the "Grand Marais" of the voyageur below the eastern boundary of St. Paul, which marsh, when the Mississippi is high, looks like a bay or lake.

Pierre Le Sueur, with Nicholas Perrot, erected Fort St. Antoine about 1688, at a point six miles above the outlet of Lake Pepin, on the Wisconsin side. Le Sueur had visited the Falls of St. Anthony, and in a document drawn up at this fort in May, 1689, the Man-tan-ton Sioux were said to be living on the banks of the St. Pierre, and farther up to the northeast of the Mississippi were the Meddaywahkantwan, and Sissetoan Sioux.

The first mention of the Minnesota as the Saint Pierre River occurs in the document referred to, and it is probable that it was suggested by the baptismal name of Le Sueur. The trading post near the mouth of the Wisconsin was called in compliment to Nicholas Perrot, Fort St. Nicholas, the St. Croix was named after a Frenchman, and the Minnesota River would appropriately be called St. Pierre, as the Assineboine was subsequently named St. Charles in allusion to the Christian name of Beauharnois, governor of Canada.

Upon the Prairie Island, about nine miles below the mouth of the St. Croix River, Le Sueur in 1695 had built another trading post, and in 1700 he erected an establishment near the Mahkahto or Blue Earth River, a tributary of the Minnesota. In 1703 trade ceased with the Indians on account of their hostility, but it was resumed in 1727 by erecting Fort Beauharnois on the banks of Lake Pepin, opposite Maiden's Rock, near the point now called Frontenac.

Among the last commanders of this post was Pierre Paul Marin and Legardeur De Saint Pierre. When the difficulties between England and France led to war among the colonists of North America, Marin was recalled from the Sioux country and sent with a force of French and Indians to build a stockade upon French Creek, in the northwest part of Pennsylvania, where on the 29th of October, 1753 he died, and a few days later Saint Pierre, who had just arrived from west of Lake Superior, was appointed his successor.

Although there was no longer any regular French trading establishment in the valley of the Upper Mississippi there were irregular unlicensed traders roaming among the Sioux not far from the site of the city of St. Paul. They were men who had been trained as voyageurs, the canoe men who had acted as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the old licensed traders. Mercurial in temperament, ever ready to exclaim, "begone, dull care!" they were

a "jolly set" of fellows in their habits, approximating to the savage. The toils of the day over, they told stories as improbable as those of Munchausen, or danced around the camp-fire, or purchased for a concubine an Indian maiden.

" Worn with the long day's march and the chase of the deer and bison,
Stretched themselves on the ground, and slept where the quivering firelight
Flashed on their swarthy cheeks, and their forms wrapped up in their blankets."

In the morning "when it was yet dark," they would arise, and pushing their light canoes into the water, swiftly glide away "like the shade of a cloud on the prairie," and did not breakfast until the sun was above the horizon, and thus day by day they pursued their course in the land of the beaver and buffalo until the "shades of night began to fall." Among these reckless people there was one who had a trading post not far from the mouth of the Minnesota, and for a long time, stories of his hairbreadth escapes, and "diablerie," were talked over by the traders who followed in his footsteps. His name was Penesha, sometimes written Pinchon or Peneshon. Snelling, in "Tales of the Northwest," mentions that with another he was once employed as a voyageur, and the two suspecting that the trader on the banks of the Minnesota River did not intend to pay them for their services, owing to their bad behavior, rushed into his presence while he was alone, and Penesha holding a pistol to his breast compelled him to write a certificate recommending them as deserving the confidence of all persons engaged in the Indian trade, and competent to take charge of a trading post. Armed with these papers, abandoning their concubines, and stealing a canoe they hurried to Mackinaw, showed the superintendent of the fur trade their recommendation, which led to Penesha's employment as a trader, and his companion's engagement as an interpreter at a good salary.

Grignon in his "Recollections" refers to him. Quarreling with a Sioux, Penesha killed him, took his scalp, and fled to the Ojibways, where he was received as a friend. But in time he was captured by the Sioux, who, full of revenge, prepared to burn him. Realizing his dangerous position he asked as a favor that they would allow him the distance of an arrow shot, and then he chased by all the young men on horseback, who could shoot him to death with their arrows. The proposition was accepted as it would increase their pleasure as well as justify their revenge. But he ran as men only run when life is in danger, and escaped. He never came back to the Sioux country.

Lieutenant James Gorell on the 12th of October, 1761 arrived at Green Bay, with the first detachment of English troops, and at this time Penesha or Penensha was a trader near the mouth of the Minnesota River. Gorell was visited on the 1st of March, 1763 by twelve Sioux warriors, who bore a letter in French from Penesha, and two belts of wampum from their leading chief, who expressed a desire to be at peace and to receive English traders. Lieutenant Gorell was the first Englishman to describe the Sioux. He wrote: "It is certainly the greatest nation of Indians ever yet found. Not above two thousand

of them was ever armed with firearms, the rest depending entirely upon bows and arrows. They can shoot the wildest and largest beasts in the woods, at seventy or one hundred yards distance. They are remarkable for their dancing The nation is always at war with the Chippewas, those who destroyed Mishamakinak. They told me with warmth that if ever the Chippewas or any other Indians wished to obstruct the passage of the traders coming up to send them a belt, and they would come and cut them off from the face of the earth, as all Indians were their slaves or dogs. They then gave me a letter wrote in French, and two belts of wampum from their king, in which he expressed great joy in hearing of there being English at this post. The letter was written by a French trader whom I had allowed to go among them last fall with a promise of his behaving well, which he did better than any Canadian I ever knew. With regard to traders, I told them I could not allow any to go among them as I understood they lay out of the government of Canada." At that time the Minnesota Valley was within the Spanish jurisdiction. On the 19th of June, 1763, Penesha, who wrote the letter brought by the Sioux, arrived at Green Bay.

CHAPTER II.

BRITISH TRADERS IN MINNESOTA.

WHEN Pierre Paul, the *Sieur De Marin* left his post opposite Maiden's Rock to go to northwestern Pennsylvania, his son succeeded in command at Lake Pepin, but was recalled soon after his father's death to take part in the war with the English around Lakes George and Champlain. The Marquis Montcalm in a letter to the governor of Canada, written on the 27th of July in camp at Ticonderoga, describes Lieutenant Marin as an officer of rare boldness, who was not willing to amuse himself by making prisoners, having brought in only one, and taken thirty-two scalps. A captain upon the English side, Robert Rogers, the son of an Irish immigrant in New Hampshire, who had been promoted from being a scout to the command of a company, was his equal in daring. On the night before Christmas of 1757 Rogers attempted to fire the out buildings at Fort Ticonderoga, but was deterred by the fire from the French cannon, and contented himself by killing fifteen cattle for beef, on the horns of one of which he left this note: "To the post commander: I am obliged to you, sir, for the repose you have allowed me to take. I thank you for the fresh meat. Rogers, commandant independent companies."



Thos. Ramsey

On the 13th of March, 1758 the former French commander at Mackinaw, Durantaye, had a skirmish with Rogers. They met as "Greek meets Greek," and after a sharp conflict the Frenchman was victorious. The Indian allies finding a chief's scalp concealed under an English officer's coat, in revenge took more than a hundred scalps. In 1760 the French capitulated at Montreal, and Rogers was sent to the western posts. In 1763 peace was formally declared. To prevent discharged officers and soldiers attempting to obtain a cession of lands from the Indians, the king of Great Britain on the 7th of October, 1763, issued a proclamation with this prohibition: "We do strictly enjoin and require that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians, but if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands the same shall be purchased for us only in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose, by the governor or commander-in-chief of our colony respectively within which they shall lie." Notwithstanding the king's edict the Lords of Trade at London in 1765 were informed that persons were roaming among the Indian tribes, and when they found a desirable tract, by giving two or three Indians some rum and a few presents, induced them to place their marks to a deed purporting to convey the land to certain white men.

Major Robert Rogers, although he had little education, was plausible, persevering, quick-witted, fond of money, and full of conceit. General Gage was surprised in 1766 when he learned that he had succeeded in being made the commandant at Mackinaw, and wrote to Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs, to be careful not to place large sums of money in his hands.

Jonathan Carver was a friend of Rogers. He was born in Canterbury, Conn., about 1730, and when a boy went to Northfield, Mass., near the Vermont boundary, and became a shoemaker. In 1755 he enlisted as a private soldier, and was present in September at the battle with the French and Indians at Lake George. Here John Stratton, the lieutenant of his company, was killed. In 1757 he enlisted as a private in a company commanded by Captain John Burk, and the next year was a lieutenant under Captain Selah Barnard, and on the 12th of October, 1759, was at Crown Point, and subsequently was captain of a Provincial troop.

The Rev. Samuel Peters, a Tory Episcopal clergyman of Connecticut, who as a liar was the rival of the Dutch Franciscan, Hennepin, in a deposition declared that Carver was the descendant of John Carver, the first governor of the colonists, who landed from the ship *Mayflower* at Plymouth, but he forgot, or did not know that Governor Carver never had a son.

After the peace of 1763, Carver who was married, was farming at Vernon, Vt., which adjoined Northfield, Mass., where he had made shoes before he had enlisted as a soldier, but soon after his companion in arms, Rogers, was in posi-

tion at Mackinaw he came there. Provided with a letter of credit upon traders, in November, 1766 he reached the vicinity of the site of the city of St. Paul. While Carver's statements cannot always be depended upon, yet his "Travels" is a book of some merit, probably prepared for the press by a literary person. He wrote of the Sioux: "Near the River St. Croix resides three bands of the Nawdowessie Indians, called the River Bands. The nation is composed at present of seven bands. They were originally twelve, but the Assenipoils some years ago revolting and separating themselves from the others, there remain only at this time eleven. Those I met here are termed the River Bands, because they chiefly dwell near the banks of this river; the other eight are generally distinguished by the title of Nawdowessies of the Plains, and inhabit a country that lies more to the westward; the names of the former are Nehigatawonahs, the Mawtawbaimtowahs, and the Shashweentowahs and consist of about four hundred warriors." The cave in the eastern portion of St. Paul, now almost cut away by railroad necessities, was described by Carver in these words: "At which I arrived the tenth day after I left Lake Pepin is a remarkable cave of an amazing depth. The Indians term it Wakon-Teebe, that is the dwelling of the Great Spirit. The entrance into it is about ten feet wide, and the height of it five feet. The arch within is near fifteen feet high, and about thirty feet broad. The bottom of it consists of fine, clear sand. About twenty feet from the entrance begins a lake, the water of which is transparent, and extends to an unsearchable distance, for the darkness of the cave prevents all attempts to acquire a knowledge of it. I threw a small pebble towards the interior part of it with my utmost strength; I could hear that it fell into the water, and notwithstanding it was of so small a size it caused an astonishing and horrible noise that reverberated through all those gloomy regions. I found in this cave many Indian hieroglyphics which appeared very ancient, for time had nearly covered them with moss, so that it was with difficulty I could trace them. They were cut in a rude manner upon the inside of the walls, which were composed of a stone so extremely soft that it might be easily penetrated with a knife, a stone everywhere to be found near the Mississippi. The cave is only accessible by ascending a narrow steep passage that lies near the brink of the river.

"At a little distance from this dreary cavern is the burying place of several bands of the Nawdowessie Indians, though these people have no fixed residence, living in tents and abiding but a few months on one spot, yet they always bring the bones of their dead to this place, which they take the opportunity of doing when their chiefs meet to hold their councils and to settle all public affairs for the ensuing summer."

It is doubtful whether there was any lake within the cave of the depth and extent of the above description. When Lieutenant Pike visited the neighborhood in 1805 he did not even learn of its existence. Major S. H. Long who

was there in 1817 wrote: "However interesting it may have been it does not possess that character in a very high degree at present. We descended it with lighted candles to its lower extremity. The entrance is very low and about eight feet broad, so that a man to enter it must be completely prostrate. The angle of descent within the cave is about twenty-five degrees. The flooring is an inclined plane of quicksand, formed of the rock in which the cavern is formed. The distance from its entrance to its inner extremity is twenty four paces, and the width in the broadest parts about nine, and its greatest height about seven feet. In shape it resembles a baker's oven."

The writer of this chapter accompanied by J. G. Kohl, the accomplished author and cartographer, visited the cave about 1850, and found it in about the same condition as described above. Upon the walls were some Indian pictographs, and made by the smoke of a candle or torch upon the ceiling were the initials J. N. N., J. C. F., indicating a visit from Nicollet and Fremont when they were exploring the country.

The winter of 1766-67 Carver passed among the Sioux of the Upper Minnesota Valley, and in April, 1767 came back, as he affirms, to the cave in the eastern part of what is now the city of St. Paul, with a band of Sioux bearing their dead. In his book of "Travels" he published the following alleged speech delivered over the remains of a Sioux warrior by one of the Sioux: "You still sit among us, brother; your person retains its usual remembrance, and continues similar to ours, without any visible deficiency except that it has lost the power of action. But whither is that breath flown which a few hours ago sent up smoke to the Great Spirit? Why are those feet motionless that a short time ago were fleetier than the deer on yonder mountains? Why useless hang those arms that could climb the tallest tree or draw the toughest bow? Alas! every part of that frame which we lately beheld with admiration and wonder, is now become as inanimate as it was three hundred winters ago. We will not, however, bemoan thee as if thou wast forever lost to us, or that thy name would be buried in oblivion; thy soul yet lives in the great country of spirits with those of thy section who are gone before thee, and though we are left behind to perpetuate thy fame we shall one day join thee, actuated by the respect we bore thee whilst living; we now come to tender to thee the last act of kindness it is in our power to bestow that thy body might not lie neglected on the plain and become a prey to the beasts of the field; we will take care to lay it with those of thy predecessors who are gone before thee, hoping at the same time that thy spirit will feed with their spirits, and be ready to receive ours when we also shall arrive at the great country of souls."

The great German poet Schiller was so pleased with this address that he wrote a poem called the "Nadowessian Death Lament," which has been thus translated by Edgar Alfred Bowring, C.B.

- “ See ! he sitteth on his mat,
Sitteth there, upright,
With the grace with which he sat
While he saw the light.
- “ Where is now the sturdy gripe,
Where the breath sedate,
That so lately whiffed the pipe,
Tow’rd the Spirit great ?
- “ Where the bright and falcon eye,
That the reindeer’s tread
On the waving grass could spy,
Thick with dew-drops spread ?
- “ Where the limbs that used to dart
Swifter through the snow
Than the twenty-membered hart,
Than the mountain roe ?
- “ Where the arm that sturdily
Bent the deadly bow ?
See, its life hath fled by,
See, it hangeth low !
- “ Happy he ! He now has gone
Where no snow is found :
Where with maize the fields are sown,
Self-sprung from the ground ;
- “ Where with birds each bush is filled,
Where with game the wood ;
Where the fish, with joy unstilled,
Wanton in the flood.
- “ With the spirits blest he feeds,
Leaves us here in gloom ;
We can only praise his deeds,
And his corpse entomb.
- “ Farewell-gifts, then, hither bring,
Sound the death-note sad !
Bury with him everything
That can make him glad !
- ’Neath his head the hatchet hide,
That he boldly swung ;
And the bear’s fat haunch beside,
For the road is long.
- “ And the knife well sharpened,
That with slashes three,
Scalp and skin from foeman’s head
Tore off skilfully.
- “ And to paint his body, place
Dyes within his hand ;
Let him shine with ruddy grace
In the Spirit Land ! ”

A translation of this poem by Sir E. L. Bulwer, and another by Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, appear in Neill's "History of Minnesota."

Carver was disappointed at finding that Major Rogers had not sent the goods which he had promised, and returned to Prairie du Chien. From thence by the Chippeway River he reached Lake Superior in July, 1767, and proceeded to the Grand Portage at the western extremity. By the beginning of November he had returned to Mackinaw, where until June, 1768, he tarried, but found his friend Major Rogers in disgrace.

About the time that Rogers encouraged Carver to go on a trading expedition among the Sioux, he sent Nathaniel Potter on a similar errand to the Grand Portage of Lake Superior, and in June, 1767, he came back to Mackinaw. Major Rogers then confidentially told him that it was his intention to apply to the English government to make a separate government of the region about the great lakes, and appoint him the governor, and that he wished Potter, as his agent, to go to London and make the proposal. He also mentioned that if this plan did not succeed he would retire toward the Mississippi River and seek foreign aid to establish an independent government. When Potter intimated that his duty and conscience would prevent his joining in the project, Rogers became angry and called him a fool, and at a subsequent meeting knocked him down. Captain Benjamin Roberts, the commissary at Mackinaw, in a letter dated August 20, 1767, wrote: "New scenes of villainy open every day. Last night a quantity of rum was conveyed out of the fort at midnight. I found there was to be a canoe laden with rum to go to La Bay (Green Bay) which will pick up all the skins, and perhaps get the traders scalped."

Potter proceeded to Montreal, and in September made complaint against Rogers for treasonable designs. In time Rogers was confined, and the following note shows his illiteracy and intention to escape:

"FEBRUARY 4, 1768.

"I promise to M. Joseph Ans annuaily one hundredt for five years to successfully carry me to M. Hopkins. As witness my hand,

ROBERT ROGERS."

Ans, whose name is also spelled Ainnse, Haines, and Hanse, was the son of a mechanic at Mackinaw when the fort was held by the French, and was well acquainted with the French and Spanish traders in the Mississippi Valley.

In May, 1769, Rogers met Captain Roberts on a street in Montreal, and, after a great deal of bluster, wished to fight a duel. Roberts accepted the challenge, but the challenger failed to appear at the place appointed, and yet went about declaring that he had pulled the nose of Roberts, and that he did not come to the spot selected for the duel. Rogers went to London, and assuming the air of injured innocence convinced the authorities that he was a reliable, deserving, and persecuted officer. His information upon Indian and American affairs was sought. A letter written on February 12, 1770, men-

tioned that Rogers was making a stir, had been presented to the king, wished to be made a baronet and to be a brevet-major, and has received the payment of his claim as governor at Mackinaw. Jonathan Carver, through Rogers, also made a claim for services and received payment. Having received an appointment on half pay Major Rogers left London in June, 1775, in a ship bound for Baltimore, and in September was arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion of being unfriendly, but by giving his parol that he would not bear arms against the colonies he was released. On the 13th of November he was in Hanover, New Hampshire, and calling upon Wheelock, the head of the institution of learning, he showed, in conversation, his usual want of truthfulness, and left the town without paying his bill of three shillings at the tavern. The next month the bold deceiver was a spy about the camp of Washington, near Boston. He came back to Philadelphia and was there on the 4th of July, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed. His actions were such that he was again arrested, but he managed to escape to the British general, Howe, on Staten Island, and as a lieutenant-colonel of rangers annoyed the friends of liberty in that vicinity. In 1778 his wife, Elizabeth, then residing at Portsmouth, N. H., who in 1761 had married him, and was with him at Mackinaw, applied for a divorce on the ground of his neglect and faithlessness. He had then returned to England and soon died. Carver, who came the same year to London, remained there when Rogers made his visit to the seat of war in America, and like his friend deserted his wife, and lived with another woman in England.

Carver and Rogers were always in debt and in trouble, and the former about this time was a clerk in a lottery office. The book published by Carver in London in 1778, was written in plain, good style, and its maps were an addition to the geography of North America. It passed through several editions, and was read with pleasure by the intelligent. In it appeared the first engraving of the Falls of St. Anthony. It was the intention of Rogers and Carver to have returned to America had not the struggle of the colonies for independence occurred. Carver concludes his book with these words: "In the year 1774 Richard Whitworth, esq., member of Parliament for Stafford, a gentleman of an extensive knowledge in geography, of an active, enterprising disposition, and whose benevolent mind is ever ready to promote the happiness of individuals or the welfare of the public, from the representations made to him of it by myself and others, intended to travel across the continent of America. He designed to have pursued nearly the same route that I did; and after having built a fort at Lake Pepin, to have proceeded up the River St. Pierre, and from thence up a branch of the River Messorie, till having discovered the source of the Oregon, or River of the West, on the other side of the summit of the lands that divide the waters which run into the Gulf of Mexico from those that fall into the Pacific Ocean, he would have sailed down

that river to the place where it is said to empty itself near the straits of Anian. Having there established another settlement on some spot that appeared best calculated for the support of his people, in the neighborhood of some of the inlets which tend toward the northeast, he would have from thence begun his researches. This gentleman was to have been attended in the expedition by Colonel Rogers, myself, and others, and to have taken out with him sufficient number of artificers and mariners for building the forts and vessels necessary on the occasion, and for navigating the latter, in all not less than fifty or sixty men. The grants and other requisites for this purpose were even nearly completed when the present troubles in America began, which put a stop to an enterprise that promised to be of inconceivable advantage to the British domain."

The word Oregon, now written Oregon, in the above extract for the first time appears in English literature.

Upon one of his maps, by dotted lines, he indicates how several colonies might be formed in the Northwest territory. The first province included all of Minnesota which was not in the Spanish territory. As soon as a treaty of peace was signed in 1783, the United States of America began to think of forming States north of the Ohio River. In 1784 Congress adopted a report, written by Jefferson, dividing the western territory into several States, each extending through two degrees of latitude, and this was followed by the celebrated ordinance of 1787. Carver became so poor that he served as clerk in a lottery office, and in the month of January, 1780, died in London and was buried in the parish of Shoreditch. The Rev. Samuel Peters visited him during his last sickness. The *Gentleman's Magazine* of London, of this year, has the following: "We are sorry to inform our readers, that we are well assured that Captain Carver died, absolutely and strictly starved, leaving a wife and two small children, for whom Dr. Lettsom, with his wonted humanity, interests himself, and has disposed of many copies of his "Travels" which, notwithstanding their great merit, could not procure him a competent provision."

The woman he left in England was named Mary, and his child by her became a housemaid in London. In the *British Annual Register* for 1798 there is this notice: "A young woman of the name of Carver, housemaid to Captain Sir Richard Pearson of Greenwich Hospital, proves to be the daughter of the late Captain Carver of great Transatlantic celebrity, who acquired a vast tract of country in the back settlements of America. This the Indians have faithfully guaranteed and preserved for his legal representative, who is at length indisputably found in the fortunate young woman above mentioned. The territory in times of peace is estimated at £100,000 sterling." Samuel Peters was in London at the time this paragraph appeared, and must have known that Carver had left a wife and children in New England. About this time Martha ran away from the house where she was a servant, and secretly mar-

ried one Pope, a sailor. The interest in the alleged Carver grant was for a consideration conveyed to certain parties in London, and an agent with the following alleged deed was sent to visit the region, who, it is said, was murdered in the State of New York.

"DEED PURPORTING TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT THE CAVE IN DAYTON'S BLUFF, ST. PAUL.

"To Jonathan Carver, a chief under the most mighty and potent George the Third, king of the English and other nations, the fame of whose warriors has reached our ears, and has now been fully told us by our good brother, Jonathan, aforesaid, whom we rejoice to have come among us, and bring us good news from his country."

"We, chiefs of the Nawdowessies, who have hereunto set our seals, do by these presents, for ourselves and heirs forever, in return for the aid and other good services done by the said Jonathan to ourselves and allies, give grant and convey to him, the said Jonathan, and to his heirs and assigns forever, the whole of a certain tract or territory of land, bounded as follows, viz: From the Falls of St. Anthony, running on the east bank of the Mississippi, nearly south-east, as far as Lake Pepin, where the Chippewa joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days travel, accounting twenty English miles per day, and from thence again to the Falls of St. Anthony, on a direct straight line. We do for ourselves, heirs, and assigns forever, give unto the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns, with all the trees, rocks, and rivers therein, reserving the sole liberty of hunting and fishing on land not planted or improved by the said Jonathan, his heirs or assigns, to which we have affixed our respective seals at the great cave, May 1st, 1767.

"Signed,

"HAWNOPAWJATIN.

"OTOHTONGOOMLISHEAW."

Before the notice in the *London Annual Register* appeared, the heirs of Carver's American wife, in 1794, had conveyed their interest in the alleged grant to Edward Houghton of Vermont, and the next year William Coleman, then of Vermont, subsequently the founder of the newspaper in New York City still called the *Evening Post*, was the agent of the Nodawessie Land Company, which was subsequently merged with the Mississippi Land Company.

The Rev. Samuel Peters in 1805 returned to this country, and in 1806 represented that he and others had purchased the rights of the Carver heirs. In 1817 he paid a visit to the valley of the Upper Mississippi and stopped at Prairie du Chien with J. B. Faribault, a trader, and his Sioux half-breed wife. In 1818 Red Wing, the Sioux chief, came down to Prairie du Chien, and, as interpreted by Duncan Campbell, said to a friend of Peters that the chiefs who signed the Carver grant were his uncles, and for his declaration received presents. Joseph Renville, born in the vicinity of St. Paul, whose mother belonged to Little Crow's band, was employed to show the alleged deed to the Sioux; explain its nature, and if possible obtain a confirmation, but he could not find a single Sioux who had the least recollection or tradition relative to the deed, and that they never heard of any chiefs with the names attached to the deed. Colonel Leavenworth on July 28th, 1821, wrote to the United States land commissioner that "the Indians do not recognize or acknowledge the grant to be valid. They say they have no knowledge of any such chiefs as those who



Brevet Major Genl. Henry W. Sibley, U.S. Col.

have signed the grant, that if he did obtain a deed or grant it was signed by some foolish young men who were not chiefs, and who were not authorized to make the grant."

On the 28th of January, 1825, the committee on private land claims made a full report to the United States House of Representatives on the petition and documents of Samuel Peters which was referred to them. It concludes with these words: "The policy which dictated the (British) proclamation of 1763 is unexceptionable. By that measure all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands from the Indians. The indulgence of such a privilege it had been ascertained conduced to serious difficulties. The most reprehensible frauds had been practiced on the natives. Their avarice and propensity for ardent spirits had been too successfully addressed. At the time Captain Carver explored the country about the Falls of St. Anthony, this proclamation was recent, and in all probability known to him. With this knowledge of the prudence and caution of his country he was among the first to offend. Fully impressed that it would be highly improper to confirm the claim of the petitioner, or that of any other person who may attempt to profit by the grant to Carver, the committee recommend the adoption of the following: *Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted." Peters was eighty years of age when he visited the Upper Mississippi and had a wonderful vitality. The year after the adverse report referred to above, on the 19th, of April, 1826, he died in New York City more than ninety years of age. To the last he was perverse and unreliable, showing traits which fifty years before led the author of the poem "McFingall," to allude

"T'our 'fag end man, poor Parson Peters."

After Carver left this region, Peter Pond, another native of Connecticut, from the town of New Milford, arrived and engaged in the Indian trade. A manuscript map in the State Department, Washington, shows his post in 1774, on the banks of the Minnesota, at Traverse des Sioux. Four years later he was in the far north, and had a post at Athabasca Lake. About 1780, in an affray, he killed his partner, was tried at Montreal and acquitted. Through information given by him to the commissioners of the United States it is said that the northern boundary line through the lakes to the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods was obtained.

Charles Gautier who had assisted in the defeat of Braddock near Pittsburg, Pa., was sent by General Carleton in 1777, to visit the eastern Sioux bands. On the 12th, of February, 1778 he was at a trading post of Roberts, whose post was on the banks of the St. Croix River, and there learned that the Sioux were hunting above the Falls of St. Anthony. At that time Wapashaw, the principal Sioux chief, with several bands was living in a village on the shore of the Minnesota River, not far from its mouth, probably where the French trader Penensha had lived. He came to see Gautier, accompanied by twenty

of his warriors, and invited him to visit his village. He accepted, and passed two weeks there, after which Wapashaw was a fast friend of the British. In the spring of 1779 he left with his warriors to join Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton of Detroit, in attacking the Americans, but when Prairie du Chien was reached he learned that officer had been captured at Fort Vincennes by some Virginians. He there halted and sent some of his young men with his interpreters, Joseph Rocque and son, to Mackinaw to ask for orders, and expressed a wish to attack the Sauks and Foxes who had been friendly to the Americans. General Haldimand, in command at Quebec, wrote to De Peyster at Mackinaw on the 3rd, of July 1779: "Wabasha's proposal is a very uncommon one from an Indian, and though it would justify us you observe it would be very imprudent to adopt it, yet the zeal he has manifested merits our attention," and in February, 1780, Sinclair, then in Mackinaw, wrote to Haldimand that he had been sent to put the Souix nation in motion, "under their own chief Wabasha, a man of uncommon abilities. They are a people undebauched, addicted to war and jealously attached to his majesty's interests. Their force is considerable and their situation very favorable from its proximity to the Mississippi. Mons. Rocque, the king's interpreter for them, will probably attend Wabasha. I have ordered Mr. Key to act as their English interpreter and commissary. They are directed to proceed with all dispatch to the Natchez, and to act afterwards as circumstances may require, and as I have pointed out fully to the Sieur Rocque, I shall send other bands as soon as I can with safety disclose the object of their mission."

John Kay, or Key, one of the traders at Mackinaw, sent his partner, Charles Gratiot, with some boats of merchandise to the Illinois country. Gratiot, born in 1747, was a native of Lausanne, Switzerland, a descendent of a Huguenot of noble family, who fled from France. At twelve years of age he was sent to England to be educated, and at eighteen went to Montreal where his mother's brother resided. When General Clark appeared in Illinois, Gratiot, then at Cahokia, identified himself with the friends of colonial independence to the chagrin of his associates, John Kay and David McCrae. In March, 1780, Gratiot sent a boat load of goods to Prairie du Chien, but in April when at Turkey River, Iowa, it was captured by the Indians. Anticipating an attack from the Americans, the British traders, aided by Wapashaw, in June, removed their furs to Mackinaw, and was appointed to attack the settlements at Genevieve, Missouri, and Kaskaskia, Illinois. Lieutenant Phillips in charge at Prairie du Chien wrote on the 28th of August, 1780, to another officer that "General Wabashaw was well contented with his commission, and believe me his warriors are nothing inferior to regular troops in regard to discipline, in their own way, it being their first and principal care to examine their arms in the morning by drawing and drying their powder, and always fresh load at sunset."

In 1783 George McBeath, a Mackinaw trader, arrived at Prairie du Chien

to hold a council with the Sioux and other tribes, and in view of peace with the United States to urge the cessation of hostilities. The Indians assembled on the 24th of May, and Wapashaw thus spoke: "My father, I am content that the great chiefs on the other side of the greatest lake are for making peace. My father, we have resolved among us to send you bad men who have killed the whites, so that you might do with them as you will. My English father, you give us pleasure to have come upon our ground; our heart is joyful and content. It is you give us light. We will be quiet."

After the treaty of peace in 1783 between Great Britain and the United States of America, the influence of traders led to the creation of Sioux villages on the banks of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Minnesota River. The Ojibways, or Chippeways had driven the Eastern Sioux from Sandy Lake and Leech Lake, and established themselves west of Lake Superior, and rival traders had established posts above Prairie du Chien. During the summer of 1783 there was a fierce conflict between the Ojibways and the Sioux and Fox tribes. Cadotte, a trader at Sault St. Marie, and the Ojibway Chief, Matchiquivis, were sent by the British, still at Mackinaw, to Chagouamigon Bay of Lake Superior to stop the strife. This chief was the Indian who, in 1763, surprised and killed so many of the garrison at Mackinaw.

During the autumn of 1786 Joseph Ainse arrived from Mackinaw, and distributed presents and held a council with the Sioux at the mouth of the Minnesota River. There were five villages of the Sioux represented, who were preparing to go to war against the Ojibways. During the council there was great excitement occasioned by a party arriving with sixteen fresh scalps and three Ojibway prisoners. The women rushed at and tore the bloody and ragged scalps from the hands of the men, and then taunted the prisoners who were with difficulty preserved from their clutches. The next day there was more composure, and at a council Ainse was placed in their midst on a beaver robe, presented with fifty stalks of wild rice, and the three Ojibway prisoners were given up, to be taken to Sir John Johnson, the British superintendent of Indian affairs.

It was customary for the traders to trade between the Falls of St. Anthony and Rice Creek, and exchange their goods with the Indians who hunted in that vicinity. After the council Ainse went a short distance above the Falls of St. Anthony with the interpreters, Joseph Rocque and Joseph Renville. Stephen Campion, a rival trader, had established himself on the opposite side of the Falls. Ainse sent Rocque among the Sioux in the vicinity and prejudiced them against Campion, and then giving them a keg of rum told them to make him descend the river. A Sioux, called Little Soldier, lance in hand, with a few others demanded rum of Campion, which he refusing, they fired their guns and drove him away. After this Ainse went up the Minnesota as far as the Yellow Medicine River, where Charles Patterson was a trader. He

sold to him in November a scarlet coat suitable for a chief, at six pounds, three shillings and fourpence, and after Ainse left, Patterson made a chief of one of the Sioux upon his own authority, and gave him the coat and a British flag. Here Ainse held a council with the Yankton and Sisseton Sioux, and purchased four Indian slaves for about thirty-four pounds sterling. Red Thunder was then a prominent chief in this region, and thirty-five years later, in June 1821, visited the commander at the recently established military post at the mouth of the Minnesota. Ainse leaving the Upper Minnesota crossed over the prairie to the Mississippi River. In seventeen days journey he reached the Falls of St. Anthony, and on March 14, 1787, held a council for several days with Sioux and Ojibways at a point on the Minnesota River, ten leagues from its mouth. James Aird testified before a court in inquiry that in the spring of the year 1787, when the Chippeways came to the council, that Ainse did not invite him to attend, and as Joseph Rocque was employed by him as interpreter, he told him to leave, and that if he interpreted for Ainse when he was not present he would lose his wages. Ainse then invited Aird to the council. On the afternoon of the 25th of October, 1787, while James Aird and Stephen Campion were talking at the trading-house at the mouth of the Minnesota River, they were surprised to see a large canoe with sails in which was Ainse, on a second visit to the Sioux. He passed the establishment without stopping, and went to the Sioux villages in the vicinity to trade with the clerks Chevalier and the sandy haired Robert Dickson, who had come from Mackinaw, and abandoned the old traders. At this time La Bathe was employed by Charles Patterson in the Upper Minnesota Valley, and La Pointe was trading on the banks of the St. Croix River.

British traders were well aware that the Minnesota Valley was claimed by Spain, but they did not hesitate to intrude, and when in 1800 it was ceded to France they still continued their trading posts. Not only James and George Aird, but Archibald Campbell at the beginning of the present century, traded near St. Paul, where is now the village of Mendota. To this point tribes from the Missouri brought their furs. Charles Le Raye, a Canadian, who had been in the Yellowstone Valley in 1803, came to Mendota from the West, the first white man of whom we have any knowledge who passed over the region from the Missouri through the Valley of the Minnesota to the Mississippi River. He was accompanied by a band of Teton Sioux, and on the 15th of May reached the headwaters of the Minnesota, and from thence the Tetons were accompanied by some Yankton and Sisseton Sioux to the vicinity of Mendota, and passed a week in trading. In sight of where is now the city of St. Paul, in December, 1802 Archibald Campbell made his will. He was a native of Londonderry county, Ireland, and is probably the same person who not long after, while on a visit at Mackinaw, fought a duel with a trader named Crawford, and was killed. By a Sioux woman he had several sons, identified with

the early history of Minnesota. Duncan was licensed to trade in the Minnesota Valley in 1822, and his post was at Traverse des Sioux in 1831, and five years later he is mentioned as visiting the Indian Agent at Fort Snelling. Colin, another son, proved a valuable interpreter for Colonel Leavenworth, when in 1819 he arrived with the first United States troops at Mendota, and he was afterward frequently employed by Colonel Snelling at the fort. Scott, a third son, was also useful as an interpreter, and was present in that capacity in the great council of Indian tribes held in 1825 at Prairie du Chien. Lieutenant E. A. Ogden and some other young officers employed him to go through the English dictionary with them, and under his dictation they wrote down the corresponding Dakotah words. The Rev. Samuel Pond who came in May, 1834, as a missionary to the Sioux, and is still living, mentions that this early vocabulary was presented to him by Lieutenant Ogden. In 1843 Scott Campbell was a pioneer in laying the foundations of what has become the city of St. Paul, and lived in a log cabin near the corner of Third and St. Peter streets. Like most of his neighbors, he was fond of whisky. He removed to a farm in the Merriam Park suburb, and there, in 1850, died a poor man.

The witnesses to Campbell's will were Duncan Graham, Francis M. Dease, and Robert Dickson, all of whom became influential among the Indians. Graham lived with the daughter of the Sioux chief Pinchon, who signed the agreement with Pike for the land upon which Fort Snelling stands. The chief was the half-breed son of the old trader Penesha and a Sioux concubine. In 1814 Graham was a lieutenant in the British service at Prairie du Chien, and was sent on the 27th of August with a detachment to Rock Island, Illinois, to watch the Americans. His force consisted of thirty men, who carried with them a brass three-pound cannon, and two swivels. Forty Sioux under Red Wing also accompanied the force. On the 29th he arrived at Rock Island, and on the 5th eight large boats of Americans appeared on their way to Prairie du Chien. On the 7th the British opened fire on the boats, and the one in advance was disabled, and the others soon dropped down the river. The action lasted about an hour, and one of the swivels was served by Lieutenant Michael Brisbois and the other by Colin Campbell. On the 13th Graham and his party safely returned to Prairie du Chien, and remained on duty there until peace was concluded. A letter of his has been preserved in one of the volumes of the Wisconsin Historical Society collections that complies with the direction of Sir Toby in Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night." It is "witty, eloquent, written with a goose-pen, with gall enough in the ink." The letter is dated March 14, 1815, and addressed to Lieutenant Lawe. Alluding to a rumor that the Americans might attack Prairie du Chien, he writes: "If they come I hope they will come well supplied with provisions, in that case we may not all die with hunger. Should they overpower us they will give us something to eat; otherwise should we be lucky enough to repel them, they will find it

a difficult job to get off with their provisions, as I candidly think that the greatest coward in the country will be an Alexander or a Cæsar to gain a piece of pork or bottle of whisky. . . . It is easier for you to judge than for me to describe our situation here. As for eating it is out of the question. I wish to ask you, as a friend, whether you would wish to be a doorkeeper in hell, or be concerned in the Indian Department on such footing? . . . Here we are posted since last fall, without news from any quarter, and destitute of provisions, sociability, harmony or good understanding. Not even a glass of grog or a pipe of tobacco to pass away the time, and if a brief period don't bring a change for the better I much dread the United Irishman's wish will befall this place, which God forbid, 'a bad winter, a worse spring, a bloody summer, and no king.' Owing to scarcity of provisions a gloom appears on every countenance, and if ever I take an idea to resign I mean to recommend Mr. Hurtibis to supply my place, as I think him the properest person in the time of famine, as he has no teeth."

His invective in the same letter is terrible. He alludes to one "aspiring at everything that can be obtained by flattery, cringing, creeping, sneaking, pimping, by which means he has got into favor," and speaks of another "lying slanderer villain" who begged pardon, and thus "saved me from the trouble of anointing his back with the oil of hickory." In 1821 Graham was at Lake Traverse on his way to the Northwest. Some of his daughters by Indian women were married to well-known citizens of Minnesota. Among others the wives of James Wells, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, and of Alexander Faribault, the founder of the town which bears his name.

Francis M. Dease, the next witness to Campbell's will, was born on the 10th of August, 1786, at Niagara, and at the time of his attestation was only sixteen years of age, and was probably the son of John Dease, then Indian superintendent at Mackinaw. He fought against the Americans, and in 1815 was captain of the militia at Prairie du Chien. Dr. Lyman C. Draper mentions that his grandfather, Richard Dease, married a sister of Sir William Johnson, the British superintendent of Indian affairs. After the second war with Great Britain Captain Dease continued in the Indian trade. In 1852 he was living on the banks of the Red River, opposite Winnipeg, but then removed to a place on the same side of the river, where he resided, a bachelor, and died on the 15th of August, 1865, aged seventy nine years.

Robert Dickson, the last witness of Campbell's will, became an important man. He was of Scotch parentage, and when a young man, in 1786, was a clerk at Mackinaw, but before the close of the last century was prominent in the trade above the Falls of St. Anthony. When Lieutenant Pike in 1805 visited the Upper Mississippi, under date of November 29th, he writes in his journal: "A Sioux, the son of a warrior, Killeur Rouge, said that having struck our trail below, and finding some to be shoe tracks, he conceived it to be the

establishment of some traders, and came to the post. He informed me that Dickson had told the Sioux that they might now hunt where they pleased, as I had gone ahead and would cause the Chippeways, wherever I met them, to treat them with friendship; that I had barred up the mouth of the St. Peters, so that no liquor could ascend that river; but that if they came on the Mississippi they should have what liquor they wanted; also, that I was on the river and had a great deal of merchandise to give them in presents. This information of Mr. Dickson to the Indians seemed to have self-interest and envy for its motives, for by the idea of having prevented the liquor from going up the St. Peters he gave the Indians to understand that it was a regulation of my own, and not a law of the United States; and by assuring them he would sell them on the Mississippi, he drew all the Indians from the traders on the St. Peters who adhered to the restriction."

The next Tuesday Dickson called, and Pike's opinion was modified. He writes: "Mr. Dickson, with one engagee and a young Indian arrived at the fort. I received him with every politeness in my power, and after a serious conversation with him on the subject of the information given me on the 29th ult., was induced to believe it in part incorrect. He assured me that no liquor was sold by him nor any houses under his direction. He gave me useful information relative to my future route. He seemed to me to be a gentleman of general commercial knowledge, and possessing much geographical knowledge of the western country, of open frank manners." When war was declared against Great Britain Dickson showed his hostility to the republic.

CHAPTER III.

THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION OF THE VICINITY OF ST. PAUL.

ON December 20, 1803 the province of Louisiana, of which a large portion of what is now known as Minnesota was a part, was officially delivered up by the French, who had just obtained it from the Spaniards, to the United States of America.

Early in March, 1804 Captain Stoddard of the United States army arrived at St. Louis to receive from the Spanish authorities, still there, the country which had been transferred. It now became of great importance that the Indian tribes in the upper Mississippi Valley should be visited, and that the British traders should be notified to retire. A young lieutenant, Zebulon Mont-

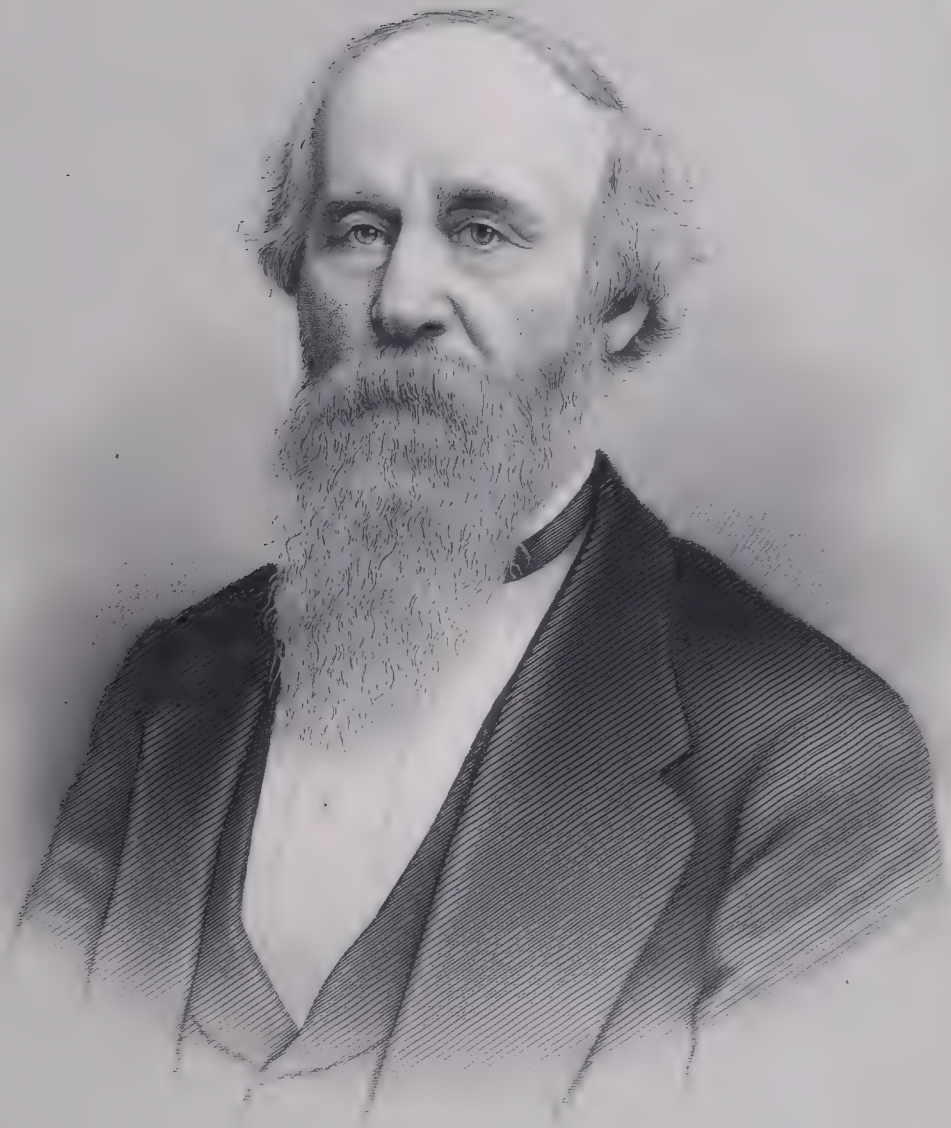
gomery Pike, a native of New Jersey, the son of a captain in the War for Independence, was appointed by General Wilkinson to the responsible mission. With a few soldiers he reached, on the 4th day of September, 1805, Prairie du Chien, and found among the traders there a native of New York, Harry Monro Fisher, who in later years had a post in Minnesota, and whose grandfather was a clergyman of reputation.

Among the regular regiments associated with the Provincial troops in fighting the French around Lake George was the "77th Highland," the chaplain of which was Harry Monro (as he wrote his name) a graduate of the University of St. Andrews, and ordained a Presbyterian clergyman, although in later years he united with the Episcopal Church. When the troubles arose between the colonies and the mother country Monro sided with Great Britain, and in 1775 retired to some land he owned in Washington county, New York, where there was a number of Scotch settlers. His daughter, Elizabeth, by his first wife grew up a beautiful, sprightly, self-willed girl, and contrary to her father's wish married Donald Fisher, a tailor, as some assert, by others to have been a private soldier. A tradition has been handed down that as soon as the ceremony was performed by which her name was changed to Fisher, she, with twinkling eye, recited before her marriage guests the following:

"Donald Fisher's got a wife,
And finds he can na guide her,
He puts the saddle and bridle on
And bids the devil ride her."

She soon had a son, named for his grandfather, Harry Monro, or Munro, sometimes spelled Munroe. After being educated in Canada before the close of the last century, about 1793, he engaged in the Indian trade of the Upper Mississippi. Fisher married the daughter of a trader, Charles Gualtier, who, in 1778, was among the Sioux. His daughter Jane, born April 12, 1804, grew up as beautiful as her grandmother Fisher, but with a refinement of manner and kindness of disposition that Elizabeth Fisher did not possess. When fifteen years of age she was married to the notorious trader, Joseph Rolette, who died December 1st, 1842; afterwards she became the wife of his clerk, Hercules L. Dousman. Henry Munro Fisher was liked by his associates, and in the year 1827, at the age of fifty-seven, died. Draper, in the tenth volume of the "Wisconsin Historical Collections," mentions that he "was six feet in height, light complexion, sandy hair, with very blue eyes, straight as an arrow, and handsome in old age."

Not long before Pike's visit some of the Sioux bands that dwelt on the banks of the Minnesota had transferred their villages to the Mississippi River. The Med-day-wah-kan-twan or Eastern Sioux in 1805 were divided into four bands. The first was under Wapashaw, the son of the great chief of that name, and resided near the upper Iowa River which was convenient to Prairie du



Norman W. Kittredge.

Chein. The second resided at the head of Lake Pepin where the town of Red Wing is now situated. The third hunted from the Cannon River to the Minnesota, but chiefly in the valley of the Saint Croix. Their village was at the Grand Marais on the east side of the Mississippi. The fourth band lived on the banks of the Minnesota, and on the upper side of the stream, nine miles from its mouth, it had a village.

On the 8th of September he left Prairie du Chien with his party in two batteaux, and one of his interpreters was Joseph Renville. Upon the 10th he met Wapashaw and visited his bands, witnessed the great medicine dance, where the dancers when the skin was shaken at them would fall down, appear almost lifeless, and gradually rise and again join in the dance. He reached the Sandy Point of Lake Pepin on the 17th, and on the 18th came to Cannon or Canoe River, where he found a small band of the Sioux under Red Wing, the second war chief of the tribe. On the 21st he breakfasted at the Sioux village of Petit Corbeau on the east side, not far from the suburbs of St. Paul. It consisted of eleven lodges, but most of the Indians were absent gathering wild rice. The garrulity of the women astonished him. On the west side of the river, not far from the piers of the new city bridge, he found J. B. Faribault, a trader encamped.

That night the United States flag appeared for the first time on the island at the mouth of the Minnesota River, now called Pike's Island. The next day Petit Corbeau (Little Crow) appeared with one hundred and fifty warriors.

On Monday, the 23d of September he had a bower of sails made, under which was held a council with the Sioux chiefs, among whom were Petit Corbeau, the Little Crow, and Tah-mah-haw, the Orignal Levé or the Rising Moose, Fils de Pinchon, the son of the Trader Penesha, by an Indian concubine; Good Road, his son succeeded him as chief at the village known as Oak Grove, nine miles above Fort Snelling, Demi Douzaine or Shokpay, and Le Bœuf, Qui Marche, Walking Buffalo, in Sioux Ta-tan-ga-mah-nee. As soon as the council closed the Sioux received several presents and sixty gallons of liquor, and the following agreement was signed:

"Whereas, at a conference held between the United States of America and the Sioux nation of Indians, Lieutenant Z. M. Pike of the army of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of said tribe have agreed to the following articles, which when ratified and approved by the proper authority shall be binding on both parties.

"Article 1.—That the Sioux nation grant unto the United States, for the purpose of establishment of military posts, nine miles square at the mouth of the St. Croix; also from below the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peters up the Mississippi, to include the falls of St. Anthony, extending nine miles on each side of the river, the Sioux nation grants to the United States the full sovereignty and power over said district forever.

"Article 2.—That in consideration of the above grants the United States shall pay (left blank, but filled up by the Senate with the sum of two thousand dollars.)

"Article 3.—The United States promise on their part to permit the Sioux to pass and repass, hunt or make other use of the said districts, as they have formerly done, without any other exception than those specified in article first."

The night the treaty was signed the flag flying from Pike's boat was detached. The next morning its absence astonished the lieutenant, and supposing it was the result of carelessness had the soldier on guard lashed in the presence of the Sioux Original Levé, but on the 25th, before Pike was out of bed, Little Crow had arrived from his village to learn what had occurred, and if any were killed as the flag had been found floating in the river. The finding of the flag by the Indians was happy in its effect. Just before the flag was seen by the Sioux one of their number Outard Blanche, or the White Bustard, had his lip cut off in a fight, and in great trouble, had come to the chief Little Crow, and told him "that his face was his looking-glass, that it was now spoiled, and he was determined on revenge." He and his enemies were preparing for conflict when the flag was espied in the water. It seemed (Wakan), supernatural, and acted as a messenger of peace. Little Crow then addressed his braves in these words: "A thing so sacred had not been taken, without violence. It would be proper for them to hush all private animosities until they had revenged the cause of their elder brother (Lieutenant Z. M. Pike); that he would immediately go up to St. Peters to know what dogs had done that thing." The flag was then hung up to dry, and Little Crow proceeded to Pike's encampment. The lieutenant rewarded the chief for the trouble he had taken, and it was arranged that the flag should be sent to him at the Falls of St. Anthony. On the 26th, just as Pike was making the portage at the falls, two young Indians from Little Crow's village arrived with the flag. After spending the winter in conferring with the British traders between Sauk Rapids and Leech Lake, Pike returned on the 11th of April, 1806, to the island at the mouth of the Minnesota River. The son of the French trader, Penesha, by a Sioux woman, the chief called Fils de Pinchon, visited him and said he would make arrangements for a council. The council-house was made of two large lodges and about forty chiefs assembled. Dickson and other traders were present, and the Sioux were invited to send some of their number for a further conference at Prairie du Chein. In the evening Fils de Pinchon and another chief supped with him. The next day he descended the river, and stopping where the city of St. Paul now is he endeavored to find the wonderful cave of which Jonathan Carver had spoken, but his interpreter had never seen it and it could not be found. The chief, Little Crow, was met near the St. Croix River with the traders Fraser and Wood, and he gave to Pike a pipe and a beaver robe, and

a message for General Wilkinson. The chief complained that Murdock Cameron and his associate, Rolette, were selling liquor to the Indians. While encamped on the island some Indians, probably drunk, had fired upon a sentinel and threatened to kill Pike. At the head of Lake Pepin on the 13th of April Pike stopped at Red Wing's village, and the chief told him if he wished it he would have the Indian who fired at his sentinel put to death, but the offer was declined. On the 18th he returned to Prairie du Chien, and was the guest of H. Monro Fisher, and the next day dined at the trader Campbell's with Fisher, Wilmot, Wood, Rolette, Blakely, and Fraser.

The British traders had been courteous and hospitable, but Pike had not long returned to St. Louis before they exercised as much control as ever among the Sioux and Ojibway tribes. Owing to complications with Great Britain the United States did not deem it expedient for many years to establish a military post on the land selected at the mouth of the Minnesota River.

The only garrison of the United States between Detroit and the Mississippi in 1810 was at Mackinaw, and in the autumn Robert Dickson and his associates, James and George Aird, Thomas G. Anderson, and Joseph Rolette, by night, smuggled goods past this post and brought them to the very island where Pike in 1805 had made his treaty with the Sioux. Rolette had never before wintered with this tribe.

A post was built so that the store and log cabins would form three sides of a square, and an oak picket the fourth side. The Indians when they returned from their winter hunting grounds gathered to the number of three hundred lodges about the post and exchanged their peltries for goods, and milk, as whisky was called. About midnight a Sioux anxious for more liquor climbed over the pickets, and the trader Anderson being called by the interpreter, arose and dressed. As he reached the door the Indian fired and the bullet passed through the boards. The trader ran out and seized the fellow by his hair before he could load his gun a second time, and dragged him into the hut. Rolette, to whom the experience at that time was novel, pretended to be asleep, and remained in his room, but when he was made to dress and load his gun, in his agitation he broke the ramrod. During the confusion a chief came and asked admittance, and said if the prisoner was released all would be quiet. The request was granted, and the next day the desperado asked the trader, to a feast, when the pipe of peace was smoked. During the summer of 1811 the trading post on Pike's Island was in charge of Thomas G. Anderson, an interpreter, and four voyageurs.

Anderson, like many Indian traders, had a seared conscience. While living in the Minnesota Valley he mentions in his "Personal Narrative," published by the Wisconsin Historical Society, that just before he left the country he made "a splendid trade" with some Sioux Indians. He wrote that he gave them "two kegs containing three gallons of high wines and six of water. True

they might have gotten the water at their camp, but carrying it on their backs twenty-five miles would mix it better."

Among the most active against the Americans in the last war with Great Britain was Little Crow, the Sioux chief, living near the site of St. Paul. He was present in the spring of 1813 at the siege of Fort Meigs, and one afternoon while he was conversing with Wapashaw, an Indian invited them to a feast. Upon their arrival at the place designated they were surprised to find that some Indians had roasted an American soldier, and cut him in pieces for the guests to eat, but to their credit the Sioux chiefs refused to partake. Little Crow and his warriors in the autumn of 1813 returned to their village.

On the 24th of August, 1814 the British officers in command at Prairie du Chien sent Joseph Renville to Little Crow's village to ask that the young men would come down to their assistance.

On the 1st of September, an interpreter, Francis Freniere, received the following order from the captain commanding at Prairie du Chien: "Leave this immediately with three men in a wooden canoe, and proceed with all haste up the Mississippi till you fall in with the Little Corbeau. You will tell him the enemy are on their way up here. That Robert Dickson, from Indian reports, will be here in a very short time."

Freniere returned from his mission on the 15th of the month, and reported that Little Crow was eager to go against the Americans. On the 27th Joseph Renville arrived and told the commanding officer that Little Crow and a hundred of his warriors would soon be down. At eleven o'clock the next day their canoes were in sight, and soon the Sioux landed and proceeded to headquarters and expressed by Little Crow their desire "to strike every thing American in their way." On the 23d of November Little Crow and his warriors were still at Prairie du Chien, and abused those of Red Wing's band who remained true to the Americans.

Tah-mah-haw, who signed Pike's treaty in 1805 as Orignal Levé or Rising Moose, never swerved from his pledge to be faithful to the United States. He had but one eye. Governor William Clark, of Missouri, and superintendent of Indian affairs, gave him this certificate: "In consideration of the fidelity and attachment testified by Tar mah-haw, of the Red Wing's band of Sioux to the government of the United States, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I do hereby confirm the said Tar mah-haw as chief in said band of Sioux aforesaid, having bestowed on him the small-sized medal, wishing all and singular the Indians, inhabitants thereof, to obey him as chief, and the officers and others in the service of the United States to treat him accordingly." Red Wing in refusing a British medal said: "You tell me that the lion on this medal is the most powerful of all animals. I have never seen one, but I believe what you say. The lion, like our tiger, sleeps all day, but the eagle who is the most powerful of birds only sleeps at night; in the day time he flies about every-

where and sees all on the ground. He will perch on a tree over the lion and they will scold at each other for a while, but they will finally make up and be friends and smoke the pipe of peace. The lion will then go home and leave us Indians with our foes. That is the reason for not taking up my war club."

After peace was declared in 1815 Little Crow was invited to visit the British post at Drummond's Island, and was thanked for his services during the war, and then pointed to some goods as presents from Great Britain. The chief refused the goods and said: "After we have fought for you under many hardships, lost some of our people, and aroused the vengeance of our neighbors, you make peace for yourselves and leave us to make such terms as we can. We will not receive the presents. We hold them and yourselves in equal contempt."

Lord Selkirk, in an essay published in London in 1816, alludes to the trader Dickson in these words: "Among the individuals who exerted themselves on this occasion [the capture of Mackinaw] with so much spirit and ability the first place is generally attributed to Mr. Robert Dickson, who, besides his own men, brought forward a strong body of Sioux Indians." Among the captains of the voyageurs in this engagement was Joseph Rolette.

"The 'Red Head,' as Robert Dickson was called by the Sioux, determined after the war to retain his old trade with the Upper Sioux, and among whom his son William, by an Indian concubine, lived. Major Thomas Forsyth, in a letter to Governor Clark relative to a visit of Dickson to Prairie du Chein, in the spring of 1817, wrote: "He told them (the Indians) that he was immediately returned from England, . . . that he would go into the Northwest by way of Lake Superior, and when he would get to Red River his red face, his red head in the Red River would flame up and burn." In pursuance of this project he reached Sault St. Marie, and from thence on the 19th of June, 1817 he wrote to a friend: "It will be incumbent upon you to proceed with all celerity, and get the Indians to accompany you as high as possible. . . . I hope you will be able to furnish Faribault and to find Renville what he requires. Renville will meet you at the entry of St. Peters. For Heaven's sake be expeditious." In accordance with this plan Joseph Renville and others erected a trading post in Minnesota near enough to receive goods by way of the Selkirk settlement, and by the same route send back peltries to Montreal. In February, 1818 the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis received a letter informing him that Dickson was at the head of the Minnesota River, to which post he transported his goods from Lake Winnipeg in five days.

These demonstrations by British subjects made it necessary for the United States government to send troops to occupy the land which had been selected by Lieutenant Pike.

CHAPTER IV.

VICINITY OF ST. PAUL FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY
POST UNTIL ITS INCORPORATION AS A CITY

PURSUANT to the provision in the articles of agreement signed by the Sioux chiefs, Major Thomas Forsyth, an Indian agent, was sent in 1819 from St. Louis with two thousand dollars worth of Indian goods. On the 21st of August he reached Grand Marais, or Little Crow's village, and described him as "a steady, generous, and independent Indian." He acknowledged this sale of the land at the mouth of the St. Peters (Minnesota) River to the United States, and said he had been looking every year since the sale for the troops to build a fort. He received a large present of goods. Forsyth in his journey saw only the high limestone walls on each side of the Mississippi, and erroneously declared it a poor country for man or beast. He wrote: "Instead of finding a fine country with good lands and plenty of timber I found a mountainous, broken, rocky, and sterile country, not fit for either man or beast to live in. I did not see, either in going up or coming down, any kind of wild animals, not even a squirrel." He ascended the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien with Lieutenant-Colonel Leavenworth and a detachment of troops of the Fifth Infantry, who had been ordered to the mouth of the St. Peters, now Minnesota River, to establish a post as the headquarters of that regiment. The post first called Fort St. Anthony, subsequently Fort Snelling, may be considered the nucleus from which has been evolved the city of St. Paul and the State of Minnesota. Soon after the arrival of the troops an agent was appointed for the Sioux Indians, Lawrence Taliaferro of Virginia, who had been an officer of the Third United States Infantry during the last war with Great Britain. No Indian agent more faithfully performed his duties, and although he incurred the displeasure of mean Indian traders who sold whisky to the savages, he retained the confidence of the government from 1819 to 1840, when, though appointed for a sixth term, he declined longer service on the ground of ill health. By his promptness in arresting unlicensed traders and Indian desperadoes he preserved peaceable relations between the Sioux and the few white men in the region. He was the first justice of the peace in Minnesota, and in that capacity, in the absence of clergymen, often united voyageurs and their sweethearts by the rites of matrimony. The following letter, never before printed, written by Major Taliaferro on the 12th of June 1820, and directed to Governor William Clark, of Missouri, superintendent of Indian affairs, relates to a trial of some Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien: "I have the honor

to say that since the date of your last letter the Winnebagoes have delivered up the prisoners, three in number, after a long and tedious examination, which was handsomely conducted by Colonel Leavenworth in presence of three other justices and many witnesses. One young man was very justly released, the other two as justly detained. They are now in close confinement at the fort (at Prairie du Chien.) The four chiefs were promptly relieved on the delivery of the prisoners. Also the proceedings in the case, with the names of the offenders, will be forwarded to you by Mr. Boilvin which combine all the councils held at different times. Colonel Leavenworth and myself leave this on Wednesday next Wabisha is here and will pass up the river with me to his village. I find him to differ widely from the common chiefs of other tribes. I must confess that I feel but little confidence when I reflect on the small handful of goods in my possession for my thousand Indians. I shall, however, do my duty and attend strictly to the best interests of my country." In another letter dated July 10, 1820, the agent writes from the agency which with the soldier's barracks still stood where the village of Mendota is now built: "The Chippeways have visited me, twenty eight in number, with Abisheke, their chief. They were here a short time before my arrival at the post (from Prairie du Chien), and smoked the pipe of peace with the three bands nearest the place, viz.: Penetions, Little Crow's, and Sioux." The great Ojibway chief of the Pillager band did not pay his first visit to the Indian agent and Colonel Snelling until the 29th of August, and was accompanied by more than a hundred of his braves. In his speech he said: "I came down to-day, and you must not think hard of me that I came into your house wearing a red coat. I have been a long time acquainted with the British, but this day I have a wish to quit them. Put something on me to make me your child." He then gave up two British flags, and in return received an American flag and four gallons of whisky.

In May, 1820 the soldiers left the cantonment at Mendota, where they had suffered from scurvy, and crossing the Minnesota River, encamped on the high prairie near a full clear spring, beyond the site of the fort then building, and the encampment was designated as Camp Cold Water. There was a surprise in camp on the 30th of July by the unexpected arrival of Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan, and party, in birch bark canoes, having reached the Upper Mississippi, by way of Lake Superior and then descended. The officers hunted up and dusted their uniforms that they might pay a visit of respect, and the following note, which has been preserved, refers to the occasion:

"July 30, 1820.

"SIR: — General Cass is at this place, and wishes to see the Indian agent. I send you a coat. MR. TALIAFERRO. P. R. GREEN, Adjt."

At this time the Sioux chief, Little Crow, had a village on the east side of the Mississippi below St. Paul, composed of twelve large lodges capable of

holding two hundred Indians. The people cultivated corn and pumpkins. When General Cass arrived a *feu de joie* was fired. Little Crow, who was then more than fifty years old, received his visitor with great respect, and conducted him to his hut of logs and bark thirty by sixty feet in size. He told the governor that the Fox tribe had made a recent dastardly attack upon the Sioux, and asked advice. The Indian women then brought baskets full of corn, and made a pile, and soon the green corn dance began. Large iron kettles filled with green corn cut from the cob were suspended over a fire. The Indians, both men and women, were seated in a large circle around them, who sang a slow chant, with solemn faces, accompanied by drums and rattles. When the music ceased there were mysterious ejaculations, and then a young man and woman, joining hands, came forward to be received into the green corn society. After various questions they were admitted. At the termination of the ceremonies an elderly Indian advanced and ladled the corn out of the kettles into separate wooden bowls for the families present. As these dishes were taken the persons retired from the lodge, keeping their faces toward the kettles.

On the 10th of September, 1820, with appropriate ceremonies, the corner stone of the stone fort was laid in the presence of the military and civilians on duty. In excavating the foundation of the circular battery, that until recently was in the rear of the commanding officer's quarters, at the foot of a small oak tree a workman found a black bottle, which upon being opened was found to contain the articles of agreement by which the Sioux, in 1805, had ceded the site to the United States of America through Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike. At this time Minnehaha was designated Brown's Falls, in honor of the head of the army, Major-General Jacob Brown. Some bungler has written that it was named for Joseph R. Brown, a discharged soldier, who sold whisky.

On the 28th of May 1821, under the guidance of William Joseph, the son of Colonel Snelling, who had succeeded Leavenworth, the great chief of the Upper Sioux came down from Lac-qui-Parle, and made his first visit to the fort, and the next month an aged chief, Red Thunder, who had been well known by the British traders arrived. The great Ojibway chief, Flat Mouth, made his first appearance on the 29th of August accompanied by one hundred of his warriors.

The first mill for the use of the troops was erected in the autumn of 1821 at the Falls of St. Anthony, under the supervision of Lieutenant McCabe. Its first design was to saw logs, but in 1823 it was altered so as to grind wheat. Lieutenant William Alexander in 1823 was sent with fourteen soldiers to mark out a road to Prairie du Chein.

During the summer of 1822 a party of Sacs and Foxes attacked some of the Yancton Sioux and the Sisseton Wahpakootay bands near the Blue Earth



C. H. Edgerton

River. In the conflict about sixty Sioux were killed, and twelve taken prisoners. The Sioux agent learned that the Fox Indians at the Dubuque lead mines had a Yancton Sioux woman a prisoner, who was in a few days to be sacrificed. While an effort to rescue was full of danger, the promptings of humanity led the agent to make the attempt. Taking a few Sioux and Alexander Faribault as an interpreter, he went down the river to the lead mines, and obtained the woman. In a letter dated the 27th of August he writes: "The woman is now at this place (the mouth of the Minnesota River) awaiting the arrival of the Sissetongs and some of the Southern Yanctons, when she will return to her father and husband, who were fortunately on a hunting party when their village was attacked. Nine scalps were suspended in the Fox village on the tops of the houses. After leaving the mines I was a little uneasy lest my Indians might fall in with a party of Sacs formed into a war party to revenge the death of their relatives, ten in number, killed by the Yanctons, but I eluded them by running at night."

In the spring of 1819, James Aird, the old trader, who for more than a quarter of a century had a trading post at Mendota, died at Prairie du Chein, where he was agent of the American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the head. Joseph Rolette was appointed his successor, who was unpopular with the commanding officer at Fort Snelling because of his many tricks. The following letter was intended to conciliate Colonel Snelling. It was written by the director of the American Fur Company at Mackinaw. It did not prove a narcotic.

"MICHILLIMACKINAC, August 10, 1822.

"Colonel Snelling, River St. Peters.

"DEAR SIR:—Although I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, permit me in the absence of Mr. Crooks, who I have often heard mention you with esteem, to tender you my most sincere thanks for the civility and politeness with which you have always treated the persons employed by the American Fur Company in your district of country. I am well aware that they must frequently be both a trouble and a tax on your hospitality, and my only hope is that that some day or other you will allow us a reciprocity by commanding our services in any way which may be agreeable to you.

Mr. Crooks sent me up this spring some of what he calls first rate cigars, and as I am an old voyageur, and consequently know the pleasing monotony of passing a winter in the Red Man's country, I beg your acceptance of a box to puff away a dull hour. Believe me to be with esteem.

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT STUART."

During the winter of 1823, Major Taliaferro, the Sioux agent, was in Washington on official business. In March, on his return, he stopped at a hotel in Pittsburg, Pa., and there met G. C. Beltrami, a tall, distinguished, and well educated Italian, who asked permission to go with him to the Indian country, which was granted. Arriving at St. Louis they found the first steamboat nearly ready to ascend to the fort at the mouth of the Minnesota with supplies. It was named the *Virginia*. It was one hundred feet in length, twenty-

two in width, drew six feet of water, had been built at Pittsburg, and was commanded by Captain Crawford. It reached the fort on the 10th of May, and the savages looked upon it with speechless wonder, supposing it was some gigantic water spirit, coughing, puffing out hot breath and smoke, and splashing water in every direction. When the plank was thrown ashore, and it began to discharge steam, mothers, forgetting their children, with streaming hair, sought hiding places, and warriors, renouncing their stoicism, scampered away like affrighted deer.

General Winfield Scott visited the post in 1824, and at his suggestion it was named Fort Snelling. In his report to the secretary of war he wrote: "This work, of which the war department is in possession of a plan, reflects the highest credit on Colonel Snelling, his officers and men. The defenses, and, for the most part, the public storehouses, shops and quarters being constructed of stone. The whole is likely to endure as long as the post shall remain a frontier one. The cost of erection to the government has been the amount paid for tools and iron on the per diem paid to soldiers employed as mechanics. I write to suggest to the general-in-chief, and through him to the war department, the propriety of calling the work Fort Snelling, as a just compliment to the meritorious officer under whom it has been erected. The present name [Fort St. Anthony] is foreign to all our associations, and is besides geographically incorrect, as the work stands at the junction of the Mississippi and St. Peter [now Minnesota] Rivers, eight miles below the great falls of the Mississippi called after St. Anthony.

Surgeon Edward Purcell died at Fort Snelling on the 11th of January, 1825, the first officer who had expired at the post, and on the 23d of March the little son of Adjutant Green, who had been a great favorite, was buried. The entire garrison attended his funeral, preceded by the band playing the "Dead March."

A Pandora box was opened in 1826 at Fort Snelling. A duel was fought in February, and one of the participants, Lieutenant Phineas Andrews, was tried by courtmartial. Ill feeling continued and Lieutenant David Hunter engaged in a duel with W. Joseph, the bright and reckless son of the commandant. The father took up the quarrel, and Lieutenant Hunter on the 31st of July, in violation of the twenty fifth article of war, sent him a challenge. For this Hunter was tried before a general courtmartial convened on the 15th of October at Jefferson barracks, of which Colonel Leavenworth was president. He was found guilty of unofficerlike conduct, and was sentenced to be cashiered, but the court recommended him to the clemency of the president. President Adams in remitting the penalty was severe on Colonel Snelling. He wrote: "The sentence of the court is approved, and the penalty of cashiering is remitted. The principal consideration for which is the multiplied testimony on the face of the record that the prosecutor has been in the habitual practice of obtrusively declaring his readiness to waive his rank and meet in private combat any of his

inferior officers who might be dissatisfied with his conduct. Such declarations, subversive of all discipline, are not only violations of the military character and duty of him who makes them, but if made without special occasion are mere vain boastings of personal courage, and if with occasion, are direct provocations to a challenge. One of their most pernicious consequences is that they disqualify to the common sense and feeling of mankind the officer thus degraded to the level of his inferiors from acting as a prosecutor against them for taking him at his word.

“The defense of Lieutenant Hunter is highly exceptionable, full of irrelevant matter, much of which ought not to have been allowed by the court to appear upon the record, especially as they denied to the prosecutor the liberty of replying to it. The consequence is that he stands under scandalous imputations and deprived of the means of refuting them. The right of self-defense is sacred, but should not be suffered to be used as a cloak for slander.”

During the autumn of 1826 a small party of Ojibways while on a visit to Fort Snelling, went to the trading post of the Columbia Fur Company, about two miles distant on the bank of the Minnesota River. As they were returning, three Sioux sprang from a copse, fired their guns, and killed an Ojibway. It led to ill feeling. On the 28th of May, 1827, the Sandy Lake Ojibway chief Kee-wee-yais-ish, called by the English, Flat Mouth, with seven warriors, and several women and children, arrived at the fort and asked to be protected from the Sioux. They were told that as long as their tents were under the shadow of the walls of the fort they were secure. During the first afternoon of their visit they were visited by some Sioux, who professed friendship, but when they left they turned and fired upon their entertainers, and ran off whooping and looking like red devils. Four Ojibways had been killed and six wounded, one of whom was a little daughter of Flat Mouth, who subsequently died.

A detachment of soldiers early the next morning left the fort in pursuit of the murderers, and not far distant arrested thirty-two Sioux. Two of them were recognized by the Ojibways as their assailants and delivered up to them. The captives were led out and told to run for their lives, and as they ran the Ojibways fired, and they fell lifeless. The same day a deputation of Sioux came and delivered up to Colonel Snelling two more of the assailants who were also given up to the Ojibways and shot. After they were scalped and mutilated, their bodies were dragged to the edge of the high bluffs and tossed into the Mississippi River.

In the month of June two keel boats, the *General Ashley* and *O. H. Perry* arrived at the fort with military supplies. Allen F. Lindsey, a brave Kentuckian commanded the former, and Benjamin F. Shaw the latter. They reported that Indians, living where the city of Winona now is, with blackened faces had manifested hostility as they passed.

Colonel Snelling, when the boats had discharged their goods furnished the crews with ammunition and allowed his son to be a passenger. On the 29th of June the *O. H. Perry*, as it approached the Bad Axe River received a volley of musket balls from the shore, by which one of the crew was killed. A second volley soon followed, and their canoes moved toward the boat, and Indians clambered up the sides. The fight lasted for three hours, and the boats was riddled by bullets, when the Indians withdrew. Four of the crew were mortally, and Captain Shaw and another severely wounded.

The other boats passed the scene of conflict in the night and reached Prairie du Chien in safety. Joseph Snelling was placed in command of a block-house, and Duncan Graham, an old voyager, was sent with a dispatch to Fort Snelling. At six in the evening of the 4th of July, the news of the fight reached the fort.

On the 9th of July Colonel Snelling, with four companies of soldiers proceeded to Prairie du Chien and assumed command during the Indian disturbances.

On the 13th of July, 1827, there appeared the following in the Pittsburgh, Pa., *Gazette*, copied from the Wheeling, Va., *Gazette*. "About the first of this month, as the keel boat *O. H. Perry*, owned by Mr. Robert P. Clarke, of this place, was returning from Fort Snelling, whither she had been conveying military stores, the crew were twice attacked by a party of Winnebago Indians. At the second attack the Indians got possession of the boat, but afterwards recaptured her. In these several engagements a number were killed on both sides. The clerk of the steamboat *Mexico*, Benjamin Shaw, who was in charge of the keel boat *O. H. Perry* at the time of the attack, after killing three Indians, was severely wounded. He is now at Fevre River, under the care of physicians. The men working the lead mines, in the vicinity of Fevre River, have collected at Galena and are erecting fortifications." Mr. Shaw survived his wound, and after an active life in the steamboat business, died in 1843 in his thirty-seventh year, at Louisville, Ky.

During the autumn of 1827, the soldiers of the Fifth U. S. Infantry were ordered from Fort Snelling and a part of the first, under Lieutenant Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterwards president of the United States, took their places.

The first movement for an organized civil government to include the valley of the Upper Mississippi occurred in 1828 Congress was memorialized to organize Huron Territory with Galena for its capital, whose northern boundary could be the British possessions, its western the Red River of the North, Lac Traverse, Big Stone Lake, and a line from thence to the Missouri River, from thence eastward to the Mississippi, its southern boundary from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and its eastern by a line through the middle of Lake Michigan across the peninsula to Lake Superior.

In 1829 the Rev. Alvan Coe, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. J. D. Stevens

visited Fort Snelling to establish Indian mission stations. Henry R. Schoolcraft in one of his works thus alludes to Coe: "Of the disinterested nature and character of this man's benevolence for the Indian race no man, knowing him, ever doubted. He has been literally going about doing good, since our arrival here (Sault Ste. Marie) in 1822. In his zeal to shield them from the arts of petty traders he has often gone so far as to incur the ill-will and provoke the slanderous tongue of some few people. Wiser in some senses and more prudent people in their worldly affairs probably exist, but no man of a purer, simpler, and more exalted faith."

On the 15th of June, 1829 Petit Corbeau, the Little Crow of the Kaposia band of the Sioux, visited the fort and thus addressed the Indian agent: "My father; we have been a long time acquainted with each other, and you know how the hearts of my children are pleased; for my part I am getting old, and the day is at hand when I must follow all the old people in the grave, but after my death my people will speak of me and my councils, and you will know that they have been good, for since the last war (1812-1815) I have listened to the Americans and have no cause to repent having followed their advice. My father; we never wish to lose you, for no matter what man we get he can never please us as well as you have done. You know us and our ways. We have been left destitute by our trader taking away all our guns which we got on credit from him last winter. But you have given us powder, lead, and tobacco with which we are much pleased, as it will enable us to live some time yet. My father; a few more words and I have done. I was the first man to take thirty of my men and visit your people after the war. I returned home, and then made one more trip to visit the British, but have not done so since you came among us ten years ago," After this old man's death his son, Big Thunder, took his place as chief of the Kaposia Sioux.

Gradually the Kaposia Sioux moved to the opposite side of the Mississippi River, where is now South St. Paul. The first plowing for this band was done by the now venerable Presbyterian missionary, Samuel W. Pond, who lives at Shekopee. He had been a school teacher in Galena, Ill., and hearing that the Sioux had never had a permanent missionary, he came to Fort Snelling in the spring of 1834 at his own expense, accompanied by his brother Gideon. With great disinterestedness they gave their lives to efforts to improve the condition of the Sioux. Major Bliss, the commandant at the fort, asked the elder Pond if he were willing to go down to the Kaposia band and teach them how to plow. He consented. Oxen were driven down by land, and the plows were sent in a boat. When the work began there was a great stir among the Indians; Mr. Pond drove the oxen, while the chief Big Thunder, and another Sioux alternately held the plow.

In 1835 the Rev. T. S. Williamson, M.D. and other Presbyterian missionaries arrived at Fort Snelling, and, assisted by the brothers Pond, established

Indian missions at Lake Harriet and Lac qui Parle. The first religious body among white people in Minnesota was a Presbyterian Church, organized within the walls of Fort Snelling in June, 1835, by Dr. Williamson and the Rev. J. D. Stevens, and among the members were Captain G. A. Loomis and Lieutenant E. A. Ogden. This year the first marriage by an ecclesiastical ceremony in Minnesota occurred at the fort. The Rev. T. S. Williamson, M.D. officiated at the marriage of Lieutenant E. A. Ogden to Edna, the daughter of Captain G. A. Loomis.

In 1837 Miles Vineyard, a sub-agent, was sent to the Upper Mississippi to invite the Ojibways to meet United States Commissioner Dodge and talk concerning the sale of their lands east of the Mississippi. In July twelve hundred Ojibways were camped near Fort Snelling, and a treaty was concluded on the 29th with them, subject to the approval of the President and United States Senate. During the negotiations there were some stirring incidents. The traders since 1830 had insisted that all bad debts contracted by individuals should be paid by the whole tribe. It was an unfair procedure which necessarily created ill feeling. Two prominent traders one day handed the secretary of Commissioner Dodge a claim for some saw-mills on the Chippewa River amounting to five thousand dollars. The Indians were astonished at the fraud, but one chief proposed to allow five hundred dollars for a mill erected for white men's profits on their lands, but old Hole-in-the-day objected to giving a cent. Soon yelling was heard, and a band of Indians, under the influence of the traders, rushed into the treaty arbor to compel recognition of claim. The Indian agent, urged by Hole-in-the-day, pointed a pistol at the trader leading them, but he could not stop his influence. The treaty was in time ratified, and twenty-eight thousand dollars were paid to trader Ailkin, twenty-five thousand to trader Lyman Warren, and five thousand to trader H. L. Dousman. After the treaty with the Ojibways Commissioner Dodge requested the Indian agent to select a delegation of the Sioux and proceed to Washington. The traders attempted to prevent their departure until they would promise that the tribe would provide for the bad debts of individuals. The agent secretly engaged a steamboat for a certain day; Captain Lafferty was prompt, and to the chagrin of traders the agent with the Sioux delegation and interpreters were quickly on board and soon gliding down the river. Arriving at Washington a synopsis of a treaty was submitted to Poinsett, secretary of war, and on the 20th of September was approved. Although these treaties were not formally ratified by the Senate until next year the ax of the pioneer settler began to be heard in the vicinity of where is now St. Paul and in the valley of the St. Croix River.

A few months before these treaties there arrived among the Kaposia Sioux a teacher named David King, with a farmer and family, to establish a Methodist mission. They erected a cabin of hewed logs and taught the Indians to plow,

and in October, 1837 they were joined by the missionaries Pope and Whitford. They were good and industrious men, but had no knowledge of the Indian language, and used as interpreters two persons, James Thomson and Jacob Falstrom, both of whom lived to see St. Paul grow from a collection of groggeries to a great commercial city. Thomson had been a slave of African descent and was brought into the country by John Culbertson, from 1829 to 1832 the sutler of Fort Snelling. By him he was sold to Captain Hannibal Day, an officer of the army, and from him he was purchased for twelve hundred dollars by the Rev. A. Bronson of Prairie du Chien to act as interpreter for the Methodist mission established below St. Paul, having married a Sioux woman and being acquainted with the language of her people. Jacob Falstrom as early as 1828 was employed to bring the mail through the wilderness from Prairie du Chien to Fort Snelling. Born in Sweden, at the age of nine years he was a cabin-boy and soon wrecked on the coast of England, saving little but a Swedish New Testament which he always retained. Friendless and penniless he wandered for a time in the streets of London and there was induced to join some colonists for the Selkirk Settlement, which he reached by way of Hudson's Bay. After reaching Lake Winnipeg he became a voyageur, and in time married one of the Bonga family at Leech Lake. The first Bonga was a negro who came to Mackinaw with Captain Daniel Robertson, who from 1782 to 1787 was the British commandant there. In 1794 he married at Mackinaw, Jeanne, an Indian woman, and from this couple was descended Falstrom's wife. In 1837 Falstrom was living on the Fort Snelling reservation, and becoming acquainted with David King, the missionary teacher, united with the Methodists, and led an humble and consistent life.

In the month of May, 1838 the *Gypsy*, a small stern-wheel steamboat, arrived at Fort Snelling with Surgeon Emerson and wife, with his slaves, Dred Scott and wife. On the boat Dred Scott's wife had given birth to a child. In 1836 Dred Scott first came to the fort as the slave of Emerson, and in 1836 he married Harriet, a slave woman owned by the Indian agent Taliaferro, and then sold to Emerson. The infant born on the *Gypsy* was named Eliza, and is mentioned in the celebrated Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court. While King and Pope and Holton, below the site of St. Paul, were trying to teach the Indians to farm, and work, and prepare for Heaven, another class, a few miles above them, were encouraging them to be sensual and devilish.

On the 9th of June, 1838 a delegation of Sioux from the Kaposia village came to the fort and complained that two men, Peter Parrant and old man Perry, had settled on their lands, and that Parrant sold whisky. Perry and Parrant must always be considered as the founders of St. Paul. Abraham Perry had moved down from Lord Selkirk's settlement and had been permitted to live on the military reserve, and his wife, who was an accomplished accoucheur, was

frequently employed by the wives of the officers. They had a large family. Fanny, in 1836, married Charles Mousseau, the ceremony being performed by Agent Taliaferro as justice of the peace. Rose Ann was married in 1839, at the site of St. Paul, to an Englishman by the Methodist missionary, the Rev. T. W. Pope. Adele married Vetel Guerin. Anne Jane was the wife of Charles Bazille, and Sophia lived with another old settler. Pierre Parrant was a lawless fellow, an intruder who had been prohibited from living in the country, and who felt the chief end of man was to drink and sell whisky. Both Perry and Parrant settled near where the city hospital is situated.

On the 15th of July, 1838 the *Palmyra*, Captain Holland, arrived at the fort, bringing an official notification of the ratification of the treaty by which the lands around the site of St. Paul were open for settlers. Benjamin and Pierre Gervais made claims at this time near the Perry family, and then followed Sergeant John Hays, a soldier discharged at Fort Snelling, and Edward Felyn, or Phalen, also a discharged soldier, and both natives of Ireland. Their claims comprised that part of the city on the river front between Eagle and Minnesota streets.

The Indians after imbibing whisky were often troublesome, and on the 16th of September Abraham Perry's wife and her son, Charles, came to the fort and complained that the Sioux had killed three of their cattle and wounded one. Whisky now became the chief article of trade. Surgeon Emerson in a letter to the surgeon-general on April 23, 1839, wrote from Fort Snelling: "Since the middle of winter we have been completely inundated with ardent spirits, and consequently the most beastly scenes of intoxication among the soldiers of this garrison and the Indians in the vicinity, which no doubt in many cases adds to the sick list. The whisky is brought here by citizens who are pouring in upon us, and settling themselves on the opposite shore of the Mississippi River in defiance of our worthy commanding officer, Major Plympton, whose authority they set at naught. At this moment there is a citizen named Brown, once a soldier of the Fifth Infantry, who was discharged at this post while Colonel Snelling commanded, and who has since been employed by the American Fur Company, actually building on the land marked out as the reserve, and within gunshot distance of the fort, a very expensive whisky shop." A few days before this letter was penned twenty barrels of whisky had been brought up by the steamboat *Ariel* for Joseph R. Brown. On the 3d of June some soldiers went to his groggery, and that night forty-seven were confined in the guard house for drunkenness. About the middle of July the Methodist missionary, the Rev. Thomas W. Pope, discouraged by the hostilities between the Sioux and Ojibways and the demoralization caused by whisky left the Kaposia Sioux, and John Holton acted as mission farmer. The superintendent of this mission, in a printed report, wrote that the Presbyterian missionaries at Lake Harriet and Lac qui Parle had been able to preach in the Sioux language,



Chas. E. Hammond.

had published books and translated the Scriptures therein, and continued in these words: "Now as the amount of good done is estimated by the number of souls converted, these brethren, by having the means to apply themselves to the language, have been able to preach and do more good in this way than we have. Our Indians have been able to plant and raise more corn, but I confess I now see that in studying economy we have been like the Indian shingle tree, 'so straight that we bend a little t'other way.'"

The first white child born at St. Paul was on September 4, 1839, and subsequently christened at Prairie du Chien as Basil Gervais.

On the 8th of September some Sioux Indians destroyed the groggery opposite Fort Snelling, on the military reservation and owned by Joseph R. Brown, Henry Mencke, a foreigner, and Anderson, a quarter-breed Sioux. Supposing that they were instigated by the Indian agent, Mencke, not a citizen of the United States, obtained in some way an appointment as deputy sheriff for Clayton county, Ia., and, at the instance of Joseph R. Clewett, arrested the agent on the false charge of aiding in the destruction of his whisky cabin. The barefaced scamp surprised the agent in his morning gown, threw him on the floor, placed his knee on his stomach and a pistol to his ear.

As soon as the commanding officer heard of the outrage a detachment of soldiers was sent to Mencke's cabin, and he was ordered to immediately leave the country. It was evidently high time to clear the military reservation of all squatters.

The War Department on the 31st of October, 1839 ordered the United States marshal for Wisconsin Territory to remove all intruders. The Wisconsin Legislature was induced by interested persons to intercede in their behalf, but public policy demanded no delay. After ample time was given for removal, on the 6th of May, 1840 the squatter's cabins were destroyed.

In 1840 B. Gervais purchased Parrant's claim and lived in a log house, near Roberts and Bench streets, overlooking the river, while Parrant opened a groggery near the foot of Jackson street. About the same period Pierre Gervais built a cabin near the corner of Third and St. Peter streets.

The first resident Roman Catholic missionary in Minnesota, the Rev. Lucien Galtier, arrived in May, 1840, at Fort Snelling, and he found on the site of St. Paul only Canadian French. Charles Mousseau, a son-in-law of Perry, was living on what is now known as Dayton's Bluff, and on the plateau west of Jackson street were Joseph Rondo, Vetat Guerin, and the Gervais brothers. He resided at Mendota, but visited these families and held occasional services until November 1841, when on a piece of land on the river front, near Minnesota street, given by B. Gervais and V. Guerin, he dedicated to St. Paul a rude log chapel, and the name was in time transferred to the settlement.

It was not until 1842 that an American family came. Henry Jackson was a native of Virginia, and having failed in business at Galena, Ill., with his wife

came to St. Paul, and as soon as possible erected a small log store, which stood in the rear of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance building on the high ground at the foot of Jackson street. He was a kind and sociable man, and his store became a favorite stopping place for Canadian voyageurs and Kaposia Sioux. His knowledge of the English language and acquaintance with business made him the leading man in the settlement for several years, and in 1843 he was appointed the first justice of the peace in the hamlet by Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin. The same year Richard W. Mortimer, an Englishman of some education, who had been a soldier at Fort Snelling, came to the settlement with his wife and children, and purchased eighty acres between St. Peter and Washington streets, but the next year died. A native of Poland, Stanislaus Bilanski, came this year and lived between Phelan and Trout Creek. He is worthy of note, only, because in later years he was poisoned by his wife, who was the first white person hung by officers of the law in the State of Minnesota.

In 1843 several persons of industry and good judgment came to the hamlet. Among the most prominent was John R. Irvine, who came from Prairie du Chien. Upon the advice of his friend Henry Jackson he purchased of Joseph Rondo a tract of land, which in time was known as Rice and Irvine's addition to St. Paul. On it was a log house which stood on Third street, a few feet west of Franklin. In June his family came and occupied this. It was subsequently lathed on the outside and plastered, which gave it a neat appearance, and here he lived when the Territory of Minnesota was organized. William E. Hartshorn in September, 1843 brought August E. Larpenteur as his clerk, with goods from St. Louis. At a later period Augustus and David B. Freeman were associated with him. Hartshorn was an excellent business man, and established trading posts at several points. For a time he was a partner of Henry Jackson. This year Norman W. Kittson purchased the claim of Joseph R. Clewett. J. W. Simpson came in October, 1843, and bought an acre of B. Gervais. He was a quiet man, and erected the second store in the settlement. In 1844 an energetic, though illiterate man of Canadian parentage, but born in Missouri, arrived in St. Paul, named Louis Robert, pronounced Robair, and became a prominent settler. He had married in 1839, at Prairie du Chien, Mary Turpin, a pretty young woman. A carpenter named Charles Bazille, a Canadian, accompanied him, and built for his use a small warehouse on the river bank at the foot of Jackson street. Bazille the next year married the youngest daughter of Abraham Perry. The square occupied by the Minnesota capitol was a gift from him. This year he also built the first grist and saw-mill at Phelan's Creek.

In May, 1844 the Rev. Augustin Ravoux succeeded Galtier as officiating Roman Catholic priest at the chapel at Mendota and that of St. Paul. He is now Monsigneur Ravoux, of the diocese of St. Paul, and esteemed by Christians

of every branch of the church. For several years after the Rev. Thomas W. Pope left the country the Methodists endeavored to teach the Sioux at Red Rock farming and the useful arts. In 1841 the Rev. B. F. Kavanagh, afterwards a bishop in the South, was in charge. Among his assistants was a young farmer, William R. Brown, and Charles Cavileer, a saddler by trade. The mission was at length given up. In 1845 Cavileer came to St. Paul and engaged in business pursuits.

During the spring of 1846 St. Paul emerged from a hamlet to the dignity of a post-office town, and on the 7th of April Henry Jackson was commissioned as postmaster. A rude box, with sixteen pigeon holes, was placed in his store as a receptacle for letters, and is now preserved in the rooms of the Minnesota Historical Society.

From this period "coming events cast their shadows before." In January, 1840 the Legislature of Wisconsin created St. Croix county, comprising all the region beyond a line from a point on Lake Pepin to Lake Superior. In 1840, 1841 and the next year this county was represented in the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature by Joseph R. Brown, who in 1839 was a terror to the officers of Fort Snelling because of the demoralizing influence of his groggery. While at Madison he met with those who thought that in time another Territory would be organized beyond Wisconsin, so as to include the portion of the old Northwest Territory west of the St. Croix River. On the 5th of October, 1846 a convention assembled at Madison to form a State constitution for Wisconsin, and William Holcomb of Stillwater, a representative of St. Croix county, earnestly contended for separation from Wisconsin. Soon after the convention adjourned Hon. Morgan L. Martin, delegate from Wisconsin, introduced a bill in the United States House of Representatives, on December 23, 1846, for the purpose of organizing a Territory of Minnesota. The bill then failed to pass, but it showed that men in St. Paul and Stillwater were thinking of the foundations of a new commonwealth. Mr. Martin, before his death in October, 1887, mentioned that he had served with Joseph R. Brown in the Legislature, and that from him he received the name Minnesota.

During the year, 1846, William H. Randall and his handsome young son, William, were valuable acquisitions to the town.

Big Thunder, who became chief of the Kaposia band, about 1830 died from wounds caused by the careless handling of his gun. Before he expired he sent for his son Tah-o-yah tay-doo-tah (his Scarlet People) the so called Little Crow, who, in 1862, led the Sioux in their uprising against the white settlers in the valley of the Minnesota River. The dying chief told his son that although he was his firstborn boy it had not been his design to make him his successor, because he was vicious and fond of whisky, but as his second son had been killed by the Ojibways, he was forced to the step.

Tah-o-yah-tay-doo-tah, in 1846, was shot in a drunken revel, but survived

his wound, and realizing the influence of St. Paul whisky upon him and his people went to Mr. Bruce, the Indian agent at Fort Snelling, and requested a missionary. Bruce in his report to the Indian Bureau at Washington wrote: "The chief of Little Crow's band who resides below, in the immediate neighborhood of the whisky dealers, has requested to have a school established at his village. He says they are determined to reform, and for the future will try to do better. I wrote to Dr. Williamson soon after the request was made desiring him to take charge of the school. He has had charge of the mission school at Lac qui Parle for some years, is well qualified, and is an excellent physician."

Rev. T. S. Williamson, M.D. came down in November, 1846, and his sister, assisted by Margaret Renville, partly Indian, who had been educated at Lac qui Parle, opened a school for Indian children. Impressed with the need of a school for the children in St. Paul, he soon visited the hamlet, and found in the vicinity from twelve to twenty families, and one-half of the parents could not read. Although the settlement was so small there was five places where whisky was sold. The wife of John R. Irvine was a kind and comely woman who had lived in Carlisle, Pa., and felt the importance of education for her children. She told Dr. Williamson that if he would procure a young lady as a teacher she would give her board and a room in her house. By his exertions the services of Harriet E. Bishop were secured. On the morning of July 16, 1847, the steamboat *Lynx* stopped at Kaposia, or Little Crow's village, and the teacher landed and was welcomed by Dr. Williamson and sister, and, amid wondering savages, was conducted to the mission house. The next day was Sunday, and the teacher in her work called the "Floral Home," describes the service for the Indians: "Some listened with profound attention, others remained in listless indifference, and others quietly dozed in their seats; a few were inclined to laugh, some left, but most remained until the services were closed." The same week Miss Bishop was brought up to St. Paul in a canoe and introduced to Mrs. John R. Irvine. A school was opened in an old log cabin with a bark roof, which stood at the corner of Third and St. Peter street, and had been used as a blacksmith shop. Pegs were driven into the logs upon which boards were placed, which served as seats for the children.

During the year 1847 there arrived some who were or are now active citizens. Among others were Simeon P. Folsom, Dr. John J. Dewey, Benjamin W. Brunson, Jacob W. Bass, Daniel Hopkins, C. V. P. Lull, William H. Forbes, and Parsons K. Johnson. In August the town site was laid out by B. W. Brunson and his brother, comprising about ninety acres. During this summer J. W. Bass opened the St. Paul House in a building of tamarack logs at the corner of Third and Jackson streets, the germ of the present Merchants Hotel. Henry Jackson, the first settler of American parentage, was this year elected a member of the Wisconsin Legislature. During the year 1848 a Ladies' Sewing Society was organized to obtain money for the erection of a small frame building on Third,

west of St. Peter street, on a lot given by John R. Irvine. When completed, at an expense of about three hundred dollars, it served as a school, church and public hall. In it the first union Sunday-school was held, whose principal teachers were B. F. Hoyt, a local Methodist preacher, A. H. Cavender, both of whom arrived in 1848, and Harriet E. Bishop.

The town this year obtained its first commercial importance by Henry M. Rice, the agent of an extensive fur company of St. Louis, erecting large warehouses at the upper landing at the foot of Eagle street for the receipt of goods intended for the trade among the Ojibways of the Upper Mississippi. From this time there was an increase of steamboat arrivals, and Nathan Myrick, W. H. Nobles, David Lambert, W. C. Morrison, B. W. Lott, David Olmsted, William D. Phillips, E. A. C. Hatch, William R. Brown, and several others became residents.

That part of Wisconsin Territory east of the St. Croix River having been admitted into the Union as a State, the citizens west of the St. Croix, on the 26th of August, 1848, met at Stillwater to memorialize Congress to pass an act by which the Territory of Minnesota could be organized. David Lambert, a lawyer, formerly of Madison, Wis., who had moved to St. Paul, was the secretary of the convention, and prepared the memorial which was signed by the following residents of St. Paul: A. L. Larpenteur, J. W. Simpson, Louis Robert, Vetal Guerin, David Hebert, Oliver Roseau, Andre Godfrey, James R. Clewett, and Henry Jackson. The only persons present in the convention from the west of the Mississippi were Henry H. Sibley and Franklin Steele. At a special election at Stillwater in October, Henry H. Sibley was chosen delegate to Washington, and on the 15th of January, 1849 he took his seat in the United States House of Representatives. It had been arranged that Mr. Sibley should urge that St. Paul be designated as the capital of the projected Territory and although the citizens received only an occasional mail drawn up from Prairie du Chien on a sled on the frozen river, by dogs, or Canadian ponies, they were full of expectation. When on April 9th, 1849, the ice having disappeared from the river, the steamboat *Dr. Franklin, No. 2* was seen coming around the bend at Dayton's Bluff just at eve, amid a heavy shower, the excited villagers hastened to the landing and learned that on the 3d of March the president had signed the act creating Minnesota Territory. Other steamboats soon followed with immigrants, and as the "St. Paul House," kept by J. W. Bass, could not accommodate all of the applicants, some dwelt in tents or board shanties. A stranger when he left the steamboat at the foot of Jackson street in April, 1849, found there the stores of Freeman Larpenteur & Co., and Louis Robert, and climbing the hill at Third and Jackson streets, saw on the northeast corner, the St. Paul House; and on the northwest corner the home of A. L. Larpenteur, and on the southwest corner the store of David Hopkins, a man of few words. The business part of the town was chiefly on

Third, between Robert and Jackson streets, and near the junction of Hill and Third streets were two old log-houses, in one of which Nathan Myrick had a temporary residence. The street south of Third, called Bench street, and east of Wabashaw was occupied by the residence of Vetat Guerin, the Roman Catholic log-chapel, a building afterwards enlarged and known as the Central House, the store of J. W. Simpson, and at the point overlooking Jackson street was the residence of Henry Jackson. On the 18th of April James M. Goodhue, a native of New Hampshire, and graduate of Amherst College, Massachusetts, who had been an editor at Lancaster, Wis., brought his printing press, and issued on the 28th of the month the first number of the *St. Paul Pioneer*. The printing office was a rude wooden building, neither lathed nor plastered, which stood on Burch street, between Wabashaw and Cedar. Mr. Goodhue wrote at a later period :

“C. V. P. Lull and his partner, Gilbert, furnished us, gratuitously, the lower story of their building for an office, the only vacant room in town. The weather was cold and stormy, and our office was open as a corn rick; however, we picked our types up, and made ready for the issue of the first paper ever printed in Minnesota, or within many hundreds of miles of it, but upon search we found our news “chase” was left behind. William Nobles, blacksmith, made us a very good one after a delay of two or three days. One hindrance after another delayed our first issue to the 28th of April. We had no subscribers, for there was but a handful of people in the whole Territory, and a majority of these were Canadians and half-breeds. Not a territorial officer had yet arrived. We remember being present at the date of our first issue Mr. Lull, Mr. Cavileer, Mr. Neill, and, perhaps, Major Murphy.” Murphy was then the Indian agent at Fort Snelling.

Henry M. Rice, who had laid out Rice and Irvine's addition, passed a portion of the winter in Washington, assisting the delegate in obtaining an act for the organization of Minnesota Territory. Upon his return in April, by the gift of lots and other inducements, he gave an impetus to the upper town, as that part of St. Paul near the residence of John R. Irvine was called, and erected a large hotel, afterwards known as the American House, at the corner of Third and Exchange streets, and secured the erection of a Presbyterian and Methodist Church, opposite what is now known as Rice square.

In the first issue of the *Pioneer* it is mentioned that the “Rev. Mr. Neill, a member of the presbytery of Galena, is expected to preach at the school-house on Bench street, next Sunday, to-morrow, at eleven o'clock in the morning.”

Mr. Neill arrived on the 23d of April, and was the first resident clergyman who devoted himself to the active duties of the ministry. In 1848 B. F. Hoyt, a local preacher of the Methodist Church, arrived, and proved one of the best citizens of St. Paul. He purchased a number of acres which he cul-

tivated, and at first lived in a log house near the corner of Eighth and Jackson street. He and his wife, by their kind and generous spirit, did much for the Methodist Church. In July the Rev. J. P. Parsons of the Baptist Church came, and soon after the Rev. C. Hobart, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the summer of 1849 Chaplain Gear, of Fort Snelling, conducted occasional Protestant Episcopal services, and the Rev. A. Ravoux, who then lived at Mendota, on alternate Sundays officiated in the log building dedicated as a Roman Catholic chapel. The first kiln of bricks was burned in the upper town by D. F. Brawley. The first brick building was of two stories, erected for the residence of Rev. Edward D. Neill, on Fourth, near Washington street, recently pulled down, the site of which is now occupied by a row of brick houses. The second brick edifice was the Methodist Church, which still stands on Market street, opposite Rice square, which was sold, became a Swedenborgian, and is at present used as a Roman Catholic chapel.

The Indians watched the erection of the first brick house with wonder, as they had not before seen bricks. They seemed to them to be as well adapted for pipes as the sacred red pipe-stone, and coveted them. Some even took a few without leave, and as they wore no capacious hats, hid them under their blankets, and carried them to their village, but when they began to scrape them were disappointed in finding that like "apples of Sodom" they turned to dust. Another Indian excitement this summer was caused by a young man named C. D. Bevan establishing the first tin shop. It was a rude frame building in Rice and Irvine's addition on Third street, between Washington and Franklin. For the first few weeks after its erection it was the most attractive spot on earth to some of the Sioux of the Kaposia village. They stood near its window in eager expectancy, and as the tinner would throw out the thin scraps, the refuse of his shears, there was a scramble for the possession. At night they could be seen in their village with long tin pendants attached to their leaden ear-rings, and pleased as if possessed of the "wealth of Ormus and of Ind."

The first Protestant Church edifice in the white settlements of Minnesota was a small Presbyterian chapel, completed in August, on a lot adjoining Mr. Neill's residence. It was destroyed by fire the next spring. In September the Union Sunday-school which had been established in 1847, and in which B. F. Hoyt, Miss Bishop, and others had been teachers, was suspended in consequence of the growth of the town, and separate schools under the supervision of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist ministers were opened. In one of the newspapers appeared the following: "A few weeks ago it pleased the wise and kind Father in heaven to call away from earth a promising boy four years of age. As the last act of a short but beautiful life he bequeathed the little he had saved to do good. In pursuance of the child's request the bereaved father has forwarded to a gentleman of this place a library of Sunday-

school books. These publications have been carefully revised by a committee composed of members of the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed Dutch denominations. 'A school called the Little Child's Sunday-school' is about to be established in the lecture room, near the American House. It will meet every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the teaching will be confined to the simple truths of the Bible. It is hoped that all citizens interested in the moral training of the young will sustain the school by becoming teachers, or by sending their children to be instructed. Many an individual has lived to three score years and ten and not helped the world half as much as this little boy, who has furnished the children of St. Paul with a library of instructive, moral, and catholic readings. Let our last act be like his, for by it 'he being dead yet speaketh.' "

President Taylor soon after he signed the act creating Minnesota Territory selected Alexander Ramsey, who had been a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, as its governor. On the 13th of April Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, administered to him the oath of office. In a stage coach he rode from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, and there took passage on the steamboat *Dr. Franklin*, Captain Lodwick, and on the 27th of May it reached St. Paul, but Governor Ramsey, as there was no suitable stopping place, accepted the hospitality of Henry H. Sibley at Mendota. On the 25th of June his wife and child came down to St. Paul in a birch canoe, and stopped at Rice's Landing as the foot of Eagle street was often called, and proceeded to a one-story frame house on the south side of Third street, between Jackson and Robert, which had been rented by the governor. The next day the governor secured the good will of his fellow townmen by subscribing five dollars for a much needed public improvement—a town pump. In July he issued a commission as justice of the peace to John A. Wakefield. He had served during and wrote a history of the Black Hawk war, and was a good temperance lecturer. He built a house on Bench street, east of Wabashaw, called the Tremont House; and his daughter married John C. Terry.

The first public celebration was on the 4th of July. At that time, owing to the limestone rock of the plateau between Pleasant and Wabashaw being a few feet higher on the river front, a forest had grown up in low swampy ground fed by springs. It was impossible to make a road through it, because of the "terre tremblante," quaking earth. The place selected for the out-door exercises was at the edge of the woodlands, on what is Fifth street, where the city offices have been, opposite Rice square. Franklin Steele was the chief marshal of the procession, and his aids were A. Larpenteur and W. H. Nobles. The orator of the day was B. B. Meeker, one of the Territorial judges recently arrived from Kentucky, and W. D. Phillips, a lawyer, read the Declaration of Independence. The managers appointed for the ball in the evening were Dr. Thomas R. Potts, a physician, who had lately come from Galena, John D. Cruttenden, and a young lawyer, W. H. Dent.



Chas. B. Jones

One of the vice-presidents of the Stillwater convention in August, 1848, was Robert Kennedy, then a farmer at Cottage Grove. He came to St. Paul in the summer of 1849, and enlarged and repaired an old log building at the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets, which he opened for boarders, and called the "Central House." As no more suitable building could be found its front rooms were engaged as a temporary capitol. The census of St. Paul taken in June showed a population of 840, and an election was held in the Territory on the 2d of August, for members of the Legislature. St. Paul chose as its representatives in the upper house William H. Forbes and James Boal, and in the lower house B. W. Brunson, Henry Jackson, John J. Dewey and Parsons K. Johnson.

On Monday, the 3d of September, the Legislature convened at the Central House. The front room on the east side of the hall was occupied by the secretary of the Territory, and the room on the west side was used by the House of Representatives. The room up stairs, over the representative hall, was used as the council chamber, and that over the secretary's office was the Territorial library. On Tuesday afternoon in the dining hall, a long room in the rear, Governor Ramsey delivered his first message which ended with this wish: "May that God who rules the destiny of nations so prosper your doings and minds that no reproaches will meet us in the present, no regrets be experienced in the future, but that we will all bear with us the conviction that each performed his whole duty for the dissemination of liberty and law, religion and education throughout our Territory, for the people's true happiness and the undying glory of the American name."

The columns of the *Pioneer* from week to week by its advertisements indicated the increase and division of business. A. R. French who had married at Fort Snelling when a soldier, at the expiration of his term of enlistment remained in the country, and in 1849 had a saddlery and harness shop in St. Paul. Given to drollery he advertised as a "Horse Mantua Maker." Until the fall of 1849 the stores sold goods of a general description, from an iron rail to a plug of tobacco, from a hatchet to a plow. At that time the brothers Elfelt arrived from Philadelphia and built the then largest store in the place, opposite the American House, at southeast corner of Third and Exchange streets, and sold chiefly dry goods. The second story was made a public hall, and here for a long time church fairs, public meetings and social entertainments were held.

In November the First Presbyterian Church of St. Paul was formed and elders chosen, who the first Sunday of January, 1850 were publicly installed. The editor of the *Pioneer* referring to the services mentioned that Elder J. W. Selby and W. H. Tinker were officially recognized, and the communion was administered. The Rev. Dr. Williamson of the Little Crow Mission was present, he said, "with several of his native Sioux who are communicants of his church. The doctor made some very affecting remarks both in English and

Sioux alluding to the union of communicants of different colors and races, and believers present were invited to unite."

On the 26th of November the first election of Ramsey county officers took place, and Dr. David Day was chosen register of deeds; C. V. P. Lull, shèriff; J. W. Simpson, treasurer; Louis Roberts, B. Gervais and R. P. Russell, commissioners, and Henry A. Lambert, judge of Probate. A few weeks later David Day in behalf of the commissioners published a notice and offered ten dollars for the plan of a court-house and jail in one building. Before the close of the year steps were taken to organize a system of public schools, and at a meeting of the citizens on the 1st of December Edmund Rice, William H. Forbes, Edward D. Neill, John Snow, B. F. Hoyt, J. P. Parsons and B. W. Brunson were appointed trustees, and by them Harriet E. Bishop, Mary Schofield and Rev. C. Hobart were engaged as teachers.

On the first of January, 1850 the *Pioneer* issued a New Year's Address in poor but amusing rhyme, most of which is in "Neill's History of Minnesota." With the address was published the following directory: *Clergymen*.—Ravoux, Neill, Hobart, Hoyt, Parsons. *Lawyers*.—Edward Rice, H. A. Lambert, W. D. Phillips, P. P. Bishop, George L. Becker, H. F. Masterson, O. Simons, J. A. Wakefield, S. H. Dent, W. B. White, B. W. Lott, James M. Goodhue, L. A. Babcock, C. K. Smith. *Land Agents*.—A. V. Fryer, Isaac N. Goodhue. *Merchants*.—Elfelt & Brother, Fuller & Brother, L. Sloan, Fullerton & Curtis, W. H. Forbes, Douglas & Slosson, John Randall & Co., Louis Robert, H. W. Tracy & Co., Daniel Hopkins, Sergeant & Bowen, J. W. Simpson, Bart, Presley & Co., Dewey & Cavileer, N. Barbour, J. C. Ramsey. *Tailors*.—Johnson & Brown, W. H. Tinker, J. N. Slosson. *Shoemaker*.—Hugh McCann. *Hotels*.—American House, by R. Parker; Tremont House, by J. A. Wakefield; Central House, by R. Kennedy; St. Paul House, by J. W. Bass; De Rocher's House, by De Rocher; Miller's boarding house, by B. Miller. *Painters*.—J. M. Boal, Burrell & Inman. *Blacksmiths*.—William H. Nobles & Co., Leverich & Co. *Plasterers*.—J. R. Irvine, D. De Webber, Starkfelder, C. P. Scott. *Masons*.—Barnes, B. Bowles, William Beaumette Hawley, J. Kirkpatrick. *Carpenters*.—C. P. V. Lull, William Bryant, A. Foster, W. Woodbury, W. C. Morrison, J. B. Coty, Charles Bazille, T. Lareau, Coit H. Willey, Eaton & Brother, Chase, B. F. Irvine, J. B. Lumbeck, Joseph Brinsmade, H. Glass, J. Frost. *Silversmith*.—Nathan Spincer. *Gunsmith*.—McGuire. *Bakers*.—Berry & Brother, K. Stewart, Humphery & Brinkman. *Wheelwrights*.—Nobles & Morrison, Hiram Cawrod. *Saddle and Harnessmaker*.—A. R. French. *Tinner*.—C. D. Bevan.

On New Year's day, the Minnesota Historical Society, which had been incorporated by the Legislature of 1849, held a public meeting in the unfinished Methodist Church, and the address delivered by one of the clergyman was published in a pamphlet and passed through two editions.

Gövernör Ramsey, who had been absent all winter on official business, re-

turned on the 12th of February, 1850, and on the 20th of March a new frame building on the north side of Third street, between Cedar and Wabashaw, was secured for the Territorial Library.

On the 2nd of April a party of Sioux from the village below St. Paul attacked fifteen Ojibways in Wisconsin, about twenty miles from Stillwater. All were scalped with the exception of a little boy who was brought to Kaposia, and adopted by the chief Little Crow. On the 10th Governor Ramsey sent for Little Crow and had a talk with him, and on the 16th he brought to the governor's house the little captive. When the boy learned that he was to be left with the whites he cried, and Little Crow, always full of cunning, suggested that he be taken into the kitchen and fed, and while he was eating he would go down to his village. The governor's little son was called, and the boy was led to the cook, and on the 16th he was sent back with a messenger to La Pointe.

From the first of April the waters of the Mississippi began to rise, and by the 13th the lower floor of the warehouse occupied by William Constans at the foot of Jackson street was submerged. Taking advantage of the freshet the steamboat *Anthony Wayne*, for the sum of two hundred dollars, ventured to the Falls of St. Anthony. The boat left Fort Snelling after dinner with Governor Ramsey and other guests, also the band of the Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and reached the rapids below the falls between three and four o'clock, and was received by the whole population with shouts and waving handkerchiefs.

On the 8th of May there was a large party at the residence of the old settler, Henry Jackson, occasioned by the marriage of his wife's sister to P. K. Johnson. At the time of writing this chapter, the bride, groom, and officiating clergyman are living. On the afternoon of the 13th of May there might have been seen a number of naked and painted Sioux in the streets, panting for the scalps of their ancient foes. A few hours before the young chief of the Ojibways, Hole-in-the day, had secreted his canoe in a retired gorge above where the city hospital now stands, and with a few of his braves crossed the river, attacked a small party of Sioux, and took one scalp. On the receipt of the news Governor Ramsey granted a parole to the thirteen Sioux confined at Fort Snelling for the participation in the massacre of the Ojibways the month before.

On the morning of the 16th the first Protestant Church building erected in the white settlements was destroyed by fire, it being the first conflagration since the organization of the Territory. Miss Fredrika Bremer of Sweden, the distinguished novelist, in October visited Governor Ramsey, and in her published letters she gave the following description of St. Paul: "Scarcely had we touched the shore when the governor of Minnesota and his pretty young wife came on board and invited me to take up my quarters at their house. And there I am now happy with these kind people, and with them I make excursions into the

neighborhood. The town is one of the youngest infants of the great West, scarcely eighteen months old, and yet it has in a short time increased to a population of two thousand persons, and in a very few years it will certainly be possessed of twenty-two thousand. As yet, however, the town is but in its infancy, and people manage with such dwellings as they can get. The drawing-room at Governor Ramsey's house is also his office and library, and work people and ladies and gentlemen are alike admitted. In the meantime Mr. Ramsey is building a handsome, spacious house upon a hill, a little out of the city, [Exchange and Walnut streets] with beautiful trees around it."

"The city is thronged with Indians. The men, for the most part, go about gaudily ornamented with naked hatchets, the shafts of which serve them as pipes. They paint themselves so utterly without any taste that it is incredible. Here comes an Indian who has painted a great red spot in the middle of his nose; here another who has painted the whole of his forehead in lines of black and yellow. The women are less painted, with better taste than the men, generally, with merely one deep red little spot in the middle of the cheek, and the parting of the hair is dyed purple. There goes an Indian with his proud step, bearing aloft his plumed head. He carries only his pipe. After him, with bowed head and stooping shoulders, follows his wife, bending under the burden which she bears. Above the burden peeps forth a little round-faced child with beautiful dark eyes."

After the destruction of the Presbyterian chapel by fire the congregation purchased a lot on the corner of Third and St. Peter streets, and began the erection of a brick church, which for a time was the largest public edifice in the town. It was sufficiently finished to be occupied in November. A small bell, as early as 1841, had been placed in the Presbyterian chapel at the Lac qui Parle Sioux Mission, and at a later period in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Paul, and in the school-house at Stillwater, where Miss Hosford taught, but the first large bell was swung in the tower of this church. Its first ringing caused consternation among the Indians in the village below the town, but awakened pleasant associations among the white settlers. The bell cost more than two hundred dollars, and was cast at the Meneely foundry, Troy, N. Y. It was paid for by a subscription secured by the efforts of Philander Prescott, then the Indian interpreter at Fort Snelling, afterwards scalped in the Sioux uprising. It arrived in a steamboat about noon on one Saturday in November. By pressing carpenters and blacksmiths in the service it was raised into the belfry, and about nine o'clock "its great heart began to throb." Many far away from the church of their fathers on that bright, calm, moonlight night, expressed the wish in Schiller's "Lay of the Bell."

"Let it be a voice from Heaven
Joined with the starry hosts afar,
By which high praise to God is given,
And which leads on the crowned year;

And be its metal mouth devoted
 Only to grave and solemn things,
 It feels for none, yet still its swingings
 Accompany life's changeful play,
 And as away its music fadeth,
 So may it teach that naught abideth,
 That all things earthly disappear."

On the 10th of December a newspaper owned and edited by Daniel A. Robertson, late United States marshal of Ohio, called the *Minnesota Democrat*, made its appearance. Mr. Robertson erected a printing office and family residence at the northeast corner of Third and Wabashaw street. The first proclamation for a Thanksgiving day was issued in 1850 by the governor, and on the 26th of December, in accordance with its suggestion, the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations assembled in the Methodist Church, and listened to a sermon by the Presbyterian minister from the text, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." It was published in one of the papers. Among its concluding sentences was the following: "Without rhetorical amplification no place in the world, of the same age and the same number of inhabitants, is better provided with clergymen. In a few days the second Legislative assembly will convene. Since the meeting of the first Legislature last year what a change has taken place in this town. Then only the log chapel of the pioneer and a small house of worship, now burned down, were to be seen from this plain; now, behold, crowning the bluffs, four church edifices of various styles of architecture, which would not discredit an eastern village.

"View the map of the United States and you will readily perceive that we occupy the geographical center, and that St. Paul is, in the same latitude as Oregon City. Is there not a prospect that in a half century the Indian lodges that now surround us will be far removed; that the shores of Lake Pepin will be the abode of many a maiden as constant to her first love as Winona, and, in addition, strengthened and ennobled by the religion of Christ; that the steam engine, either in boat or car, will move from Montreal to the Rapids of St. Mary, and stop at the roaring waters of St. Anthony; that the gates of the Rocky Mountains will be thrown open, and the locomotive, groaning and rumbling from Oregon, will stop here with its heavy train of Asiatic produce; that the mission stations of Remnica and Lac qui Parle will be supplanted by the white school-house, the church spire, and higher seminary of learning. Is it not true, even now, that

"Behind the scared squaw's birch canoe
 The steamer smokes and raves,
 And city lots are staked for sale
 Above old Indian graves."

Do we not

"— hear the tread of pioneers
 Of nations yet to be,
 The first low wash of waves where soon
 Shall roll a human sea?"

On Wednesday, the 1st of January, 1851 the second Legislature assembled in a three story brick building erected by Henry M. Rice, on Third street west of Washington. The most important event of the year was the treaty with the Sioux, by which the west side of the Mississippi and the valley of the Minnesota Rivers were opened to the hardy immigrant. The third Legislature met on the 7th of January, 1852, in a building on Third, below Jackson street, which in time became a part of the Merchants Hotel. On Saturday, the 14th of February a dog train arrived from the North with Dr. Rae, who had come from the Arctic regions, where he had been in search of Sir John Franklin, and was now on his way to England. His dog sledge he presented to the Minnesota Historical Society.

The Legislature submitted to the people a prohibitory liquor law. The election on the 5th of April resulted in a majority of votes in its favor. That night there was a peal of joy from all the church bells. After the adoption of the law some liquor was brought up in a steamboat and deposited in a warehouse at the foot of Jackson street. The sheriff made an attempt to seize the boat, but was resisted by an angry crowd. The sheriff summoned a large body of citizens to his aid and among others the Presbyterian and Methodist clergyman. As the posse marched down Jackson street they were met by men with stones in their hands and yelling voices. Colonel D. A. Robertson, fearing a riot, climbed to the top of a sugar hogshead and began a pacific speech in the interest of law and order. While he was earnestly addressing the mob the top of the hogshead fell in, and the crowd changed from cursing to laughing. Good humor having been restored, a compromise was soon effected. The friends of liquor tested the constitutionality of the law, and Judge Hayner decided that it was void because the Legislature by the organic act of the Territory could not delegate their power to the people.

In October, 1852 a Sioux Indian named Yuhazee was tried for the murder of a German woman. With others she was traveling with a party of immigrants above Shakopee, when the prisoner and some others surrounded the wagon and she was shot. The next month he was tried in St. Paul, and escorted from Fort Snelling by a company of mounted dragoons. It was an impressive scene to witness the savage half hid in his blanket, in a buggy with the civil officers, surrounded by the "pomp and circumstance of war." The trial was brief, and the jury quickly returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Hayner, by an interpreter, asked him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, to which he replied that his band would remit their annuities, if he were released. The judge then pronounced the first judicial sentence of death in Minnesota, but under the law at that time a year had to elapse before his execution. During the last week of December, 1854 "he felt the halter draw." The scaffold was erected on the open prairie, near the corner of Western and Dayton avenue. About 2 o'clock in the

afternoon he was taken from a log prison near the court-house and entered a carriage with the officers of the law. Reaching the scaffold he was helped up the steps, the noose was soon adjusted, and he ceased to breathe amid the shouts of a drunken crowd, one of the most disgraceful scenes that has occurred in of St. Paul.

The fourth Legislature, on the 4th of January, 1853, assembled in a two-story brick building, where is now the Mannheimer block, at the corner of Third and Minnesota streets. The Baldwin School, now Macalester College, the first institution of learning supported by private benevolence in Minnesota was incorporated by this body. It went into operation the following June, and the next December a two story brick building with bracketed cornices and window-caps on Fifth street, at the head of Rice square, was dedicated for its use. After some years the trustees sold the edifice, and in June, 1889 it was used by the treasurer and other city officers.

On the 9th of April a party of Ojibways killed a Sioux near Shakopee. A war party from Little Crow's village then proceeded up the valley of the St. Croix River and retaliated. On the morning of the 27th a band of Ojibways appeared not far from where the Wilder block on Fourth street is built, searching for some Sioux. Perceiving a canoe with some women, and a man who had lost a leg in battle a few years before, coming up the river, they waited for them to land at the foot of Jackson street, and then as they walked up the hill toward Third street they advanced toward them. The Sioux, alarmed, hastened into a trading establishment which stood at the southeast corner of Third and Jackson streets, and the excited Ojibways fired at them through the windows, mortally wounding a Sioux woman. For a short time the town presented a sight similar to that witnessed in Colony times in Hadley or Deerfield, then the frontier towns of Massachusetts. Messengers were sent to Fort Snelling for the dragoons, and citizens on horseback were quickly in pursuit of the painted, naked savages who had avenged themselves in the streets of St. Paul. The dragoons, under Lieutenant Magruder, were soon on the track of the assailants, and reached them near the Falls of St. Croix. The dragoons fired upon them and an Indian was killed. His scalp was brought to St. Paul and daguerreo-typed by Joel E. Whitney. A few months after this the first article on St. Paul, with illustrations, appeared, in "Graham's Magazine," published in Philadelphia, and among other pictures is an engraving of this scalp, and also of the Baldwin School and the log chapel. During the summer a passenger standing on the deck of a steamboat could see on the bluffs in the rear of Little Crow's village a square box covered with fringed red cloth; above it was suspended a piece of the Ojibway's scalp which had caused the fight in St. Paul; within was the body of the woman who had been shot in the St. Paul store.

In May, 1853 Willis A. Gorman, of Indiana, arrived at St. Paul as the successor of Governor Ramsey, and Robert A. Smith came as his private secretary.

The fifth session of the Legislature on January 4, 1854 assembled in the building erected for the capitol, on the ground still used, and on the 4th of March an act was approved incorporating the "City of St. Paul." Under this charter an election for city officers was held on the 4th of April, and St Paul entered upon a new era.

CHAPTER V.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF ST. PAUL FROM THE YEAR 1854.

1854.

IN January of this year the Legislature (the Fifth Territorial) assembled in the new capitol building for the first time. Among the acts of that body affecting the town of St. Paul was one, approved February 23, incorporating the German Reading Society, with — Peters, president; F Guiner, treasurer; — Karcher, secretary; Charles Rauch, W. Schwie, Philip Constans, C. A. Renz, Paul Faber, and other members. Another act, approved March 3, incorporated "Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter No. 1," of Free Masons, with A. T. C. Pierson, high priest; Andrew G. Chatfield, king; George L. Becker, scribe; William H. Newton, Henry Morris, George W. Biddle, and James Y. Caldwell, trustees. Another, approved March 4, chartered the St. Paul Bridge Company, with the following incorporators: Lyman Dayton, J. C. Ramsey, John R. Irvine, J. W. Bass, W. G. Le Duc, W. R. Marshall, Joseph R. Brown, George L. Becker, William Ames, N. Myrick, A. L. Larpenteur, J. W. Simpson, C. H. Oakes, M. E. Ames, and Louis Robert.

March 4 Incorporation of the "city" of St. Paul. The territory incorporated comprised about 2,400 acres. Three wards were created. The First ward comprised all of the territory east of the middle of Jackson street, the Second all between the middle of Jackson and the middle of St. Peter, and the Third all west of the middle of St. Peter.

The elective officers were a mayor, treasurer, marshal, city justice of the peace for the city at large; and three aldermen, a justice of the peace, a constable, and an assessor for each ward. The general regulations of the charter for the government of the city were practically as at the present.

April 4. First city election under the charter. There were 507 votes cast. David Olmsted elected mayor over W. R. Marshall, by 31 majority; W. R. Miller, marshal, over A. H. Cavender, by 21; D. Rohrer, treasurer, over D. L. Fuller, by 47; Orlando Simons, city justice, over James Starkey, by 21. The mayor and marshal were Democrats, the treasurer and justice were



A. H. Graff

ings. The ward elections resulted: First, R. C. Knox, A. T. Chamblin, and R. Marvin, aldermen; W. H. Tinker, justice of the peace and assessor. Second, A. L. Larpenteur, T. Fanning, and C. S. Cave, aldermen; Joseph Lemay, justice of the peace; W. H. Stillman, assessor. Third, George L. Becker, John R. Irvine, and J. M. Stone, aldermen; J. M. Winslow, justice of the peace; H. Stillwell, assessor.

April 11. Organization of the first city council. George L. Becker chosen president; Sherwood Hough, clerk; Findley McCormick, comptroller; S. P. Folsom, surveyor; D. C. Cooley, attorney.

May 1. First issue of the daily edition of the *Pioneer* and of the *Democrat*. May 12, the first number of the *Daily Minnesotian*. May 15 the *Daily Times* appeared, with Thomas M. Newson as editor and publisher, and J. B. H. Mitchell, and M. J. Clum, associates. E. S. Goodrich was editor and publisher of the *Pioneer*, having purchased the office in March from Joseph R. Brown. David Olmsted was editor of the *Democrat*. H. P. Pratt and J. P. Owens were the proprietors of the *Minnesotian*.

June 8. Arrival of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad excursionists, including several hundred prominent citizens from all parts of the country, who had rendezvoused at Chicago and come westward over the railroad to Rock Island upon the formal opening of that road. This was the first railroad to reach the Mississippi in the Northwest. Five large steamboats brought the excursionists from Rock Island to St. Paul. They visited St. Anthony, Minnehaha, and other points of interest, and in the evening were given a reception at the capitol. Speeches were delivered by ex-President Fillmore, George Bancroft, Governor Gorman, and others. The speaking, banqueting, music, and dancing, continued until midnight, the hour set for the departure of the steamers.

June 26. W. W. Hickcox, a druggist at the corner of Cedar and Third streets, mortally injured in an altercation with a drayman named Peltier, who struck him with a dray-pin. Hickcox died a week later. Peltier was ultimately tried and acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

September 6. Charles L. Emerson succeeded Hon. David Olmsted as publisher of the *Democrat*.

October 3. Burning of the Sintomine Hotel, a large frame structure, at the corner of Sixth and John, built by N. W. Kittson, and ready for occupancy by its lessees, E. C. Rich and Howard Ward.

December 29. Execution by hanging of Yu-ha-zee, the Sioux Indian, who murdered Mrs. Keener, the German woman, near Holmesville, in October, 1852. The gallows was erected on St. Anthony hill, and the execution, which was public, was witnessed by a large crowd, who looked upon the incident with uncommon equanimity and satisfaction.

Deaths.—January 8. John G. Cooley, a merchant; July 10, Colonel

Daniel H. Dustin, United States district attorney ; July 27, C. D. Fillmore, brother of the ex-president ; November 22, Hon. Levi Sloan, merchant and member of the Territorial Legislature of 1854.

The year was one of great prosperity. Navigation opened April 6, and closed November 25. The number of steamboat arrivals during the season was 256. On October 22, six boats arrived with 612 passengers.

In the fall of the year there was much inconvenience and considerable loss to the merchants by reason of the depreciation of the "free bank" money of other States in general circulation here. Several meetings of the merchants were held to devise means of remedying the evil, and finally a board of trade (the first in the town) was formed, with W. R. Marshall as president ; Thomas Foster, vice-president ; Samuel W. Walker, secretary ; Alex. H. Cathcart, treasurer.

1855.

March 1. Organization of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company (constituting the first fire department) with twenty-eight members. A second hand hook and ladder wagon was purchased by subscription in Philadelphia and brought out and used for many years. Subsequently a small fire engine was purchased by the citizens and for a considerable period was the only engine used.

April 3. City election. Alex. Ramsey elected mayor ; Daniel Rohrer, treasurer ; W. R. Miller, marshal. Whole number of votes cast 809.

Navigation opened this year April 17, by the arrival of the steamer *War Eagle*, with eight hundred and fourteen passengers. The emigration this spring was unprecedented. Seven boats arrived in one day, each bringing from two hundred to six hundred passengers. The packet companies estimated that they brought 30,000 people to the territory this year. Navigation closed November 19, the total number of steamboat arrivals at St. Paul during the season having been five hundred and fifty three.

This year, says Williams, St. Paul was a busy place. Hotels and boarding-houses were crowded, and frequently people camped in the streets. Carpenters and mechanics could not half keep up with their work ; all business houses made large profits ; real estate speculation was very active and became a mania ; a great deal of building was done, and Third, Fourth, and Jackson streets were graded, and other prominent streets were improved. The census this year showed a population of 4,716. In the fall the Presbyterian Society known as the House of Hope was organized by Rev. E. D. Neill ; its first meetings were held in the Walnut street school-house.

Deaths.—In January, at Providence, R. I., Joseph Wakefield, an attorney of St. Paul ; May 9, Henry P. Pratt, of the *Minnesotian* ; July 4, by drowning, Luke Marvin, jr., a prominent young business man. November 22, Rev. Joshua Bradley, of the First Baptist Church.

1856.

February. The Legislature detached St. Anthony from Ramsey county and added it to Hennepin. It also created a board of education to be composed of six members, two from each ward.

March 11. Charles S. Cave appointed postmaster, vice Major William H. Forbes. Mr. Cave held the office four years.

April. Organization of the Pioneer Guard, which it is claimed was the finest volunteer military company ever formed in Minnesota. Its captain was the gallant and accomplished Alexander Wilkin. It existed until the summer of 1861, when nearly all of its members entered the Union army. April 2, city election. George L. Becker, elected mayor; Dan Rohrer, treasurer; O Simons, city justice; number of votes cast, 1,247.

May 30. The city council appointed four policemen to assist Marshal Miller, who had hitherto been the only police officer of the city. The appointees were John Gabel, Nicholas Miller, M. C. Hardwig and Edward Maher.

June 24. The corner-stone for a proposed building for the use of the Historical Society, and of a projected Masonic Hall, were laid with great ceremony, but neither of the buildings was ever built.

July. The corner-stone of the Catholic cathedral, corner of St. Peter and Sixth streets, was laid by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. The excavation had been begun in 1854. The church was opened for divine service June 13, 1858. Assumption Church (old German Catholic), on Eighth street, was completed in June of this year, 1856; Rev. Demetrius Marogna was the first priest. Among other public structures completed in 1856 were the City Hall and the Jackson street Methodist Episcopal Church. July 9, two murders. George R. McKenzie, proprietor of the Mansion House, murdered for his money, and his body thrown into the river. A young man named Robert Johnson was assaulted, robbed, and thrown over the bluff, dying from his injuries. The crimes were attributed to steamboat "roughs." The citizens were greatly excited, a public meeting was held, and a secret police, or vigilance committee, organized to assist the authorities. The council increased the police force to twelve men, one of the new appointees being Henry Galvin, who is still on the force. The murderers of McKenzie and Johnson were never detected.

September 23. Opening of the Fuller House, corner Seventh and Jackson streets, afterwards called the International. The owner of the building was Alpheus G. Fuller, and its cost was \$110,000, of which sum \$12,000 had been donated by the citizens. The land was also given as a bonus by J. W. Bass and W. H. Randall. The building was of brick and four stories in height. The lessees were Stephen and Ed. Long, and the hotel was very successful from the first. All the hotels—the principal ones being the Fuller, the Merchants', the American, and the Winslow—did a large business this fall, the ar-

rivals in one week being 1,000, and the total number registered during the season was estimated at 28,000.

November 16. Burning of the Rice House, a three-story brick hotel on the northwest corner of St. Anthony and Washington streets. D. E. Fuller & Co., merchants, occupied the lower story at the time. In the upper story of this building the Legislature of 1851 met.

Deaths.—January 27, J. S. Brown, a prominent banker; February 14, J. Henniss, a journalist; December 1, at Scotland, Conn., David S. Fuller, an early merchant of this city.

Work on the St. Paul bridge was commenced this winter. Piles for the piers were driven. S. A. Hooper and J. & J. Napier were the original contractors.

1857.

January 14. Murder of Henry W. Schroeder, a German tailor, in his shop on Third street. The murder was accomplished by a blow on the head with a hatchet, and robbery was the object. The perpetrator was never discovered.

February 22. Death of Right Rev. Bishop Joseph Cretin. The body lay in state in the old brick church, on Wabasha street, till the 24th, when the funeral took place. Fully one thousand five hundred people were in the procession.

February 25. Issue of the first city directory by Goodrich, Somers & Co. It contained the names of one thousand seven hundred citizens and the advertisements of one hundred and fifty-eight business houses.

February. Attempted removal of the capital to St. Peter, by the Legislature then in session. The attempt failed mainly by the conduct of Hon. Joe Rolette, who "smuggled" the bill by putting it in his pocket, and secreting himself for several days.¹ At this session the Legislature incorporated the St. Paul Library Association, with Charles E. Mayo, J. W. McClung, R. F. Houseworth, S. D. Jackson, J. F. Hoyt, E. Ingalls, A. R. Capehart, William A. Croffut, Thompson Connolly, and Philip de Rochebrune as incorporators.

March 25. Breaking ground for the Ramsey county jail, by Day & Grace, the contractors; contract price seventy-five thousand dollars. The building was completed in the fall.

April 13. Receipt of the news of the Ink-pa-doo-tah (Red End) massacres at Spirit Lake, Ia., and Springfield, Minn. There was great excitement. The Pioneer Guard offered to go at once to the scene, but the company was not sent. Subsequently, two of the female captives, Miss Abbie Gardner and Mrs. Marble, were rescued from the savages, mainly through the instrumentality of Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, and brought to St. Paul, where they were given a reception, and presented with considerable sums of money by the citizens.

¹ See Williams's History, p. 370, *et seq.*

April 22. Arrival of the new territorial governor, Hon. Samuel Medary, of Ohio.

April 27,—May 25. Extra session of the Legislature, during which the St. Paul Water Company, the St. Paul Fuller House Company, and the St. Paul Dramatic Association were incorporated, and acts were passed extending Rice street and opening and extending Seventh street.

May 5. City election. John B. Brisbin elected mayor without opposition.

May 8. Arrival of the first steamboat, the *Galena*. The opening of the boating season being one of the latest ever known.

May 10. Murder of Peter W. Trotter by Mike Golden—the latter a steamboat roustabout—at “the cave,” a low resort above town. The murderer escaped.

April and May. Organization of two new volunteer military companies; “the St. Paul Light Cavalry,” Captain James Starkey, and “the Shields Guards,” Captain John O’Gorman.

May and June. Opening of the first theaters. Sally St. Clair’s “Varieties” opened at Market Hall, May 20th. H. Van Liew opened the People’s Theater, June 20th, in a frame building erected for the purpose on the northeast corner of Fourth and St. Peter streets, and continued during the season and through the summer of 1858 and 1859. The building was burned in September of the latter year, taking fire during a Republican meeting which was being addressed by Hons. Galusha A. Grow and Schuyler Colfax. In June a Mr. Scott opened a theater in a hall in Irvine’s block, but closed in a few weeks.

August. Incendiary fires. On the 4th, one on the north side of Third street, between St. Peter and Market, destroyed twenty buildings. On the 18th, another swept the west side of Robert, between Third and Fourth, then occupied by frame business houses. The character of both of these conflagrations being well established, and there having been a number of other crimes committed during the same period, apparently by a gang of hard characters then infesting the city, the citizens re-organized the vigilance committee, which was kept up for several weeks and rendered good service.

August 31. Dedication of the Washington school-house, the first school building erected by the board of education; cost \$8,433.

September 3. The city council subscribed fifty thousand dollars in aid of the St. Paul bridge. Work was resumed on the structure and the woodwork completed the following winter.

September 16. Organization of the Mercantile Library Association. This association existed until in 1863 when its library was united with that of the Y. M. C. A. and formed the St. Paul Library.

September 14. Organization of Hope Engine Company No. 1, the first

regular fire company in the city. Some of the prominent members were M. Levoy, R. C. Wiley, James Hery, and John H. Dodge.

September 19. First lighting of the city with gas. The works of the St. Paul Gas Company had been completed a few days previously.

October 13. First State election. Minnesota had not yet been admitted to the Union, but it was considered certain that it would be upon the opening of Congress in December. In Ramsey county all of the Democratic candidates for the various offices were elected, with the single exception of Hon. W. P. Murray, for district judge, who was defeated by E. C. Palmer, an Independent candidate.

December 4. Organization of Minnehaha Engine Company No. 2, with H. P. Grant, M. J. O'Connor, R. G. Sharp, L. E. Clarke, J. B. Olivier, and S. T. Raguet as the principal members. The council had ordered two new fire-engines the previous summer, but they were not received until the fall of 1858.

In September the official census showed the population of the city to be 9,973.

In August of this year occurred the "Sunrise Expedition." During the summer the settlers near Cambridge and Sunrise complained that the Chippewa Indians were depredating upon them. August 24, Gov. Medary ordered Captain Starkey, with twenty men of the St. Paul Light Cavalry, to proceed to the scene, and arrest any Indians known to be committing excesses, or return them to their reservation. On the 28th the detachment came upon six Indians in Washington county, and while parleying with them the Indians suddenly broke away. Captain Starkey ordered one of his men, Frank Donnelly, to follow them and tell them to stop. Donnelly did so, when an Indian named Sha-go-ba shot him, killing him instantly. The detachment then charged the Indians, killed one, wounded another, and made prisoners of the survivors. The following day Captain Starkey returned to St. Paul with the prisoners and the dead bodies. Sha-go-ba was sent to Chisago county to be tried for his crime, but soon after, with a knife, cut his way out of the improvised jail in which he was confined and escaped. The other Indians were released on a writ of *habeas corpus* and returned to their reservation.

This was a year of wild and extravagant real estate speculation. The town was filled with operators, and all sorts of schemes, even the most reprehensible, were resorted to by sharpers to fleece the inexperienced and unwary. There were, of course, many legitimate investments made, but a large portion of the transactions were of a fraudulent character. In the fall the effects of the "great panic of 1857" began to be felt, and "hard times set in." (See chapters on the banks and banking institutions of the city). At the beginning of the winter the stringency increased, and in the midst of these troubles an appeal came from Stearns and other counties asking for assistance for the settlers in that quarter, whose crops had been destroyed by the grasshoppers. Not-

withstanding the cramped financial situation, and the fact that there were many people here who were destitute and had to be provided for, a considerable sum was subscribed and sent to the relief of the grasshopper sufferers, while costly public improvements were projected to give employment to the poor at home.

1858.

April 15. Vote on the five million loan bill. The result in St. Paul was—for the loan, 4,051; against, 183. The preceding canvas was short, but exciting, and took an acrimonious form.

April 4. City election. N. W. Kittson elected mayor.

May 14. Announcement of the admission of the State into the Union. There were no demonstrations. The State officers were sworn in on the 24th.

September 1. Celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. There were a procession, orations, music, etc., and at night fireworks and illuminations.

October 18. An old man named James McClay was killed at a disreputable shanty, near the jail, by two roughs called "Chicago Jack" and Cormack Malloy. They escaped punishment by certain legal technicalities.

November 13. Dedication of the Adams School. A few days later Jefferson School was dedicated.

December 22. Dedication of the "House of Hope," (Presbyterian Church building) on Walnut street.

Deaths—July 11th, by drowning, Hon. William Costello, an ex-member of the Legislature from Ramsey county; November 23d, M. W. Irwin, formerly U. S. marshal; December 4th, by a fall from a window, John N. Brownson, an attorney.

In the fall of this year the city procured two fire-engines from Philadelphia, and delivered them to Hope and Minnehaha Companies. In the summer Hon. John S. Prince purchased, at his own expense, an engine which had been in use at Fort Snelling, and presented it to a company composed of the employes of his mill, and called the Rotary Mill Company.

In December the first base-ball club was organized. It was called the Olympic; S. P. Jennison, captain; R. C. Munger, treasurer. About the same time a German Turner's Society was organized in Irvine's Hall.

The early months of this year were long remembered for the mildness of their average temperature. The spring opened very early, and indeed a great deal of the spring plowing was performed by the farmers in the month of March.

1859.

March 11. Death of Stanislaus Bilanski, a Pole by birth, at his residence, on the Stillwater road. His last illness was short and suspicious. A domestic reported that she had purchased arsenic at the instigation of the wife of the deceased, and it was believed that Mrs. Bilanski had poisoned her husband.

She was arrested, the body exhumed, arsenic in fatal quantities found in the stomach, and May 15th Mrs. Annie Bilanski was indicted for murder in the first degree. June 3d she was tried and convicted, and December 9th she was sentenced to be hung March 23, 1860.

May 3. City election. D. A. Robertson elected mayor.

July 4. "The cold Fourth." The temperature fell almost to freezing, and there were indications of a snow storm.

August. Arrival of Rt. Rev. Thomas L. Grace, then the newly ordained Catholic bishop of the diocese of St. Paul.

September 8. Burning of the People's Theater, heretofore mentioned.

December 5. Several buildings on the north side of Third street destroyed by fire.

December 14. Consolidation of the *Minnesotian* and *Times* newspapers, and the joint proprietors, Newson, Moore, Foster & Co., were elected State printers. The union was not felicitous and was soon dissolved.

Deaths.—May 23, Dr. J. F. Heyward, a capitalist; July 1st, Colonel Wilbur M. Hayward, an attorney; July 6th, Dr. Charles W. Borup, member of the firm of Borup & Oakes, the first bankers in the city.

In August of this year occurred the "Wright County War." The preceding spring Oscar F. Jackson was tried in that county for the murder of his neighbor, H. A. Wallace, and acquitted April 25th. A body of citizens who believed that Jackson was guilty and deserved death, hung him to the gable end of the murdered man's cabin. Governor Sibley offered a reward for the conviction of the lynchers. One of them, as alleged, Emery Moore, was arrested, but was rescued by a mob. The county authorities asked the governor for assistance in enforcing the law, and August 5th he dispatched Colonel John S. Prince, with three companies of militia, to Monticello to arrest the rioters and aid the authorities. The Pioneer Guard of St. Paul headed the column. Colonel Prince marched to Monticello, arrested eleven of the accused and turned them over to the Wright county officials. The command returned to St. Paul August 11.

The year closed with better prospects for the city and State. The financial panic had spent its force, the harvest had been abundant, and in the fall, for the first time in its history, considerable quantities of grain had been exported from the State.

1860.

January 26. Death of Mrs. O'Neil, wife of William O'Neil, a shoemaker, who lived in a hovel in the swamp, near the corner of Seventh and Cedar. It was alleged that the woman was murdered by her husband in a drunken quarrel, and he was finally tried for the crime, convicted of manslaughter, and sent to the penitentiary for five years.

February 25. Death of Theodore French, a leading lawyer of the city.

March 16. Fire on Third street. Most of the buildings on both sides from

Robert to Jackson, some thirty in all, were destroyed. The fire originated in the clothing house of Isaac Ansell.

March 22. W. M. Corcoran, a lawyer and real estate dealer, appointed postmaster.

March 23. Execution of Mrs. Annie Bilanski for the murder of her husband, Stanislaus Bilanski, the previous year. The hanging came off at 10 A. M., in the jail yard. Several thousand people were present, and the Pioneer Guards were in attendance to preserve order. Mrs. Bilanski spent the morning in devotional exercises with Father Caillet and another Catholic priest. She walked with a firm step to the gallows, cheerfully bidding her acquaintances "good bye." On the scaffold she spoke a few words to the effect that she had not had justice on her trial, and intimating, though not clearly expressing, that she was innocent. She then kissed the crucifix, and in a few seconds was launched into eternity. The body was buried in the Catholic cemetery. Early in the month a bill was passed by the Legislature to commute the sentence of the condemned woman to imprisonment for life, but Governor Ramsey vetoed it on good grounds. The maiden name of Mrs. Bilanski was Annie Evards, and she was a native of Fayetteville, N. C. Prior to her marriage with Bilanski she had led a dissolute life, and rather forced herself upon Bilanski, who, however, had previously been married and divorced three times. There was but little doubt in the minds of the people as to her guilt.

April 7. Rogers' block, on Bridge square, burned.

May 5. City election. John S. Prince elected mayor.

June. Low prices. House rent very cheap; potatoes fifteen cents a bushel; wood \$4 a cord; whisky twenty-five cents a gallon, etc.

July 1. Census report made. Population of the city, 10,279, of which number 4,659 were foreign born.

August 9. Completion of the telegraph from La Crosse to St. Paul. The first message from St. Paul was sent to Hon. William H. Seward.

November 10. Suicide of William C. Gray, a former prominent broker and real estate dealer. A sheriff had arrested him for forgery, when he broke away from the officer, ran to the bridge and leaped over it into the river in full view of a number of persons.

December 20. The *Daily Times* sold to William R. Marshall, who, on January 1, following, issued it as the *Daily Press*.

December 25. Death of William Hollinshead, a prominent lawyer.

This year Ingersoll's block was completed, by D. W. Ingersoll. It contained a large public hall, which was used for about fifteen years when it was converted into offices. In the spring Captain W. F. Davidson started a line of packets, composed of three small steamboats, from St. Paul to La Crosse. This was the beginning of his subsequently large marine operations.

The presidential campaign was hotly contested. The Republicans had a

large uniformed club, called the "Wide Awakes," which was commanded by Captain William H. Acker, and the Douglas Democrats had a similar organization, called the "Little Giants," commanded by Captain Alex. Wilkin. Both clubs were finely drilled. Both captains were killed in battle during the Rebellion, while fighting for the Union. At the November election of this year, the Republicans swept Ramsey county, electing all of the county officers. During the campaign, Hon. William H. Seward delivered a speech in the city in behalf of the Republican party. Among his notable utterances was the prediction, often quoted, that St. Paul was destined to one day become the capital of the Republic.

1861.

January 1. First issue of the *Daily Press*.

January 8. Third session of the State Legislature begins.

January and February. Depression of business and of the feelings of men consequent upon the secession of certain Southern States and the prospects of civil war. There were gloomy forebodings of the future, but a general sentiment prevailed that disunion was wickedly wrong, and that the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

March 4. Organization of the St. Paul Sportsmen Club.

April 2. City election. John S. Prince re-elected mayor.

April 10. New government officials appointed by President Lincoln, all Republicans; "to the victors," etc. Charles Nichols, postmaster; George W. Moore, collector of the port, etc.; Hon. Aaron Goodrich was appointed secretary of legation at Brussels.

April 13. News of the firing on Sumter and call for troops received. Great excitement resulted. As one man the people rose for the Union. Immense war meetings were held, presided over by the mayor. The city bloomed with flags and banners. Volunteers crowded forward to enlist. On the 22d Wilkin's and Acker's companies were mustered in, and on the 29th the First Regiment was organized, with ex Governor Gorman as colonel. (See military chapter).

June 22. Departure of the First Minnesota for the front.

June 26. The Second Minnesota mustered in; Company D of this regiment, the "Western Zouaves," was a St. Paul company.

August 15. Banking house of Holland, Berry & Dawson established.

October 14. Second Minnesota, with H. P. Van Cleve as colonel, ordered to Louisville, Ky.

November 15. Organization of the 3d Minnesota Infantry completed at Fort Snelling, with Henry C. Lester as colonel.

November 10. Suicide of Frederick Bursch.

November. Numbers 38-42 Third street, "Catholic block," built; *Volksblatt* newspaper established by P. Rohr; and the building at numbers 16-18 Jackson street completed by John S. Prince.



E. F. Drake

December 4 The Fourth Minnesota, Colonel John B. Sanborn, mustered in.

For the events of this year connected with the War of the Rebellion, see military chapter.

1862.

January. Fifth Ward created by the Legislature.

March 10. Incorporation of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company.

March. The second company of Minnesota Sharpshooters was organized ; captain, William J. Russell ; lieutenants, Emil A. Burger and John A. W. Jones, all of St. Paul. In this month, also, the Third Regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn.

April 1. City election. John S. Prince re-elected mayor.

April 19. The Fourth Minnesota, Colonel John B. Sanborn, ordered to St. Louis.

May 9. The Fifth Minnesota, Colonel R. Borgesrode, ordered to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

May 14. A party of citizens set out for the gold mines of Idaho and Montana, overland.

June 8. Opening of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad from St. Paul to St. Anthony. This was the first railroad in the State. E. F. Drake and V. Winters were the contractors. The name of the locomotive that pulled the first train was the *Wm. Crooks* ; engineer, Webster C. Gardner ; conductor, J. B. Rice.

June 16. Another expedition started for the gold mines, under the command of Captain James L. Fisk.

July 14. Organization of the Marine Bank ; N. Bradley, president, O. B. Terrill, cashier.

August. Organization of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of Minnesota Infantry, under the call "for 300,000 more." These regiments were commanded respectively by Colonels William Crooks, William R. Marshall, Minor T. Thomas, Alex. Wilkin, and James H. Baker.

August 20. Receipt of the news of the uprising of the Sioux Indians, and of their horrible massacres in Redwood, Brown, and Meeker counties. A volunteer company organized and started for the scene. (For an account of the exciting incidents following see military chapter).

September 6. News of the affair with the Indians at Birch Coolie ; ten St. Paul men killed.

September 16. General Pope assumes command of the District of the Northwest, with headquarters at St. Paul.

October 1. Arrival of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Regiment to assist in putting down the Indian insurrection.

October 10. Burning of the Winslow House.

December. The *Daily Union* established by F. Driscoll. The building

comprising Nos., 9, 11, and 13 East Third street completed at a cost of \$30,000.

Deaths—January 4, Michael E. Ames, a well known lawyer; April 6, Captain William H. Acker, at the battle of Shiloh; May 19, Alex. Buchanan, ex-county auditor; May 28, Captain David O. Oakes, killed in action near Corinth, Mississippi; August 24, in Canada, Louis M. Olivier, ex-register of deeds; September 12, Lawrence P. Cotter, city clerk; December 22, at St. Louis, Edward Heenan, formerly county auditor.

The river closed November 15, having been open two hundred and eleven days.

1863.

February. The building Nos., 63, 65, and 67, East Third street completed by J. E. & Horace Thompson at a cost of \$40,000.

April 5. Arrival of the first boat of the season, the *Keokuk*.

April 7. City election. John Esaias Warren, elected mayor.

July 6. Celebration of the Union victory at Gettysburg; torchlight procession, fireworks, illuminations, etc.

November 24. River closed, having been opened two hundred and twenty-three days; number of steamboat arrivals, seven hundred and thirty-one. Navigation was greatly impeded this summer, owing to the excessive and protracted drought during July and August, and consequent low stage of water in the river.

December 8. Organization of the First National Bank; J. E. Thompson, president; T. A. Harrison, vice-president; Horace Thompson, cashier; Charles Scheffer, assistant cashier; W. M. Harrison, H. G. Harrison, and J. C. Burbank, directors; H. P. Upham, teller; William H. Kelly, bookkeeper. This was the first national bank in the State.

December 20. Burning of the American House.

December 28. First concert of the St. Paul Musical Society (organized the previous October) at Ingersoll's Hall; soloists, G. Hancke, C. Zenzius, and F. Wood.

Deaths.—April 12, Gabriel Franchere, a pioneer of the Northwest, an author, etc.; July 3, in a railroad accident, Captain Abram Bennett; July 3, Captain W. B. Farrell, killed at Gettysburg; August 7, Captain Charles Koch, of the Fifth Minnesota; November 9, Henry A. Lambert, ex-probate judge; December 16, at Washington, D. C., Robert F. Fisk.

During the summer occurred the Sibley expedition to the Missouri River. July 3 Little Crow was killed. The enrollment for the draft was made this summer, and a provost guard was stationed in the city for some weeks. Hatch's Battalion was organized in July and August. In October the Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments, which had been operating against the Indians, were sent south.

1864.

March. Incorporation of the Minnesota Valley Railroad, now known as the St. Paul and Sioux City.

April 6. City election. Entire Republican ticket elected for the first time. Dr. J. H. Stewart elected mayor.

January to April. Arrival and reception of the soldiers who had re-enlisted and had come home on thirty days leave of absence, or veteran "furlough."

May 26. Commencement of the draft at the provost marshal's office in Mackubin's block. The city had previously filled its quota, but several townships in Ramsey county were behind and were drawn on.

May. The St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company began business.

June 14. Departure of the Sixth Regiment, Colonel William Crooks, for the South.

July 18. Receipt of the call for 500,000 more men to fill up the ranks of the Union army. The quota of St. Paul was 160; number of men already furnished, 1,180. The Eleventh Regiment, Colonel James Gilfillan, was organized from the men obtained under this call. In August the organization of the First Regiment Heavy Artillery was begun.

August 23. Germania Lodge I. O. O. F. instituted. The assessed valuation of all the property in the city was reported at \$1,443,830.

September 22. The Eleventh Regiment departed for the South.

September 28. A soldier of Hatch's Battalion named Miner, while firing a salute, had both arms blown off by the explosion of a cannon. The next day another soldier named La Fleche had his right hand torn off in the same manner. Both men were provided for by the citizens.

November 4. Explosion of the steamer *John Rumsey*, while rounding into port, opposite the lower levee. The boat was blown to pieces, nearly every house within two blocks of the river being shaken by the concussion. Seven men were killed and many others badly injured. The boat was owned by Mr. Rumsey, of La Crosse, but had been leased by Commodore Davidson, who, after several years of litigation, ultimately paid over \$30,000 to the families of the men killed by the accident.

December 22. Mrs. Eleanor Stelzer, a married woman, living on Summit avenue, while in a fit of insanity, killed two of her own children with a hatchet, attempted to kill a third, and cut her own throat, dying in a few moments.

December 19.—Another call for 300,000 more troops for the Union army was made, and St. Paul's quota was fixed at 200. The citizens set bravely to work to raise the required number. The First Regiment of Heavy Artillery was principally raised from the men obtained under this call.

Deaths —January 8, at St. Louis, while in the service of the United States Sanitary Commission, Rev. F. R. Newell, a Unitarian clergyman of St. Paul;

January 20, Captain T. M. Cathcart, Third United States Artillery, and quartermaster at St. Paul; April 11, near Vicksburg, Miss., John W. Cathcart; May 16, Charles Emerson, formerly editor *St. Paul Democrat*, alderman, surveyor-general, etc.; June 15, Louis Ruechner, the first lithographer of St. Paul; July 14, Colonel Alexander Wilkin, of the Ninth Minnesota, killed in the battle of Tupelo, Miss.; September 1, Matthew Broome, capitalist; November 12, C. A. Gates, accidentally killed while hunting, on the Des Moines River.

The political campaign of this year was one of considerable excitement and interest. General George B. McClellan and Abraham Lincoln were respectively the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates. There were numerous public meetings, torch-light processions, etc. At the election in November the Democratic candidates for county officers were generally elected.

1865.

January 9. Beginning of the great sanitary fair, given by the ladies and other patriotic citizens, at Mozart Hall, (in Mackubin's block) the object being to raise money for the destitute families of soldiers. The fair lasted four days, and the net receipts were over \$10,000. Colonel C. S. Uline was voted a fine sword, as the most popular Minnesota officer.

February 5. John McHugh fatally stabbed in an affray in a saloon on Upper Third street.

March 14. Dr. J. H. Stewart appointed postmaster.

April 4. City election. John S. Prince elected mayor.

April 8. Great peace celebration to commemorate the overthrow of the great Southern rebellion, the triumph of the Union armies, and especially the speedy prospect of an honorable and permanent peace. There were processions, decorations, etc., addresses at the International Hotel by Governor Miller, John M. Gilman, Judge Goodrich and others. At night there was a general illumination and torch-light parade.

April 10. Opening of the Second National Bank, at the corner of Third and Franklin streets. E. S. Edgerton, president; D. A. Monfort, cashier.

April 12. Census completed. Population of the city 12,976.

April 15. Arrival of the first boat of the season, the *Burlington*, Captain Rhodes, commander.

April 19. Memorial services upon the day of the funeral of Abraham Lincoln. All business was suspended, the bells tolled, and funeral sermons, to large audiences, were preached in nearly all of the churches.

July and August. Return of the Minnesota Volunteers from the war. July 5, the Eleventh Regiment returned; July 18, the First Regiment; July 25, the Fourth Regiment; July 29, the Second Regiment; August 7, the Sixth and Tenth Regiments; August 8, the Seventh Regiment; August 11, the Eighth Regiment.

September 18. The Protestant orphan asylum established.

October 4. Return of the Ninth Regiment and the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery. In this month also the Masonic Relief Society was organized.

November 8. The *Daily Pioneer* newspaper purchased by Hall & Davidson.

December 1. First mid winter steamboat excursion on the Mississippi. The excursion was arranged by Colonel Girart Hewitt. The male excursionists wore linen dusters and carried palm leaf fans, but it is alleged that underneath the dusters were thick, warm coats, while the fans were merely for show! A few days later the river closed, having been open this year two hundred and thirty-one days.

Deaths.—January 2, William Hartshorn, one of the earliest pioneers; February 16, M. L. Temple, a merchant, and Captain William B. McGrorty, a well-known public man, were drowned by breaking through the ice into the Mississippi, near La Crosse; April, in Virginia, John W. Crosley, a former chief of police of St. Paul; April 11, Jere W. Selby, an old citizen; May 22, Hon. John A. Peckham, banker, legislator, etc.; July 21, in Louisiana, Dr. Ebenezer Miller, a former deputy sheriff; October 1, Solomon Coggsell, an old resident; October 4, Desire Michaud, an old-time merchant; October 14, Captain Emil A. Burgen; October 20, Lyman Dayton, an early and prominent resident; October 25, Joseph R. Atkins, a prominent fireman; November 2, Charles T. Whitney, formerly city treasurer, etc.; November 11, at Evansville, Ind., Captain R. M. Spencer, an early steamboatman.

1866.

March 1. Excavation for the opera-house commenced.

March 2. The House of Refuge, now State Reform School, incorporated, largely through the efforts of Hon. I. V. D. Heard, then city attorney.

April 19. Opening of navigation. First boat, the *Sucker State*, Captain Hight.

May 3. City election. John S. Prince elected mayor; Nicholas Gross, treasurer; John W. Roche, comptroller.

May. The corner-stone of St. Mary's Church was laid.

May 25. The Cosmopolitan Hotel and ten other buildings were destroyed by fire.

June 30. Burning of the Jefferson School building.

July 1. Captain John Jones appointed chief of police, vice Turnbull, resigned.

July 29. Captain H. L. Carver, C. W. Nash and others purchase the *Pioneer* newspaper.

August 1. Organization of the department of Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic; General John B. Sanborn, commander.

August 1. The *Northwestern Chronicle* established by J. C. Devereaux.

August 4. The Sioux City Railroad Company opened a depot (the first) in West St. Paul.

August 11. The first steam fire-engine, the "City of St. Paul" was received by the firemen and assigned to Hope Engine Company No. 1; the cost of the engine was \$5,000.

August. Cholera scare. Quarantine against boats and passengers from the lower river established at Pig's Eye. The cholera was of a spasmodic character, and not very fatal in its effects.

August 21. A fatal accident (?) at the Mansion House. A boarder named Hawkes, from Chicago, shot his wife, killing her instantly. He claimed that the shooting was accidental, and that it occurred while he was cleaning his revolver; but as he had only a short time previously taken out a policy of insurance on her life for \$10,000, and as there were certain suspicious circumstances connected with his conduct in the affair, the facts seemed to warrant his indictment and trial for murder. But upon his final trial—which cost the county about \$4,000—he was acquitted, though there were many who did not agree with the verdict of the jury.

August. The building Nos. 35 to 39 East Third street, completed by C. H. & J. H. Schurmeier, at a cost of \$33,000, and Wharton & Morton's block, Nos. 14 and 16 West Third street, completed, costing \$60,000.

October 18. Two servant girls, Lena Boden and Sophia Martin, employed at Mrs. Stokes's boarding-house, fatally burned by the explosion of kerosene.

November 3. Murder near Fort Snelling of J. D. Williams, who for many years had kept Williams's Ferry, above the city.

December 1. River still open; steamboat excursion on the *G. H. Gray*. The river was closed, however, both above and below the city.

December 19. Re-organization of the Chamber of Commerce; J. C. Burbank, president; J. D. Ludden, secretary. The first formal meeting of the Chamber was not held until the 28th of January following. This organization was practically a continuance of the old board of trade.

Deaths.—February 5, Bert Muller, a pioneer hotel-keeper, policeman, etc., February 20, at Burlington, Ia., R. F. Houseworth, an old resident, former clerk of the County Court, etc.; March 2, at Prairie du Chien, Rev. Lucian Galtier, the first priest of St. Paul, and who gave the city its name; March 21, Dr. William H. Morton, a well-known physician; April 7, James Watson Webb, a merchant; May 4, Amable Turpin (father of the wife of Captain Louis Robert), at the age of one hundred years; June 3, Perry Sloan, by a fall from the third story of the Merchants' Hotel; August 13, at the Iowa Insane Hospital, Dewitt C. Marvin, a well-known St. Paul auctioneer; August 23, at Philadelphia, William H. Wolff, an old-time druggist and alderman of St. Paul; October 15, Kennedy T. Friend, city clerk; December 14, George G. Strong, formerly of the Second Minnesota Regiment.



Truly yours
J. M. Bass

This year was one of financial ease and general prosperity. The enormous expenditures made by the government in settling up and discharging the war claims in this quarter made money plenty, and business was very active.

The establishment by the Legislature of the House of Refuge—now the Reform School—was an event of importance. The State appropriated \$5,000 and the city an equal sum. A location near the city, called the Burt Farm, was purchased for \$10,000, and in a few months the institution was in operation. The first board of managers was composed of D. W. Ingersoll, A. T. Hale, S. J. R. McMillan, and Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer; the last named was subsequently appointed superintendent. Hon. I. V. D. Heard was the real projector of the institution, having realized its need while serving as city attorney.

1867.

January 13. First services in Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal), corner of Fourth and Franklin streets; Rev. S. Y. McMasters, rector. Two weeks later the church building caught fire from the furnace, and the structure, except the bare walls, was destroyed. It was soon rebuilt, however.

January 25. The Mansion House, corner of Fifth and Wabasha—the site of the present post-office and custom house building—burned.

February 22. St. Paul opera house dedicated, Hon. I. V. D. Heard delivering the dedicatory address. Same date, Weide & Bros, wholesale grocery store, on Third street, burned.

March 8. The Legislature adjourned. Amongst its acts affecting St. Paul was that establishing the Court of Common Pleas for Ramsey county. At the city election, April 2, Hon. William S. Hall was elected first judge of this court.

April 8. City election. Hon. George L. Otis elected mayor.

April 21. First boat, the *Itasca*, Captain Webb. On the 27th Hope Hose Company, No. 1, was organized.

May 1. Prince's block, opposite Merchants' Hotel, on Third street, built. Same date the Merchants' Union Express open an office, with C. McIntyre as agent.

May 20. The Baldwin school-house purchased by the city, at a cost of \$6,000.

May 23. Great fire on the south side of Third street, near Cedar. Several buildings, including the St. Paul House, an old landmark, on Bench street, were destroyed.

May 26. The Home for the Friendless established.

May 28. The Minnesota Savings Association organized, with H. H. Sibley, president; W. R. Marshall, vice-president; J. S. Prince, cashier.

June 22. Burning of the machine and car shops of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad; loss \$150,000.

July 22. Organization of "L' Union Française."

July 28. Dedication of St. Mary's Catholic Church; Rev. L. Caillet, priest.

August. Organization of the conference of St. Vincent de Paul, connected with St. Mary's Church.

September 10. Ground broke for the custom house and post-office building, corner Fifth and Wabasha streets.

November 14. Maggie Murphy, a young woman, burned to death at General Sibley's residence by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

November 29. River closed, having been open two hundred and twenty-two days.

November. The Park Place hotel completed and opened by G. W. Farrington. The same month the block Nos. 44 and 46 West Third street was completed by J. T. Maxfield, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. There were three hundred and forty-three buildings erected during the year.

Deaths.—January 5, Jacob Beck, an ex-soldier, prominent Turner, etc.; January 20, Benson Galloway, an old Third street merchant; March 20, D. C. Murray, an old resident; April 2, at Waconia, B. Rodeck, a prominent fireman; April 26, James Wiley, a well-known citizen; June 7, Michael Dorniden, member of the city council; June 19, Dr. William Caine, homeopathic physician, and a resident since 1858; July 5, Charles Patten, who came to St. Paul in 1852; July 7, William Perkins, another early settler; August 4, Captain Samuel T. Raguet, formerly of the First Minnesota, a prominent fireman, merchant, etc.

During the fall or early winter of the year 1866 occurred one of the most notable and interesting criminal trials in the history of the Northwest. In August, 1865, the body of a man was found in the river below Dayton's Bluff tied by a rope around the neck to a heavy stone at the bottom. The body was much decayed and was not recognized, but it was evident that a murder had been committed. A curious chain of circumstances led to the arrest, at Chicago, in September, 1866, of a young man named George L. Van Solen, for some years a resident of St. Paul, as the murderer. It was claimed, and at least partly proven, that the body of the murdered man was that of Dr. Henry Harcourt, formerly of England, but more recently of St. Louis. Van Solen had known Harcourt in St. Louis in 1864 and 1865, and shortly afterwards he (Van Solen) returned to St. Paul. Soon afterwards Harcourt received a letter from an unknown writer, offering him a situation as surgeon of an expedition if he would come to St. Paul, and giving Van Solen as reference. Harcourt came to St. Paul about August 15th, with a surgeon's outfit, and stopped at Van Solen's house. The two went hunting at Pig's Eye on the 19th. Van Solen returned alone, stating that Harcourt had run away from him, and the latter was never thereafter seen alive. His friends in England became alarmed at not hearing from him, and instituted investigations which led to Van Solen's

arrest and indictment. He was tried on the charge in December of this year, ably defended by Hon. C. K. Davis, now United States senator, and Hon. I. V. D. Heard, prosecuted by Judge S. M. Flint and Henry J. Horn, esq., and the jury disagreed. On a second trial, in the spring of 1868, Van Solen was acquitted, upon the theory that the body of the unknown man found was not that of Harcourt.

1868.

January 9. A row of frame buildings on the northeast corner of Third and Wabasha streets was burned. Subsequently during the year, J. L. Forepaugh erected on the site the fine block now known as the McQuillan block. In 1876 Williams said of this structure, "it is the largest and finest business block in our city." Its cost was seventy five thousand dollars.

February 29. First issue of the *Daily Evening Dispatch*, by H. P. Hall and David Ramaley.

April 4. First boat, the *Phil Sheridan*, Captain Hutchinson.

April 21. Burning of Mackubin's block; total loss one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

April. The post-office was removed into the opera house. City election. Dr. J. H. Stewart elected mayor.

May 22. The rotary mill, an old landmark, was burned.

August 8. Old Christ Church, on Cedar street, burned.

August 31. The houses of the city numbered.

September 10. The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad opened to White Bear.

September. A high school course of study commenced in the upper story of Franklin school; B. F. Wright, principal.

December 10. River closed, having been open 225 days.

Buildings completed.—In May, McQuillan's block, No. 29 Robert street, by J. Haggemiller, at a cost of \$16,000; Nos. 108 and 110 East Third street, by P. Nash for \$16,000. In October, 106 East Third street, by William Dawson, for \$9,000; Nos. 55 and 57 Jackson, for \$12,000; No. 59 Jackson, by C. Friend, for \$6,000; No. 61 Jackson, by A. Decker, for \$6,000; No. 96 Wabasha, by J. Klein, for \$6,500; No. 127 East Third street, by J. T. Maxfield, for \$9,000. In November, No. 87 West Third, by J. Doran, for \$4,500; same street, No. 89 G. Rochat, for \$6,500; No. 91 H. Orleman, for \$7,000; No. 93, by G. Benz, for \$9,000. In December, No. 32 East Third street, by J. K. Jenks, for \$20,000; and Nos. 34 and 36, by Dr. David Day, for \$30,000. The total number of buildings erected during the year was 367.

Deaths.—January 15, Samuel L. Vawter, merchant; February 2, Eliab L. Whitney, a pioneer real estate dealer; February 3, James Day, a pioneer builder; February 21, George H. Oakes, a prominent early resident; February 26, at Toronto, Canada, T. H. Holmes, an early surveyor in St. Paul,

and afterwards, during the rebellion a Confederate general; March 14, Rev. J. E. Dixon, a teacher; March 29, at Orono, Hon. Moses Sherburne, an early jurist of Minnesota; April 10, Rudolph H. Fitz, a pioneer builder, alderman, etc.; April 10, Thomas H. Calder, a well-known character; April 21, S. R. Champlin, an old time merchant; April 27, at Chicago, by suicide, William Wood, who in 1856 was connected with the firm of Mehaffey & Black of St. Paul; May 20, Jim Lord, described as a "relic of early days;" July 21, Captain Eugene H. Fales, an ex-army officer; August 4, Simon Powers, a pioneer stage line operator; August 30, at Louisville, Ky., "President" Jones, an eccentric character, who for many years frequented in St. Paul; September 19, Michael J. Wise, an old resident; October 10, Dr. J. A. Vervais, a pioneer physician; November 6, Rev. T. H. N. Gerry, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; December 25, Thomas Wall, a well-known political worker.

1869.

January 1. Celebration by the colored people of the adoption of the amendment to the State constitution giving negroes the elective franchise.

January 12. Dedication of Masonic Hall, in McQuillan's Block.

February 3. Burning of the International Hotel (formerly called the Fuller House), the leading hotel in the city; loss \$125,000. More than two hundred guests were in the house when the fire broke out (at 2 A. M.) but all escaped.

February. During the session of the Legislature an act to remove the capital to Kandiyohi county, on one of the tracts called the "capital lands," passed both houses, but was vetoed by Governor Marshall, and failed to pass in spite of his prohibition. The author of the bill was Hon. Charles H. Clarke, of Hennepin county.

April 19. First boat, the *Sucker State*, Captain Hight. The same date the Neill school-house was completed; cost \$7,138.37.

May. City election. James T. Maxfield elected mayor; John W. Roche, comptroller; W. A. Gorman, attorney.

June 23. Laying the corner-stone of House of Hope Church.

August 23. Completion of the water-works; the water turned on from Lake Phelan. The works were constructed by the St. Paul Water Company. This company was chartered in 1857, but did nothing of substantial value until about 1864 and 1865, when Hon. C. D. Gilfillan and others assumed its control, and after much labor and an expenditure of about \$300,000, completed the works. To Mr. Gilfillan's energy, perseverance and enterprise the city is mainly indebted for the valuable improvement.

November 2. State election. Horace Austin and George L. Otis were respectively Republican and Democratic candidates for governor. Although the party of Mr. Otis was in a hopeless minority, he received a large vote in St. Paul, the city of his residence, which may be considered as a testimonial to

the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. The vote in St. Paul resulted: for Otis, 2,847; for Austin, 778.

Buildings completed.—During this year there were 509 buildings erected at a cost of \$1,500,000. In January Nos. 83, 85, and 87 East Third street were completed for Mr. Cronan of New York, at a cost of \$50,000; in March the Revere House, by J. M. McKeon, for \$27,000; in July, 129 East Third street, by B. Beaupre, for \$9,000; In October, Nos. 77 to 81 East Third street, by O. B. Turrell, for \$18,000, and the Fire and Marine Insurance Company's building for \$74,000; November 1st the St. Paul *Press* building, by the *Press* Printing Company, for \$60,000.

Deaths.—January 7th, near Princeton, from a gun-shot wound, George W. Thompson, an early resident; January 14th, Robert P. Patterson, a well-known brick mason; January 26th, at Chicago, Richard Marshall, former proprietor of the city mills; February 22d, near Omaha, by freezing, Captain H. H. Gilbert, a former deputy State treasurer, quartermaster of the Sixth Minnesota Regiment, etc.; March 27th, Rev. Demetrius Marogna, priest of Assumption Church; April 11th, Nelson Gibbs, city justice; May 28th, Asa Goodrich, president of the gas company; July 10th, Mason M. Forsythe, prominent business man; July 14th, Joseph Campbell, old settler; August 10th, Colonel Henry McKenty, once the largest real estate dealer in Minnesota; November 12th, Louis C. Jones, capitalist; November 22d, Jacob B. Braden, merchant, and Orrin Curtis, a former mayor of St. Anthony; November 25th, David Stewart, jr., an old resident.

1870.

January 25. James Nolan fell from a portion of the St. Paul bridge, which was being rebuilt, a distance of one hundred feet to the ice, and was instantly killed.

March 1. Organization of the Minnesota Boat Club, Norman Wright captain.

March 8. Organization of Acker Post No. 21, G. A. R.; Captain Henry A. Castle, commander.

April 11. First boat, the *Tom Jasper*, Captain West. This spring the river was the highest that it had been known for twenty years.

May 4. Joseph A. Wheelock appointed postmaster. At the city election, in this month, William Lee was elected mayor.

May 19. Burning of Concert Hall block. A young lady, Miss Cora McLellan, was burned to death, and two brothers named Mueller, who were tailors, saved their lives only by leaping from the windows in the rear to the foot of the bluff, receiving severe injuries. The fire extended across the street and the total loss was \$50,000.

June 1. Laying the corner-stone of the new Merchants' Hotel, by the Old Settlers' Association. Completion of the new Jefferson School-house; cost \$41,918.45.

June 19. Graduation of the first class from the High School. The graduates were Fanny Haines and Albert Warren.

June 27. Opening of the Metropolitan Hotel by Gilbert Dutcher. The hotel was built by Culver, Farrington & Cullen, and cost \$175,000.

July 1. Organization of the Merchants National Bank; M. Auerbach, president; Walter Mann, vice-president; W. R. Merriam, cashier.

July 16. Organization of the St. Paul Sportsman Club.

August 1. Opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad to Duluth.

September 2. Murder of Joseph Stehle, in Rose township, near the city. Mr. Stehle was a resident of St. Anthony, but was enticed away from his home by a tramp named Daniel Gundy, who murdered and robbed him. In March following Gundy was convicted of the crime and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

October 20. Organization of the St. Paul Driving Park Association.

December 17. Steamboat excursion in front of the city in aid of the Home of the Friendless. Navigation proper closed November 21st, the season having lasted 233 days.

The census showed the population of the city this year to be 20,030. The property valuation was \$9,315,507. There were 771 buildings completed during the year, the principal of which, besides those mentioned, were Nos. 133 and 135 East Third street, in August, at a cost of \$18,000; No. 162 East Seventh, in the same month, for \$6,500; Nos. 20, 22, 24 Wabasha, same month, \$20,000; and Knauff's block, No. 22 to 28 East Seventh, in October, for \$30,000.

Deaths.—April 11th, Charles A. Morgan, for several years city treasurer; May 12th, at Hebron, Ill., John McConkey, a former railroad man; May 28th, James E. Thompson, president of the First National Bank; May 30th, J. W. Simpson, a pioneer; June 6th, Isaac A. Banker, an early surveyor and real estate dealer; June 4th, Edward C. Lambert, for many years probate judge, city justice, etc.; June 23d, William Illingworth, town clock builder; June 16th, at Charleston, Ill., Jonathan Frost, an early merchant; July 11th, Lieutenant Charles Rampe, formerly of the Second Regiment; October 6th, by suicide, William Yung; October 29th, F. Schwartz, a prominent German-American; November 11th, Vetal Guerin, the oldest living settler at the time, and one of the original proprietors of the town site; December 9th, Hon. William J. Cullen; December 28th, Lot Moffet, an early settler and proprietor of the Temperance House.

1871.

January 19. Grand banquet of the Minnesota G. A. R. at the Merchants' Hotel.

March. The Turner Hall built.

LEADING EVENTS.

April 10. First boat, the *Diamond Joe*, Captain Isherwood.

May. City election; William Lee re-elected mayor. The Pilgrim Baptist Church dedicated.

June 20. Second class graduated from the high school; the class was composed of Misses Dottie Hunt, Nellie Haynes, and Messrs. William Holabird and E. Wait.

July 5. Meeting of the State Sunday-school Convention, in the "wigwam," opposite the capitol.

September 26-29. State Fair at Driving Park.

October 10. The city council appropriated \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and the amount was taken to Chicago the same evening. The fall of this year was remarkable for the destructive fires in the Northwest. The pineries of Wisconsin and Michigan, and the prairie regions of our own State were swept by the flames, and Chicago was well-nigh destroyed by the memorable conflagration of October 8th and 9th. The citizens of St. Paul contributed liberally to the relief of all sufferers by these disasters. A considerable amount in money, provisions, and clothing was sent to the victims of the prairie fires.

October. In this month the river division of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad was finished, and the Northern Pacific was completed to the Red River. On the 24th to the 26th occurred the old settlers' excursion over the latter road, in celebration of its completion to Red River.

December 4. River closed, after a season of 239 days.

December 15. Organization of the Ramsey County Pioneer Association, designed to include all who settled in Ramsey county prior to the admission of the State, and were of age at the date of the organization of the association.

One of the noticeable features of this year, according to Williams, was the rapid and decided advance in real estate. The demand was better and sales more ready than at any period since the flush times of 1857. Woodland Park and a number of other additions to the city were placed in market, and there was a rapid advance in prices. This advance continued until the financial stringency of 1873.

Buildings completed.—During the year there were 832 buildings completed, at a cost of \$1,735,761. The principal structures were Nos. 132 and 134 East Third street, completed by E. Reeves, at a cost of \$25,000; brick block corner Third and Minnesota, by W. M. Stees, \$24,000; Cook's stable, on Fourth street, \$14,000; McLean school-house, \$7,863.28; Vine street school-house, \$3,245.84; Greenman House, by John Summers, \$25,000; Nos. 25 to 31 West Third street, by Hiram Rogers, \$12,000; brick block at Seven Corners, by G. S. Moore, \$35,000.

Deaths.—January 9, William Beaumette, a resident of the city since 1838; January 11th, at Santa Barbara, Cal., H. A. Kimball, a lawyer; January 28th, at

Cottage Grove, Pierce B. Furber, a former justice of the peace of the First ward, etc.; March 4th, John Austin, a well known English resident; March 20th, at Little Canada, Pierre Gervais, a resident of St. Paul from 1838 to 1845; April 7th, Charles Weed, railroad agent; April 11th, Major Nathaniel McLean, ex-editor, etc.; April 16th, at St. Peter, Robert F. Slaughter, an early real estate dealer; June 13th, in Pennsylvania, John Curtis, an old-time hotel-keeper, hardware dealer, etc.; June 20th, John B. Lahr; August 4th, Amos W. Pearson, manufacturer; August 30th, C. G. Wyckoff, prominent mason, etc.; October 2d, John C. Raguet, prominent merchant; November 27th, at St. Cloud, Mason H. Mills; December 25th, Major Henning Von Minden, a major in Hatch's Cavalry Battalion during the civil war, an accomplished engineer, etc.

1872.

January 2. Fourteenth Legislature convened. During the session several very important amendments were made to the city charter, viz: 1, the time of holding the annual city election was changed from in the spring to the same day as the State election, in the fall, and each ward was divided into two election precincts; 2, the limits of the city were largely extended; 3, a board of public works was created, to consist of five members, one from each ward; 4, the purchase of a public park was authorized. Under the last act five commissioners were to be appointed by the district judge to purchase a suitable tract, and Judge Wilkin appointed H. H. Sibley, J. A. Wheelock, Samuel Calhoun, W. P. Murray, and J. C. Burbank. After some months of inquiry and survey the commissioners purchased 260 acres bordering on Lake Como, and now known as Como Park, although additions have subsequently been made thereto. The price paid for the original tract was \$100,000, for which sum bonds were issued by the city council.

February 10. New Merchants' Hotel opened. Opening of the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railroad by an excursion over that road.

February 14. Excursion over the West Wisconsin Railroad, a new route from St. Paul to Chicago.

April 2. City election. Dr. J. H. Stewart elected mayor.

April 23. First boat, the *S. S. Merrill*, Captain Davidson.

May 11. First Rice Park concert, by the great Western band. First number of the *Daily Evening Journal*, by H. Woodruff.

May 27. Organization of the Itasca Boat Club.

July 2. Purchase of two new steam fire-engines by the city council for \$4,500 each. They were received in September, making four engines then in use by the fire department, "which is now," said the papers, "one of the best and strongest in the country."

July 14. The first street railway. Two miles were opened to travel.

July 24. Beginning of the "Blueberry War." The sheriff of Crow Wing



W. F. Donaldson,

county, fearing trouble with the Chippewa Indians, owing to the lynching of two of their number at Brainerd, telegraphed for a military force from St. Paul, Although the dispatch was received late at night, by daybreak next morning two military companies were under arms and *en route* for Brainerd. The expedition was bloodless.

September. Fire Companies Nos 3 and 4 received their engines, and the St. Paul Harvester Works were established.

October. The St. Paul Conservatory of Music was established, and the St. Paul Gymnasium organized.

November. Lindeke's block, corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, completed at a cost of \$30,000, and the High School removed thereto.

November 20. River closed. The winter set in unusually early and severe, and there was a "fuel famine," which added greatly to the general discomfort.

December 21. Burning of "Warner's Corners," Third and Wabasha. This was a frame block and was totally destroyed. An adjoining building, occupied by A. T. C. Pierson, was also consumed, and a young man named John H. Dowling was burned to death.

There were 932 buildings erected this year, at a cost of \$2,346,487. The principal structures completed were Nos. 137 and 139 East Third street, by O. Dalrymple, for \$30,000; Lindeke's block, Seventh and Jackson streets, \$30,000; Nos. 179 and 181 East Seventh by L. Krieger, for \$15,000. A number of elegant private residences were completed this year, and altogether there was something of a building boom.

Deaths. January 12, Baron Von Freudenreich, a resident since 1856; January 28, Captain John O'Gorman, a former chief of police; January 30, J. A. Chaffee, merchant; February 1, at Chaska, James Houghton, pioneer steamboatman; February 16, Thomas Shearan, alderman; February 28, David Hart, tobacconist; April 22, George P. Peabody, prominent merchant; May 20, at Lakeville, Patrick O'Gorman, ex-alderman; June 3, Rodney Parker, pioneer hotel-keeper; June 26, I. C. George, well-known railroad man; July 7, Captain Charles G. Pettys, pioneer real estate dealer; September 12, Luther H. Eddy, formerly alderman, chief of police, etc.; October 9, Allen Campbell, an editor of the *Daily Dispatch*; October 25, Rev J. R. Blanie, a somewhat eccentric character, who frequently preached on the levee, etc.; November 21, Dr. Samuel Willey, a prominent physician for many years; November 27, John P. Kilroy, a politician; December 12, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., R. W. DeLano, former member of the St. Paul school board; December 31, Hon. William Branch, railroad builder, alderman, etc.

1873.

January 7. The "blizzard" of 1873. A great polar wave swept over the State, lasting thirty-six hours. During its prevalence the wind blew an icy

hurricane, and the air was full of fine snow. In a report made by Governor Austin to the Legislature on the subject, he stated that in this State during the storm seventy persons died from exposure, a large number of others were maimed for life, and thirty cattle and horses perished.

January 29. Burning of Odd Fellows' Hall, in Semper's block.

February 9. Completion of the St. Paul Custom House, corner of Fifth and Wabasha, and removal of the post office thereto. The structure had been five years in building and had cost \$350,000 and was not then entirely completed.

March 15. Episcopal Church Hospital established.

April 17. First boat, the *Northwestern*, Captain Davidson.

April 21. Organization of the Cathedral (Catholic) Crusader Temperance Society. Madison school house completed at a cost of \$46,875.26.

May 1. Death of "Old Bets," a Sioux Indian woman, formerly of St. Paul, but at the time of her death residing at Mendota. Her Indian name was Aza-ya-man-ka-wan, or "the berry-picker." She was born at Mendota in 1788, was well known to the early settlers of St. Paul and thousands of others, and was really an historic character.

June 1. Colonel Allen took charge of the Merchants' Hotel.

June 19. Dedication of Plymouth Church; Rev. C. M. Terry, pastor.

June 30. Re-opening of the opera house, after its reconstruction, by the Jane Coombs Company, in "London Assurance."

September 4. Grand concert at the opera house by the State Musical Convention.

September 19. Reception of the news of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. The yet well remembered panic prevailed in the East and generally throughout the country. It was expected in St. Paul, but, happily, it was scarcely felt. There was a stringency of the money market, and a dullness in real estate, but there was not a single failure either of a banking house or a mercantile establishment, nor did a manufacturing establishment close its doors.

September 23-26. State Fair at the driving park.

November 1. Willius Brothers' Bank became the German-American.

November 28. River closed, having been open two hundred and thirteen days. During the fall of this year appeals for aid were received from the frontier counties, which had been almost devastated by the grasshoppers. Large donations of money, food, and clothing were sent to the sufferers by the people of St. Paul.

Among the important buildings completed this year were Nos., 143 and 145 East Third streets, by P. F. McQuillan, for \$30,000; Nos. 142 to 148 East Third street, by W. S. Wright, for \$55,000; The Lewis block, Sixth and Wabasha, (now Clarendon Hotel) by R. P. Lewis, for \$30,000; Warner's new block, Third and Wabasha, \$26,000; and No. 6 West Third street, by H. Rogers, for \$12,000.

Deaths.—February, William L. Ames and F. J. Metzgar, early residents; March, Casper H. Schurmeier, a prominent German citizen, and Judge Sherman Finch, a lawyer; May, John Grindall, a well-known builder, and Michael Harris, a prominent fireman; May 14, at Baraboo, Wis., E. J. VanSlyke, a former lieutenant of the Minnesota regiment of heavy artillery; May 16, at Chicago, Oscar R. Cowles (King Cole), a well-known sporting man of St. Paul, from 1855 to 1858; July, Michael Esch, city treasurer, and Hon. John Nicols, ex-State Senator, iron merchant, etc.; August 6, Major Robert Whitacre, capitalist; September, Lieutenant Harry H. Wilson, formerly of the heavy artillery, and Hugo Petzhold, a German politician; September 26, at the State Insane Asylum, George Morton, a former captain of police; October, Gilbert Dutcher, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and John Sims; December, A. W. Grenier and Isaac VanEtten, a prominent lawyer.

1874.

January 6. The sixteenth Legislature convened. During the session the city charter was revised and consolidated, and an act was passed authorizing the annexation of West St. Paul, heretofore in Dakota county, to this city and county, the change to be voted on by both counties at the November election.

March 4. The Minnesota Savings Association changed to the Savings Bank of St. Paul; H. H. Sibley, president; W. R. Marshall, vice-president; John S. Prince, cashier.

April 2. The newspapers reported a daring forgery on two of our banks, by which the perpetrator secured \$7,400. Singularly enough no clew was obtained to the identity of the accomplished rascal.

April 22. David Blakely purchases the *Daily Pioneer*.

September 5. The St. Paul Sharpshooters' Club organized; W. R. Burkhard, president.

September 9. Fire on Third street, near Market; Huntington's photograph gallery and other buildings burned.

September. Dedication of the First M. E. Church.

November 3. State election. On change of the county line annexing West St. Paul, the vote stood: For the change, 4,700; against, 53. Dakota county also voted in favor of the change. (See "Municipal History of West St. Paul"). Due proclamation of the ratification was made by the governor.

December 6. City election. James T. Maxfield elected mayor without opposition.

Deaths.—In January, J. J. Prendergast, a prominent fireman, and Timothy McCarthy, the latter by accident; in March, Edward Hagan, a well-known dry goods merchant, and David Guerin, one of the first white children born in St. Paul; in April, "Baron" A. VonGlahn, a capitalist of St. Paul in early

years, and Charles Symonds, the first ice dealer in the city; May 11, Captain Louis Robert, a pioneer of Minnesota, prominent trader, etc.; in June, William Kennedy, former superintendent of the gas company, and John L. Stryker, a leading real estate owner; August 31, Hon. Henry Acker, a former member of the Legislature, Federal officer, etc.; in October, Dr. Thomas R. Potts, a pioneer citizen, one of the first officials, city physician, etc.; and Captain William Paist, secretary of the State Agricultural Society, State grange, etc.; November 1, S. K. Putnam, ex alderman; October 31, Henry Shearan, for several years a policeman; November 25, at Newport, Minn., William R. Brown, an old resident of St. Paul.

During this year an unusual number of crimes were perpetrated in the city. August 3, near the head of Rice steet, Michael Kelly stabbed Barney Lamb in an altercation, killing him instantly. Kelly was tried twice, and on the second trial was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. August 12, Prof. S. S. Taylor was shot and seriously wounded by a burglar.

November 1, late at night, Joseph Lick and his wife, Ulrica, were attacked in the yard of their residence, No., 59 West Tenth street, by parties armed with a hatchet and knife. Mrs. Lick was killed and her husband severely injured. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rapp and George Lautenschläger, were condemned to suffer the death penalty. The last sentence was ultimately commuted to life imprisonment. A few years thereafter he was pardoned by the governor.

November 10. John H. Rose shot and mortally wounded Patrick O'Connor. The shooting was done with a gun, in broad daylight, on a public street. O'Connor died in a few days. The following summer Rose was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

1875.

January and February. During these months the weather was unusually cold, the severity extending over a period of several weeks. January 8 the thermometer was 35° below zero.

February 1. The St. Paul Warehouse Company's elevator completed; capacity 500,000 bushels; cost \$110,000; W. S. Timmerman, superintendent.

March 1. Hon. H. R. Brill appointed Common Pleas judge, vice Hon. W. S. Hall, deceased. On the 15th Orlando Simons was appointed.

April 11. The *Pioneer* and the *Press* newspapers consolidated.

May 30. Dedication of the First Baptist Church; cost, \$110,000.

August 11. General W. T. Sherman visited the city and was serenaded at the Rice Park Hotel.

November 27. Oliver Beaudoin killed in a railroad accident at the lower levee.

December 21. The consecration of Right Rev. John Ireland as coadjutor bishop.

In the spring of this year the so-called "spelling mania" broke out, and for several weeks thereafter there were numerous spelling matches in the city. In September and October a series of religious revivals were held, conducted by D. W. Whittle and P. P. Bliss, two noted lay evangelists, and there were many conversions.

Prominent buildings completed were, Nos. 72-74 Jackson street, by Charles Cotter, at a cost of \$18,000; Nos. 131 to 135 East Fourth street, by John Wann, for \$35,000; Hale's block, Nos. 43 to 49 Jackson, for \$25,000; the Sixth ward school-house, for \$2,000. The population of the city was 33,178.

Deaths.—James Gooding, ex-chief of police; February 24, Hon. William Sprigg Hall, judge of the Common Pleas Court; Captain James R. Lucas, deputy State auditor; Henry Schiffbauer, ex-city controller; July 20, at Fort Totten, Dak., Major William H. Forbes, pioneer, etc.; Hon. Charles Scheffer, ex-State treasurer, wholesale merchant, etc.; Parker Paine, banker etc.; Benjamin F. Hoyt, pioneer resident; Rev. S. Y. McMasters, rector of Christ Church, and Rev. John Mattocks, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, superintendent of schools, etc.

1876.

January 1. Henry M. Smyth appointed *pro tempore* member of Public Works. Rev. Valentine Stemmler succeeds Father Clements as pastor of the Church of the Ascension.

January 2. R. O. Strong appointed chief engineer of St Paul fire department.

January 4. Meeting of Ramsey County Bar Association. Eighteenth Legislature convened.

January 10. Gang of shoplifters arrested; \$6,000 worth of goods recovered. Meeting of the Historical Society.

January 19. Banquet of the Editorial Association of Minnesota at Merchants' Hotel.

February 2. Meeting of the Minnesota State Medical Association. Erection of the Davidson block on corner of Jackson and Fourth street, commenced.

February 19. Protestant Orphan Asylum Fair open at Music Hall.

March 1. St. Paul Light Infantry organized with J. R. King as captain; W. O. Gorman, first lieutenant, and P. J. McAndrew, second lieutenant.

March 1. John D. Wilson and Dr. H. C. Hand died.

March 3. Legislature adjourned.

March 31. W. Bickell succeeds Irvine Todd as collector of the port.

April 1. Henry Van Horn arrested, charged with swindling in Holland to the extent of \$100,000.

May 1. Thomas Dowse elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

May 2. The *Pioneer Press* and *Minneapolis Tribune* consolidated.

May 8. Clarendon Hotel opened.

- May 10. Residence of W. Nettleton burned.
- May 12. E. Henry Fairchild died.
- May 20. General Willis A. Gorman died.
- May 23. Club house on the Minneapolis road burned ; one person perished in the flames.
- May 24. Republican State Convention convened ; W. P. Murray elected city attorney.
- June 1. Banquet of the Old Settlers' Association at the Merchants' Hotel.
- June 2. J. C. Burbank died.
- June 6. State tournament of sportsmen under auspices of St. Paul Sports men's Club.
- June 8. J. M. Castner died.
- June 9. Corner-stone of Odd Fellows' Hall laid.
- June 19. George Lautenschlæger sentenced to be hung for the murder of Mrs. Ulrica Lick.
- June 22. Rev. J. R. Effinger resigned pastorate of Unity Church.
- June 26. Meeting of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota Masons.
- July 1. Dr. J. H. Stewart nominated by the Republicans for Congress.
- July 4. Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence ; J. S. Prince marshal of the day ; ex-Governor C. K. Davis, orator.
- July 21. The Lutheran Synodical Conference convened.
- August 8. Convention of the American Sunday-school Union.
- August 22. Dedication of the Hope Presbyterian Church ; address by Rev. Edward D. Neill, D.D. Four frame buildings on Wabasha street burned.
- August 31. Inauguration and dedication of the Athenæum.
- September 12. D. C. Greenleaf died.
- September 29. Republican County Convention held ; H. M. Smythe nominated for auditor ; W. D. Cornish, probate judge ; Dr. J. H. Murphy, senator ; Captain Russell Blakely, Peter Berkey, H. J. Taylor, Henry A. Castle and W. B. Quinn, representatives.
- October 10. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad placed under control of Horace Thompson, Edmund Rice and John S. Kennedy.
- October 12.—Trial of Emil Munch for embezzling State funds begun.

1877.

- January 9. Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Minnesota.
- January 24. Organization of a grand lodge of Ancient Order of Workmen ; hall dedicated on the 25th.
- February 24. Lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the opera house, on the "Ministry of Wealth."
- April 11. P. F. McQuillan died.
- April 14. Five hundred thousand dollars donated at a meeting of citizens to aid the building of the St. Paul and Rochester Railroad,

April 28. Two sons of Hon. John M. Gilman, while hunting ducks, were swamped in a boat at Pig's Eye and drowned.

May 3. Sentence of Lautenschläger commuted by Governor Pillsbury from hanging to imprisonment for life.

May 25. E. N. Larpenteur died.

June 20. Meeting of the State Medical Association.

June 21. Tenth annual reunion of the First Minnesota Regiment.

June 28. Two sons of J. Fletcher Williams drowned in Lake Como.

September 6. Eleventh annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee; address of welcome by Mayor Maxfield; banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel.

October 1. The Volunteer Fire Department terminated its existence, and a paid department was inaugurated.

December 1. Rev. John V. Van Ingen, D.D., one of the pioneer clergymen of St. Paul, died at Clyde, N. Y.

December 6. Amherst Willoughby died.

1878.

January 7. Inauguration of Governor Pillsbury.

January 16. Meeting of the Minnesota Editorial Association.

May 18. Park Place Hotel burned; several persons injured.

May 21. Twelfth annual session of the Minnesota Homeopathic Institute begun.

July 5. William S. Knight died.

July 21. The St. Paul Driving Park races begin.

July 26. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured in the opera house on "Wastes and Burdens of Society."

August 9. Excursion on the Northern Pacific Railroad from St. Paul to Bismarck.

September 2. Minnesota State Fair opened.

September 4. Republican State Convention held in St. Paul.

September 5. President R. B. Hayes visits the Minnesota State Fair and is entertained in St. Paul; speeches by President Hayes and others.

September 7. Close of the Minnesota State Fair.

September 16. St. Paul sends \$2,160 to relieve the suffering people in the yellow fever district of the South.

September 17. Dr. James T. Alley died.

September 27. Justice H. M. Dodge died.

October 7. Republican County Convention held; Westcott Wilkin nominated for district judge; George S. Acker, sheriff; Charles Passavant, auditor; C. N. Bell, probate judge.

October 11. Railroad Conductors' Convention begins.

October 27. Charles Etheridge absconds, after defrauding the New York Mercantile Trust Company and several St. Paul banks.

November 5. County election held.

November 15. Alexander Hamilton killed in a saloon fight.

November 25. David C. Sattler commits suicide by jumping off the St. Paul bridge.

1879.

February 5. Music Hall block, on the corner of Third and Wabasha streets, burned; loss, sixty thousand dollars.

March 14. Colonel George Culver died. He was a native of New York, and came to Minnesota in 1848, and at the time of his death was proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel.

March 23. Dr. J. H. Stewart appointed surveyor-general of Minnesota.

June 2. Meeting of the Old Settlers' Association; C. E. Leonard, president.

June 18. Meeting of the State Medical Association.

June 22. Thomas S. Williamson, M.D., died.

July 14. Colonel Girart Hewitt, died. He was born in Pennsylvania; was a lawyer by profession; came to Minnesota in 1856; engaged in the real estate business in St. Paul for many years.

August 20. The St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company purchase the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad and all its branch lines.

August 24. St Paul Medical School established.

September 3. Reunion of the Minnesota Veteran Association.

September 12. The *Pioneer Press* stated that two miles of buildings had been erected in the city during the past year.

1880.

January 1. Flour-mill on Phalen Creek destroyed by fire; loss \$15,000.

January 7. The common council grant the right of way to the St. Paul Union Depot Company over and across the public levee.

January 27. Ninth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pythias.

January 28. Horace Thompson died.

February 4. The Old Settlers' Association celebrated the completion of the Fort Snelling bridge.

March 10. John Dillon, of Dublin, addressed an audience in the court-house in behalf of the Irish Land League. A relief club was organized.

March 11. Patrick Egan and Michael Daily acquitted of the killing of John W. Vorhes.

March 19. The Fort Snelling bridge completed, and accepted by Secretary of War Alex. Ramsey.

April 20. Lecture by Gen. Franz Sigel, in the opera house, on "Republic and Empire."

April 22. C. T. Miller was awarded the contract to build the Fifth street sewers.



G. Lozian

- May 6. Organization of a new city council.
- May 17. The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce asks the Republican and Democratic conventions to endorse some plan to pay the old railroad bonds.
- May 27. Meeting of the State Board of Health
- June 9. Meeting of the First Minnesota Veteran Association.
- June 14. General H. H. Sibley elected president of the Chamber of Commerce.
- June 20. Corner-stone of the German Catholic orphan asylum laid.
- June 25. Suspension of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; assets \$102,000, liabilities \$45,830.
- July 1. General W. T. Sherman arrives in St. Paul as the invited guest of the Historical Society.
- July 2. Celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society. Speeches made by Governor Davis, Secretary Alex. Ramsey, General Sherman, and Bishop Ireland.
- August 23. Wholesale houses of P. H. Kelley & Co., and Averill, Russell & Carpenter destroyed by fire; loss \$600,000
- September 5. The short line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad completed from Minneapolis to St. Paul.
- September 9. Attorney-General Devens and United States Senator Windom address a political meeting in St. Paul.
- October 4. The Monroe School opened.
- October 12. Assemblage of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons; sixteen lodges represented.
- October 13. Session of the St. Paul Presbytery.
- November 11. Meeting of the State Board of Health in St. Paul.
- December 3. Death of Colonel John J. Shaw.

1881.

- January 4. The State Legislature convenes.
- January 12. Suicide of William H. Albright, United States Express agent.
- January 24. Death of Justus C. Ramsey.
- January 26. Meeting of the Minnesota Editorial Association.
- January 27. Four prisoners escape from the city jail.
- February 4. Residence of Maurice Auerbach burned.
- February 15. Death of William Rhodes, president of the city council.
- March 1. The State capitol destroyed by fire; destruction of a large proportion of the State and Historical Society libraries. The day following the fire the Legislature met in Market Hall.
- April 7. First meeting of the water works commissioners appointed under the Legislative act of 1881, consisting of General H. H. Sibley, P. H. Kelley,

J. P. Frizell, George L. Otis, and J. P. Ludder. General Sibley was elected president, and J. P. Ludder, secretary.

April 11. Death of Henry Jansen.

April 26. The river rises to an unprecedented height and inundates a portion of the Sixth ward. At three o'clock on the following day it had risen nineteen feet. In West St. Paul considerable damage was done.

May 2. City election; Edmund Rice chosen mayor.

June 5. The State Law Library opened.

June 22. Meeting of the State Medical Society.

July 15. Henry Villard entertained by the business men of St. Paul at the Metropolitan Hotel.

July 21. Work on the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway commenced.

August 8. Organization of the Brainerd, St. Paul and Grand Forks Railway and Telegraph Company.

August 22. The Union Depot opened.

September 25. Memorial services in honor of the martyred President Garfield. Address by Governor C. K. Davis.

September 28. The Republican State Convention convenes.

October 3. Colonel W. Crooks, Hon. Eugene Underwood, J. W. McClung, Captain Russell Blakeley, Edmund Rice, D. W. Ingersoll, J. H. Janney and James Smith, jr., chosen delegates to the Mississippi River Improvement Congress at St. Louis, by the Chamber of Commerce.

October 6. Death of Judge S. M. Flint.

November 19. Legislature adjourns.

December 11. Grand mass-meeting in behalf of the Irish cause held under the auspices of the St. Paul Land League. Addressed by Hon T. P. O'Conner, M. P.

1882.

January 9. Banquet given in honor of the newly inaugurated governor, Lucius F. Hubbard, by the citizens of St. Paul.

January 10. Twenty ninth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

January 31. St. Paul Roller Mill Company organized.

January 31. Sale of the St. Paul street railway to Herman Greve, Ansel Oppenheim and others.

February 9. Lecture by John B. Gough.

February 12. Death of Dillon O'Brien.

February 21. Annual banquet of the Ramsey County Pioneer Association.

March 9. Reorganization of Acker Post No. 21, G. A. R. Officers elected: Judge W. T. Burr, commander; U. S. Hollester, S. V. C.; Edward Simonton, J. V. C.

April 24. The foreman of Hamilton & Prince saw-mill kills an under workman.

April 26. Sixty-third anniversary of Odd Fellowship, celebrated with procession and addresses.

May 14. Chauncey DeWitt Young, Irvine Moore, and J. B. Gossick, connected with the railroad interest of St. Paul, drowned in White Bear Lake.

May 30. Memorial Day oration delivered by Colonel H. G. Hicks.

June 6. Meeting of the American Medical Association in St. Paul.

June 11. Corner-stone of Turner's Hall laid.

June 17. Daniel O'Connell, a police officer, is shot by a gang of burglars, and dies from the effects of the wound.

July 19. Death of Major George T. Browning.

July 23. Twenty-fifth anniversary of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Services conducted by Revs. E. S. Thomas and F. B. Knickerbocker.

July 25. Visit of the Winona fire department to St. Paul.

July 31. The Chamber of Commerce invites President Arthur and his cabinet to visit St. Paul during the progress of the exposition in September.

August 1. The National Catholic Total Abstinence Union meets in St. Paul and holds a convention lasting three days.

August 10. Corner-stone of the Church of the Ascension laid.

August 25. Hebrew Temple of Mount Zion dedicated.

September 28. Corner-stone of the armory for the St. Paul companies of the National Guards laid.

October 29. William Collins murdered in a saloon by Leonard Roehl.

November 1. The Bank of Minnesota succeeds the banking house of Dawson, Smith & Scheffer.

December 6. Nichols & Dean's hardware house on Third street burned; loss estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

December 27. Annual meeting of the State Educational Association.

1883.

January 17. State encampment of the G. A. R. held in St. Paul.

January 28. Daniel McGrath died.

February 7. Hamline University burned.

March 21. Bertram Schuffer died.

March 29. George L. Otis died.

May 5. Meeting of the Ramsey county bar to pass resolutions of respect to three deceased members, Lorenzo Allis, George L. Otis, and E. R. Hollinshead.

May 30. Memorial Day exercises. Address by Rev. W. H. Harrington.

July 18. Meeting of the Minnesota Editorial Association.

August 21. St. Paul citizens subscribe five thousand dollars to aid the city of Rochester, Minn., laid waste by a cyclone; five hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed and thirty-one persons killed.

September 3. The reception of Henry Villard and guests in St. Paul in the month of September was the occasion of such a series of notable events that it is thought best to give a brief account of the interesting ceremonies.

Early in August, 1883, the announcement was made that the two sections of the Northern Pacific Railroad, one east from Portland, Ore., and the other west from St. Paul, would be united on the 8th of September. Henry Villard, president of the road, accompanied by about five hundred guests, including prominent men from all parts of the United States and Europe, was announced to be in St. Paul on September 3d, and from here proceed to Cold Creek, Mont., where the binding together of the two great sections of the Northern Pacific was to take place.

On the morning of September 3d the distinguished guests, consisting of President Villard, General U. S. Grant, and prominent statesmen and capitalists of Europe and America, arrived. The city was brilliantly adorned with streaming banners and triumphal arches, while the military and civic parade which took place soon after their arrival has perhaps never been equaled in St. Paul as a brilliant and imposing pageant.

President Chester A. Arthur; Robert T. Lincoln, secretary of war; Lieutenant General Phil H. Sheridan and other distinguished guests arrived in the afternoon, and the reception tendered to them was most enthusiastic. From the depot to the capitol the route of the presidential party was thronged with people and the appearance of the president was received with round after round of cheers.

On the evening of the 3d the municipality of the city entertained the honored guests of the day at a banquet served at Hotel Lafayette, on Minnetonka Lake. Provision was made for the accommodation of one thousand guests. After the banquet the Hon. C. D. O'Brien, mayor of St. Paul, introduced the president of the United States who made a speech of thanks for the hospitality extended to him. Speeches were made by Henry Villard, Mayor O'Brien, E. F. Drake, Hon. H. M. Teller, Hon. L. Sackville West, Baron Von Eisen-decher, Governor L. F. Hubbard, General A. H. Terry, Hon. Alex. Ramsey, Hon. A. A. Ames, and James J. Hill.

September 11. Mill of Wilson & Monkhouse, furniture factory of Johnson Brothers & Loomis, offices of A. Bassford and M. P. Ryan burned; loss fifty thousand dollars.

October 15. The Grand Opera House opened.

October 23. George Washington and Al. Underhill, colored, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life for killing Policeman O'Connell.

1884.

January 21. Resolutions of sympathy for and expression of unimpaired faith and confidence in Henry Villard were adopted by the Chamber of Com-

merce after his retirement from the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

January 26. James Elmslie commits suicide at the Winslow House.

February 20. Grand encampment of I. O. O. F.; Thomas Riley, of St. Paul, elected grand patriarch.

February 22. Annual banquet of the Old Settlers' Association.

February 24. Griggs & Foster's warehouse burned; loss \$134,000.

May 1. Republican State Convention convenes in Market Hall.

May 23. Congress authorizes the construction of an additional bridge across the Mississippi at St. Paul.

May 27. The court-house commission adopt plans for the construction of a court-house.

May 30. Memorial Day address delivered by ex-Governor C. K. Davis.

June 10. Banquet given to ex-Governor Davis at the Metropolitan Hotel by his political friends for his services at the National Republican Convention.

June 19. Murder of Catherine Messerschmidt by Joseph Cechura.

June 30. Bartlett Presley died.

August 13. Reunion of the Army of Tennessee at Hotel Lafayette, Minnetonka Lake.

During the year 1884 $3\frac{2}{5}$ miles of pavement were laid in St. Paul, $16\frac{3}{5}$ miles new street graded; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sewers were constructed, and 10 of water mains; 25 miles of sidewalks were laid; $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles of street car tracks, and 1,960 houses were erected. The real estate transfers reached over \$8,000,000, the wholesale trade amounted to \$67,970,000, and the amount of exchange dealt in by the banks was \$109,000,000.

1885.

January. Arrest of Dr. P. G. Shellock for complicity in grave robbing. Rev. Dr. Breed severs his connection with Hope Presbyterian Church. The Chamber of Commerce initiates the State Fair movement by adopting the union fair ground scheme. Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, lectures on prohibition. The Ramsey county poor farm is tendered to and accepted by the State Agricultural Society as a permanent fair ground.

February. The Minnesota State dairymen meet in St. Paul and formulate opposition to bogus butter. The members of the Legislature are tendered a reception by the members of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. St. Paul's new charter is introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature. The St. Paul Plow Works are destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$65,000.

April. Meeting of the Minnesota Bar Association. A paper on the Federal judicial system read by Judge Babcock. The National German-American Bank building is completed at a cost of \$275,000.

May. The St. Paul city election takes place and results in the election of

Mayor Rice, Comptroller Roche, and all the Democratic candidates, with the exception of Charles Richnow; R. R. Riddell, pastor of the First Baptist Church, is expelled from the church.

June. The Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion is organized at St. Paul. The members of the Senate committee on inter-State commerce visit St. Paul and Minneapolis and take testimony as to abuses and overcharges in transportation of freight.

July. Bids are received for the \$200,000 bonds issued for the Robert street bridge. The Hotel Ryan is opened, a banquet constituting one of the characteristic features. The St. Paul Boat Club is organized.

September. The convention in the interest of the waterways of the Northwest was held in St. Paul, and was attended by delegates from all the Western States and Territories. The convention memorialized Congress on the improvement of the rivers and natural waterways.

October.—Mayor Rice closes the gambling dens. The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad enters St. Paul. The corner-stone of the new courthouse is laid by Postmaster Day. Sampson Palmer is murdered by his nephew, Richard Smith. Colonel James W. Winslow died.

November. The residents of St. Paul decide to build an ice palace and organize themselves into a winter carnival association.

December. The Young Men's Christian Association of Minnesota and Dakota hold their twelfth annual convention in St. Paul.

1886.

January 14. Corner-stone of the first ice palace in the United States laid in St. Paul.

To Mr. George Thompson, of the *Dispatch*, belongs the credit of first suggesting arrangements for building an ice palace in this city. The matter was eagerly taken hold of by enterprising citizens and no time was lost in formulating a plan. Meetings were called, committees were appointed, the press took movement, and within two weeks the necessary funds were pledged, and the leading business men of the city volunteered to do the work of organization and preparation. As the outcome of these agencies a stock company was formed in November, 1885, known as the St. Paul Ice Palace and Winter Carnival Association, whose life should be thirty years. One of the first acts of this organization was to engage the services of Mr. J. H. Hutchinson, of Montreal, under whose direction and supervision the three palaces in his own city had been erected. Late in November Mr. Hutchinson arrived in St. Paul, bringing plans for an ice palace, which was to be finer than any he had built in Montreal. On the 14th of January, 1886, the corner-stone was laid, and on the 1st of February Mr. George R. Finch, the first president of the carnival association, handed over to the mayor of the city the keys of what was probably

the most strangely beautiful structure that had up to that time been erected on any part of the globe. The structure was one hundred and forty-four feet in length, by one hundred and twenty feet in width, with a grand, massive central tower, attaining an altitude of one hundred feet. This tower was provided with battlements and embrasures, and the architecture throughout was of the mediæval type. The main tower was defended by an outlook about thirty-two feet in height, with battlements and towers at the angles. The outer walls were twenty inches thick, and the central tower forty inches, and over 20,000 blocks were required in its construction. There were four grand entrances to the palace, through which spectators passed to the labyrinth of apartments, and viewed the magical effect of the solid crystal walls. The site selected for the ice palace in Central Park, was particularly fortunate, as it was in the very heart of the city, and easily accessible.

The first winter carnival was a grand success, and for one month's duration St. Paul was the scene of gorgeous pageants and unique displays. The ice palace became the wonder of the day. In the illustrated papers of this and foreign countries, a cut of this wonderful building of ice appeared, and to the thousands of strangers who were thus attracted to St. Paul, it was found as fair, as unreal and beautiful as the imagination had pictured it.

To many citizens of St. Paul credit should be given for the part they took to make the first winter carnival that had ever been given to an American city a success. No thought of personal gain actuated the promotion of the enterprise. They were actuated by the belief that the wrong impressions that had been gained of the winter climate of the Northwest would be dispelled by a trial of the exhilarating, crisp, pure air, the gleaming sunshine of the bright, winter days of Minnesota. The first set of officers and board of directors of the Ice Palace and Carnival Association were as follows: George R. Finch, president; George Thompson, first vice-president; W. A. Van Slyke, second vice president; Albert Scheffer, treasurer; A. S. Tallmadge, secretary; W. A. Van Slyke, general manager; J. H. Hanson, assistant secretary. These officers, with Daniel R. Noyes, H. C. Ives and John Summers, constituted the executive committee.

February 3. The St. Paul Medical College opened; Alex. J. Stone, president.

February 17. Sixteenth annual session of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows held in St. Paul.

March 1. Thomas Rich kills his wife at the Astoria Hotel, and then commits suicide. Unfaithfulness of the wife cause of the tragedy.

March 8. The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad makes a trial trip with its West St. Paul motor line.

May 1. Captain T. J. Barney died.

May 11. The thirty-sixth biennial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians assembled in St. Paul; over 300 delegates present.

May 24. The Milwaukee and Northwestern Railroad begins running a motor line to West St. Paul.

June 21. Annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad. W. H. Fisher was elected president; P. S. Harris, secretary and treasurer; Calhoun Latham, assistant treasurer.

July 15. Thirteenth annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections assembles in St. Paul. President Russell Blakeley, of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomes the delegates. Ex-President R. B. Hayes addressed the convention.

July 29. Work commenced by the Illinois Central Railroad Company to construct a line to St. Paul.

July 30. General R. N. McLaren died.

August 13. The officers of the ice carnival reported the total expenses of the carnival was \$33,904; receipts, \$42,597.

August 19. Annual election of the Manitoba Railway stockholders. J. J. Hill elected president; John S. Kennedy, vice-president; Edward Sawyer, secretary and treasurer; Allen Manvel, general manager.

August 21. Ramsey County Republican Convention assemble.

August 30. Opening of the State Fair.

September 7. Frank Mead, of Mandan, shoots Frank Farnsworth in the Merchants' Hotel. The wounded man dies soon after the shooting.

September 14. Democratic State Convention held. Dr. A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, nominated for governor.

September 29. Edmund Rice nominated for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District.

October 5. Republican County Convention held. Fred Richter nominated for sheriff; M. J. Bell, register of deeds; J. J. Egan, county attorney; F. A. Renz, treasurer.

October 18. Workmen at the Minnesota Transfer strike.

November 1. The following officers of the ice palace and winter carnival were elected: L. H. Maxfield, president; Denis Ryan, first vice-president; A. Allen, second vice-president; Albert Scheffer, treasurer; George Thompson, secretary; W. A. Van Slyke, general manager; J. H. Hanson, assistant secretary. These, with Daniel R. Noyes, H. C. Ives, John Summers, D. A. Monfort, and J. S. Robertson made the executive committee.

November 14. The body of Frank Morrow found at the stock-yards with his throat cut. Three Swedes arrested for the crime.

December 9. Work of building the second ice palace begun.

1887.

January 4. Corner-stone of the ice palace laid.

January 5. Legislature convenes.



Guadalupe Hewitt

January 17. Winter carnival opens. The ice palace of this year was the finest that had ever been built. Loftier and covering a larger area than the one of 1886, it was yet more boldly fantastic in design, a wilderness of tower and turret, battlement and pinnacle, tall arch and flying buttresses. It was entirely the product of St. Paul skill and enterprise, Mr. C. E. Joy being the architect, and Messrs. Taylor and Craig the builders. The building had the general plan of a Latin cross, covering over 42,000 square feet, the arch being 271 feet long, by 194 feet wide. The turret at the southeast angle of the tower was carried up 140 feet, and was surmounted by a flag-staff making the height from the ground to the ball on the staff 145 feet. The tower was octagonal in form, and fifty feet in diameter. From the outer angle of the tower there were radiating and flying buttresses projecting sixteen feet from the body of the tower. The buttresses at fifty-five feet from the ground terminated in small franking turrets. The body of the tower was girt by belt courses of projecting rock ice at various distances from the ground, and between them there were small windows. The walls of the tower, as were those of the whole building, were composed of courses of solid blocks of ice twelve to eighteen inches in thickness, and ranging from two to six feet in length. The towers stood in a court formed by a wall pierced with narrow, elongated windows. At each angle formed by the square there were circular or square turrets of different designs, corniced or battlemented and surrounded by flag-poles. The lateral area extended seventy-two feet each side from the tower, and from the side entrance. In the circular wall, at the farthest point from the main building, facing Summit avenue, was the main entrance. It was designated as a triumphal arch, and was very imposing in appearance. The entrance proper was an archway sixteen feet wide and fifteen feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of King Borealis, seated, supported on either hand by a polar bear rampant, holding a colored electric light. These figures were all carved in solid ice. The ice palace of 1886 was the largest of the kind ever builded in the world up to that time, but that of 1887 was nearly twice as large, and contained 65,000 blocks of transparent ice. This huge crystal palace, when illuminated by artificial lights of many hues, presented a spectacle beyond the wildest dream of human imagination.

January 19. Ex-Governor C. K. Davis nominated for United States senator.

February 6. Hon. F. R. Delano died. He was born in Massachusetts in 1823; came to Minnesota in 1853; was warden of the first State prison, and from 1860 to 1871 was associated with the construction of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. In 1875 he represented Ramsey county in the Legislature.

February 9. Annual meeting of the Minnesota State encampment of the G. A. R. About 200 members present.

February 9. The State Historical Society adopt resolutions declaring the claims of Captain Willard Glazier, as the discoverer of the source of the Mississippi, false.

February 29. Adelina Patti sings in the Exposition building St. Paul; about 3,500 persons present.

March 18. Richard Ireland, father of Bishop Ireland, died. He came to St. Paul in 1852.

April 18. Trial of Frank Mead for the murder of Frank Farnsworth commenced.

April 28. The jury acquits Mead of the crime of murder.

May 1. Severe hail and wind storm; side-walks torn up, bridges broken, and three men seriously injured.

May 4. Rev. E. S. Thomas, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, consecrated Bishop of Kansas by Bishop Whipple.

May 27. Commodore W. F. Davidson died.

June 3. Dr. A. G. Brisbane died.

June 8. Two thousand St. Paul carpenters strike for higher wages.

June 8. Conference of the Northwestern Railroad commissioners held in St. Paul.

July 20. Charles A. De Graff died.

August 3. The walls of the St. Anthony elevator fall and crush to death six workmen who were engaged in clearing away the ruins of the fire.

September 30. Cardinal Gibbon visits St. Paul, and is honored with a banquet by the citizens.

October 10. President Cleveland and party arrive in St. Paul and are received by a committee of citizens and escorted to the Ryan Hotel. A speech of welcome was delivered by Mayor Smith and responded to by President Cleveland. A public reception was held in the evening, and on the following day a tour of the city was made by the presidential party. Everywhere the distinguished guests were received with the warmest greetings. The party left for Minneapolis at noon.

October 18. Lieutenant-General Phil H. Sheridan and Commissary-General McFeely arrive at St. Paul to make an investigation into the proposed enlargement of Fort Snelling.

November 16. John Bruggemann died.

1888.

January 10. Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

January 24. The winter carnival opens. The ice palace of 1888 surpassed in size, in architectural effect, and grandeur all previous attempts in this direction. It was built under the direction of the following officers of the St. Paul Ice Palace and Carnival Association: George Thompson, president; W. A. Van Slyke, vice-president; F. B. Clarke, second vice-president; Albert Scheffer, treasurer; M. D. Munn, secretary; J. H. Hanson, assistant secretary; and an executive committee composed of the foregoing officers and L. H. Maxwell, J.

S. Robertson, and A. S. Tallmadge. The ice palace of 1888 was indeed a marvel of ingenuity and skill. It stood on the site of former years—Central Park—and occupied a space of 200 feet square and rose to the height of 130 feet. It was built in the mediæval style and was a wonderful profusion of towers, keeps, bastions and turrets, natural to antique architecture. In its building, upward of 60,000,000 pounds of ice were used. The main archway was twenty feet wide and seventeen feet high, and was flanked by towers rising to a height of sixty feet. Inside the court was a maze or labyrinth modeled on the plan of the Hampton Court maze. In the interior of the palace was the main hall, a splendid apartment for his crystalline majesty, the dome roof rising to a height of forty feet overhead. The general appearance of the palace was at once majestic and ethereal, and, when lit up by thousands of electric lights, resembled a monster diamond, gleaming in the dark with a million iridescent rays.

January 27. The grip on the cable car, while going down the Selby avenue grade, failed to hold the cable, and the cars ran off the track. One passenger, Mr. Saunders, was killed, and several seriously injured.

February 13. Foot, Schulze & Co.'s wholesale boot and shoe house destroyed by fire and the Ryan Drug Co.'s stock of goods greatly damaged; loss estimated at \$300,000.

February 16. Complimentary banquet to George Thompson, president of of the carnival association, given at the Merchants' Hotel by leading citizens of St. Paul.

March 5. Louis E. Fisher died. He came to Minnesota in 1853, and from that time until his death was employed in newspaper work.

March 21. Hon. Erastus Winans, of New York, addressed the Chamber of Commerce on "Commercial Union of the United States and Canada."

March 26. John C. McFeeley found dead with a bullet hole in his head near Inver Grove; supposed to have been murdered.

March 27. Minnesota Methodist Conference convenes in Central Park M. E. Church.

April 7. Democratic City Convention held. Robert A. Smith nominated for mayor.

April 9. Republican City Convention held. Dr. J. H. Murphy nominated for mayor, but declined to be a candidate.

April 24. Cramers & Coney's lumber-mill burned; loss \$10,000.

April 29. The sixty-ninth anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship was celebrated by the lodges of this order in St. Paul.

May 9. Two men killed at Hamm's brewery by the falling of an elevator.

May 10. Norman W. Kittson died.

May 20. The new Dayton Avenue Church dedicated.

May 27. J. W. McClung died.

May 30. Memorial Day address delivered by Colonel C. D. Kerr. Na-

tional Brewers' Convention opens at Standard Hall. One hundred and forty delegates present.

May 31. St. Paul Knitting Works burned; loss \$100,000.

June 4. Dr. E. A. Boyd died.

June 6. The Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion meet. General H. H. Sibley elected commander.

June 11. The People's Theater opened.

July 26. George Jones shoots and kills Jack Lacy.

August 3. Hans Hanson, a policeman, found dead on Virginia avenue, with a bullet hole in his head. A reward of \$500 offered for the capture of his murderer.

September 3. The Synagogue of the Sons of Jacob opened.

September 6. W. R. Merriam nominated for governor by the Republican State Convention.

September 12. Edmund Rice nominated for Congress by the Democratic District Convention.

September 27. Bishop Ireland created an archbishop.

October 4. Banquet given at Hotel Ryan by the citizens of St. Paul to Mr. T. F. Oakes, the newly elected president of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

October 8. Henry Villard addresses the Chamber of Commerce.

November 28. Police Officer Jerry Sullivan shoots and kills James Cowie in self defense. Sullivan exonerated from all blame by the coroner's jury.

December 13. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ramsey and Washington counties meet in convention.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF ST. PAUL.

THE first incorporation of St. Paul was by the first Legislative Assembly of the territory in the fall of 1849, the act of incorporation being approved by Governor Ramsey on the last day of the session, November 1. This act incorporated the then village of St. Paul as a town, and was entitled, "An act to incorporate the town of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey." The first section of this act is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Minnesota—That so much of the town of St. Paul as is contained in the original plat of said town, made by Ira Brunson, together with Irvine and Rice's addition, be and the same is hereby created a town corporate, by the name of the town of St. Paul."

The affairs of the town under this incorporation were governed by a town

council composed of a president, a recorder, and five trustees, "being householders of said town," to be elected annually on the 6th of May. The president was made a conservator of the peace within the limits of the corporation, and exercised all the ordinary powers of a justice of the peace. The principal ministerial officer was the marshal, who was uniformly the town collector, and who was appointed by the council, as was the town treasurer.¹

At the first town election, held May 6, 1850, the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. Thomas R. Potts; recorder, Edmund Rice; trustees, W. H. Forbes, B. F. Hoyt, William H. Randall, Henry Jackson, and A. L. Larpenteur. These officers were elected practically without opposition, and wholly without regard for their politics.

Dr. Potts, the first president of the council, was born in the city of Philadelphia, February 10, 1810. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, and located at Natchez, Miss., where he resided for ten years. In 1841 he removed to Galena, Ill., and in 1849 to St. Paul, where he practiced his profession for twenty-six years. For several years of this time he was contract surgeon at Fort Snelling, and also physician to the Sioux Indians, medical purveyor of this district, pension surgeon, etc. As first president of the town council of St. Paul, his position was practically equivalent to that of mayor. He was also elected city physician in 1866, and health officer in 1873. He was married to Miss Abby Steele, at Fort Snelling, in 1847. He died suddenly, October 6, 1874.²

In March, 1851, a considerable extent was added to the corporation, including Hoyt's, Bazille and Guerin's, Robert and Randall's, and Whitney's and Smith's additions and the southwest quarter of section 32-29-22. By the same act of the Legislature extending the limits of the town, all the acts of the president and the town council, questionable or not, were fully legalized and declared valid and binding "to all intents and purposes."

The first ordinances of the council were passed, as it would seem, in the interest of the public peace and quietude of the town. Severe penalties were prescribed for disturbing the quiet of any street or neighborhood by "blowing horns, trumpets, or other instruments;" or by "the calling of drums, tambourines, kettles, pans, or other sounding vessels;" or by "singing, bellowing, howling or screaming, scolding, hallooing, or cursing." This ordinance appears to have been directed against wedding serenades or "*charivari* gangs," drunken Indians, and tipsy white brawlers. It was not until 1852, however, that drunkenness *per se* was made an offense.

The observance of the Christian Sabbath was required with almost Puritan strictness. No person was allowed to play at "any game of amusement" on that day; nor to "make any unusual noise;" nor were "vinous, spirituous, or

¹ Laws of Minnesota, p. 101.

² Williams, p. 260; Newson, p. 142.

malt liquors" to be sold or given away. All steamboats landing at the port on Sundays were required to "quietly moor or fasten at the landing places in the upper or lower landing" and after discharging all passengers might proceed on their trips "in a quiet and peaceable manner." "But," said the ordinance, "no freight shall be landed at the port of St. Paul by any steamboat on Sundays; and no business connected with the landing of freight shall be done by said steamboats on Sundays aforesaid." The boats, too, were required not to disturb the Sabbath meditations of the people "by the ringing of bells, or steam whistles" on that day, or by any "unnecessary noise in landing or departing from the port of St. Paul on Sundays aforesaid." In May, 1856, the steamboat *Galena* was fined \$22.50 for discharging freight on Sunday.

Dram-shop licenses were five dollars for six months. The license for every "theater, show, and circus" was fixed at fifty dollars for a period not stated. Billiard tables and ten-pin alleys were charged five dollars per year each. The town pump was a subject of municipal care and regulation, and it was declared unlawful "for any person or persons to water horses or cattle of any kind" thereat, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense. Steamboats making regular trips to and from the port were required to pay one dollar for every arrival and stoppage; transient boats were charged \$1.50.

License was granted to Charles Symonds to set up and maintain two public scales, one at the corner of Robert and Fifth streets and the other at the junction of St. Anthony and Eagle streets. Hawkers and peddlers were taxed five dollars per year. "No person or family" within the corporation was allowed to "keep more than one dog" without the payment of fifty cents per annum "for every dog more than one." Every householder was required to keep on his premises constantly and in good repair, two buckets with the word "fire" painted thereon.

At the town election in May, 1851, Robert Kennedy was elected president of the council over A. L. Larpenteur, by a vote of 146 to 138. The other members were Egidus Keeler, J. E. Fullerton, William Freeborn, Firman Cazeau, and R. C. Knox. Judge Henry A. Lambert was chosen recorder. The council elected John F. Tehan marshal.

This year the grading of some of the public streets was begun. Third street was completed for travel some time in the fall, and in its issue of December 24 the *Democrat* said: "The grading of Fourth street and the building of the culvert across Jackson street are so far advanced that the street will be ready for travel in three or four weeks." For some reason the street grade was raised above, instead of being lowered to, the substratum of limestone underlying the town. Had the latter plan been adopted, the town would have had, for a considerable period at least, substantial and natural stone pavements. Every writer on the subject, from Editor Goodhue, in 1851, to the present, has been of the opinion that the grade should have been lowered, and some of them have been severe on the fathers for the "blunder," as it termed.

In December, chiefly through the efforts of Councilman Knox, a meeting was held at "the upper school-house" to organize a hook and ladder company. This, according to the best authorities, was the germ out of which eventually grew the fire department. An ordinance was introduced into the council by Mr. Knox to purchase trucks, hooks and ladders, etc., but upon discussion was withdrawn as impracticable at the time, owing to the lack of funds in the treasury, and there being serious doubts as to the power, and authority of the council, under the charter, to make the necessary appropriation.

In 1852 B. W. Lott, a well known lawyer and land agent, was elected president, receiving 227 votes to 183 cast for the previous incumbent, Robert Kennedy. The vote for recorder resulted: Louis M. Oliver, 237; B. B. Ford, 171. The councilmen were Charles Bazille, Egidus Keller, Lot Moffet and William Freeborn.

The work of the city council this year was inconsiderable and unimportant. The powers of the council were limited and very meager, and not much could be done even if there had been a demand for Legislation.

By an act of the Legislature, approved by Governor Gorman March 4, 1854, St. Paul was incorporated as a *city*, with all of the general powers and privileges commonly possessed by municipal corporations. The metes and bounds of the corporation were declared to be as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Mississippi River where the line between section 4 and 5 intersects said river; thence north on said line to the township line of township 28, range 22; thence north on the section line to the quarter-section post lines of sections 32 and 33; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains to the lines of section 29 and 32; thence west on said section line to the township line of township 29, ranges 22 and 23; thence south to the quarter-section post; thence west 20 chains; thence south to the south line of township 29, range 23; thence west 60 chains to the section corner of sections 1 and 2 of township 28, range 23; thence south to the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of said river, including the islands, to the place of beginning.¹

The city was divided into three wards. The First ward included all of the district lying east of the middle of Jackson street, and its extension northwest to the line of the city. The Second ward comprised the territory lying west of the middle of Jackson street, and its extension to the north line of the city and east to the middle of Market and its junction with St. Peter, and its extension northwest to the north line of the city. The remainder of the territory comprised the Third ward.

The elective officers, under this charter, as declared by an amendatory act approved March 3, 1855, were a mayor, treasurer, marshal and justice of the peace for the city, and three aldermen, one assessor, one constable and one justice of the peace for each ward. These were to be elected on the first Tues-

¹ Territorial Laws, 1854, chap. 6, p. 13.

day in April of each year. All officers, except justices of the peace, were to hold their respective offices for one year; justices were to hold for two years. The aldermen, constables and justices were required to be residents and voters in the respective wards for which they were elected. The officers to be chosen by the council were a surveyor, comptroller and chief engineer of the fire department; the aldermen were *ex officio* street commissioners for their respective wards.

The council was invested with full powers for the regulation and control of the general affairs of the city, and the former act of incorporation, with all of its crude and incomplete provisions, was repealed.

The first municipal election under the city charter was held Tuesday, April 6, 1854. Political party lines were drawn as between the Whigs and the Democrats, and each party nominated a full ticket. Personal and other considerations largely influenced the action of the voters, however, and the result was a mixed triumph. The Democrats elected the mayor and marshal, the Whigs the treasurer and police justice, by the following vote: Mayor, David Olmsted, Democrat, 260; W. R. Marshall, Whig, 238. Marshal, W. R. Miller, Democrat, 262; A. H. Cavender, Whig, 241. Treasurer, D. L. Fuller, Democrat, 224; Daniel Rohrer, Whig, 271. Justice, James Starkey, Democrat, 227; Orlando Simons, Whig, 248.

The ward officers elected were the following named gentlemen: Aldermen, First ward, R. C. Knox, for two years; A. T. Chamblin, Richard Marvin, one year. Second ward, A. L. Larpenteur, two years; Thomas Marvin, Charles S. Cave, one year. Third ward, George L. Becker, two years; John R. Irvine, J. M. Stone, one year.¹

On Tuesday, April 11, the new council held its first session and organized by the election of George L. Becker, alderman from the Third ward, and a prominent attorney, as president, and Sherwood Hough, as city clerk. The other officers of the city chosen were Findley McCormick, comptroller; D. C. Cooley, surveyor; S. P. Folsom, surveyor. In May the *Daily Minnesotian*, Pratt & Owens, publishers, was designated as the official city paper, by courtesy of Mayor Olmsted, who at the time was editor of the *Democrat*.

Hon. David Olmsted, the first mayor of St. Paul, was a native of Vermont, born in 1822. He came to St. Paul to permanently reside in 1853; previously he had lived at intervals in the town, and for many years had been engaged in the Indian trade with the Winnebagoes at Long Prairie and elsewhere. In 1849 he was president of the first territorial council of Minnesota. In 1853 he abandoned the Indian trade and purchased the *Democrat* newspaper establishment, which he sold the following year. He removed to Winona in 1855. He died in 1861, at the early age of thirty-nine.²

¹ Subsequently Chamblin, of the First, was succeeded by Lewis Krieger, and Larpenteur of the Second, by Charles Bazille.

² Newson's "Pen Pictures."



R. B. Shaler

In 1855 the Whigs or anti-Democrats, including the adherents of the then new Republican party, elected the mayor and treasurer, and the Democrats the marshal, by the following vote: Mayor, Alexander Ramsey, 552; James Starkey, 256. Treasurer, Daniel Rohrer, 494; Louis Demeules, 312. Marshal, W. R. Miller, 564; John Trower, 237.

The aldermen elected from the several wards were William H. Nobles and C. H. Schurmeier, from the First; C. S. Cave and A. L. Larpenteur, from the Second; J. R. Irvine and A. G. Fuller, from the Third. Perhaps the most important incident in the municipal history of this year was the organization of the fire department, which, pursuant to the provisions of an ordinance, was perfected March 1. The census of the city this year showed a population of 4,716.

The city election in the spring of 1856 resulted as follows: Mayor, George L. Becker, Democrat, 721; A. G. Fuller, Republican, 525. Treasurer, Louis Demeules, Democrat, 536; Daniel Rohrer, Republican, 620. Justice, Joseph Le May, Democrat, 480; O. Simons, Republican, 716. Marshal, William R. Miller, Democrat (no opposition), 1,223.

The aldermen elected from the First ward were William Branch and C. H. Schurmeier; from the Second, William B. McGrorty and Charles Rauch; from the Third, Charles L. Emerson and Patrick Ryan. Upon the organization of the council L. P. Cotter was elected city clerk; J. B. Brisbin, attorney; George W. Armstrong, comptroller; James A. Case, surveyor; Dr. Samuel Willey, physician. The *Pioneer and Democrat* was selected as the official paper. In July the salary of the city justice was increased to \$500 a year.

May 29 the council authorized the appointment of four policemen. Prior to that date the marshal, William R. Miller, had been the only officer in the city with equivalent powers, but the city was rapidly filling up, and among the new comers were many lawless characters, and the authorities wisely looked after the preservation of good order in time. The first appointees, each of whom received \$1.50 a day, were John Gabel, Nicholas Miller, M. C. Hardwig, and Edward Maher. In August, however, owing to a recent mysterious murder case, and, according to the mayor, "the need of a larger and more effective organization," the "force" was increased to twelve members, and re-organized into three districts, with appropriate captains as follows: First district, captain, Solomon Walters; policemen, William H. Spitzer, Smith Mac Auley, Joseph Fadden. Second district, captain, Bert Miller; policemen, William Tonika, Andrew Sanberg, Aspinwall Cornwall. Third district, captain, James Gooding; policemen, M. C. Hardwig, Henry Galvin, Edward Mahar. The pay of the captains was fixed at \$2 per day; that of policemen at \$1.50.

During the first year of its corporate existence the authorities of the city accomplished a great deal for its general improvement. On the 2d of May, 1854, the city began its career as a city, according to the comptroller's report,

with an inherited indebtedness amounting in the aggregate to \$7,359.87. Aside from this amount there were numerous unadjusted claims, which were satisfactorily settled within the year, and which, added to the other liabilities, increased the total municipal indebtedness at that date to over \$10,000. The amount of revenues left by the town government was nominally \$3,170.60. This amount, which was then due for unpaid taxes of 1852 and 1853 subsequent experiences demonstrated to be almost entirely unavailable.

But the report of the comptroller, dated May 1, 1856, shows how well and how successfully the city government discharged its responsibilities the first year. From this document it appears that the receipts from March 20, 1855, to May 1, 1856, exclusive of collection fees, amounted to \$17,742.15. The expenditures for the same period were \$17,309.71. The assets at the latter date were \$9,747.13; the liabilities, \$1,925.15, leaving a balance in favor of the city May 1, 1856, of \$7,794.98, of which amount \$3,283.80 belonged to the different wards for special purposes, and the balance, \$4,511.18, belonged to the common treasury.

In addition, it is proper to say, the city government was thoroughly organized. The levee accommodations had been greatly enlarged and improved; the streets were being graded; sidewalks were completed and extending in every direction; the nucleus of an efficient fire department had been created; the public credit was upon a firm basis. The total assessed valuation of the city was \$3,740,230. The population was about 6,000.

In his message to the council, at its first session, Mayor Becker said: "As members of the common council you are called upon to legislate for the city of St. Paul; to look after her interests and do all in your power to promote her glory and her welfare. No local prejudices should find expression here; no sectional feelings should be allowed to sway your judgment, but we should exert every means in our power towards making the interests of our adopted home one and indivisible.

"We will do well to remember the sayings of the great apostle who has given a name to our city, a saying as true in the political as it is in the religious economy, that 'Whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member honored, all the members rejoice with it.'"

His honor called attention to the fact that the territorial Legislature had authorized the city of St. Paul to borrow on its bonds the sum of \$30,000, the money to be used for but two purposes, for the opening of the levee from Chestnut street to Broadway, and for the erection of city buildings. He said that the city had expended during the preceding year \$1,317.20 in support of the indigent poor, and he complained that the county authorities were not willing to refund to the city even a portion of this sum, notwithstanding the fact that the city's assessed tax for county purposes for 1855 was \$27,375.37, a goodly portion of which was intended for the support of the poor.

The mayor recommended that in the future the county commissioners themselves be called upon to properly provide for the paupers, as in law they were bound to do. He further recommended the thorough cleaning of the city, and the adoption of sanitary measures and regulations; also, the purchase of the site for a market house, a liberal support of the fire department, but cautioned the council against over-drafts on the treasury, so that city orders might be kept constantly at par, and that the city might not have a depreciated paper currency in circulation.

August 12, the council directed the purchase of lot 3, block 8, Rice and Irvine's addition, on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, as a site for a city hall and jail, the purchase price to be \$1,500, payable one-third in cash, and the balance in one and two years. A few days later a contract was entered into with Albert Fuller & Co. and George Scott for the erection of the necessary buildings, the covering of the building and the jail to be completed by the 15th of May, 1857. The structure was to be of stone, and the contract price was fixed at \$6,500, payment to be made in city bonds at par.

In reference to the city bonds it may be stated as indicative of the high financial standing of the city in the "flush times" of 1856, that of the issue of \$30,000, authorized by the act of March 4, of that year, \$12,000, running nineteen and twenty years, were sold to A. Von Glahn at par, and the remaining \$18,000, running fifteen and sixteen and eighteen years, to W. M. Corcoran at 98½. The interest on these bonds was 12 per cent., payable semi-annually. This rate can hardly be deemed excessive in view of the fact that the current rates in St. Paul, and generally throughout the territory at that time, were from three to five per cent. a month.

The year 1856 was the opening of the first era of prosperity in the history of St. Paul. The hitherto obscure and comparatively unknown hamlet in the Northwest, remote from the center of the civilization of the republic, had, within a period, brief even in American history, been transformed into a busy mart, with a name and place among the cities of the land. With a thoroughly organized and well equipped government, with a population already respectable and steadily increasing, the city began its career of prosperity with much promise of success.

The municipal election in May, 1857, resulted as follows: Mayor, John B. Brisbin, Democrat, 1876, no opposition. Treasurer, Daniel Rohrer, Republican, 943; Edward Heenan, Democrat, 858. Marshal, W. R. Miller, Democrat, 1,122; John O'Gorman, 735.

The aldermen elected were Luke Marvin from the First ward; A. L. Larpenteur from the Second, and H. J. Taylor, from the Third. Upon the organization of the council N. W. Kittson was chosen president; L. P. Cotter, clerk; C. J. Pennington, attorney; A. T. Chamblin, comptroller; J. T. Halstead, surveyor; and Dr. J. V. Wren, physician. Mr. Pennington declined and Henry

J. Horn was chosen city attorney in his stead. Mr. Chamblin declined and Sherwood Hough was appointed comptroller in his place; in July he resigned and was succeeded by T. M. Metcalf.

The following copy of the controller's report of the finances of the city for the year ending April 30, 1857, will be found of interest:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
City bonds.....	\$30,000.00	Paid town orders and interest....	\$ 250.61
Taxes of 1856 and former years...	30,302.00	Rent of market-house.....	457.50
Interest on back taxes.....	175.00	License refunded.....	50.00
From wharfage.....	1,604.00	Board of Health.....	319.25
Licenses.....	5,825.00	Board of Education.....	1,150.00
Exhibitions.....	115.00	Assessors.....	600.00
Market House rents.....	705.00	Treasurer's per cent.....	1,538.00
Licenses.....	5,825.00	Marshal's per cent.....	828.10
Exhibitions.....	115.00	Interest on bonds.....	1,427.98
Poundage.....	32.00	Negotiating bonds.....	450.00
Paid by marshal on balance due...	372.12	Repairing market-house.....	92.90
Fines by city justice.....	2,282.00	City hall.....	7,146.45
Licenses paid treasurer.....	58.00	Levee improvements.....	26,022.02
Collected by market master.....	420.00	City government.....	10,960.10
Total.....	\$71,888.12	Balance in treasurer's hands.....	403.04
		Balance in marshal's hands.....	74.44
		First ward.....	6,519.10
		Second ward.....	4,590.19
		Third ward.....	4,146.01
		City of St. Paul.....	4,762.23
		Total.....	\$71,888.12
ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Taxes unpaid.....	\$18,512.63	Due on town orders.....	\$ 694.46
Balance in treasurer's hands...	403.04	Orders outstanding.....	749.46
Balance in marshal's hands.....	74.44	Total.....	\$1,443.92
Due from First ward.....	62.16		
Total.....	\$19,052.27		
Balance in favor of city and wards, \$17,608.35			

In April previously, under the former council, upon the receipt of the details of the massacres of Inkpadootah's band of Sioux at Spirit Lake, Ia., and at Springfield, in this State, and in consequence of information from the Minnesota valley that the Indians were committing depredations and murders on the settlers in the blue earth country, Mayor Becker promptly convened the council in special session. Aldermen Chamblin, Kittson and McGrorty were appointed a committee to at once wait upon the commanding officer at Fort Snelling and request him to supply ammunition and rations to the volunteer companies of St. Paul, who were anxious to set out at once for the scene of troubles. The "Pioneer Guards" and the "Shields Guards" were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service. Nothing came of this action, however.

According to the marshal's report there were during the month of May of this year one hundred and seventy-five steamboat arrivals at the port of St.

Paul. The greatest number on any one day was on the 4th and 12th, when twelve boats "made fast" to the wharf. Those on the former date were the *Hamburg*, *Ocean Wave*, *Messenger*, *Orb*, *Mansfield*, *Equator*, *Saracen*, *Excelsior*, *Gray Eagle*, *Northern Light*, *Laclede*, and *Medora*. On the 12th came the *Key City*, *Northern Belle*, *Denmark*, *Keystone*, *Time and Tide*, *Arizona*, *A. G. Mason*, *Tishomingo*, *War Eagle*, *Kate French*, *Metropolitan*, and *Fred Lorenz*. The wharfage fees, at the rate of five cents per ton of carrying capacity, amounted to \$1,948.15.

In July a handsomely finished portrait of Hon. Alex. Ramsey, the first governor of the State, and the second mayor of the city, was presented to the city by Hon. H. M. Rice, and the authorities ordered that it be placed and preserved on the walls of the council chamber. The council appropriated \$100 for a portrait of Hon. David Olmsted, the first mayor.

On the 15th of August, at a special meeting, the council invited Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, then in St. Paul, on a visit of recreation, to become the guest of the city during his sojourn in the territory, and requesting him to meet the citizens and partake of the hospitality of a public dinner. The invitation was not made, however, until after a spirited fight against it by the three Republican councilmen, Messrs. Branch, Marvin, and Schurmeier. Mr. Douglas was then, and had been for some time, chairman of the committee on territories in the United States Senate, and in this position had rendered eminent service to the Territory of Minnesota. But party spirit was running high, and the Republicans as much disliked Mr. Douglas for his popular sovereignty theories and plans as did the pro-slavery Democrats of the far South.

Senator Douglas, however, declined the invitation, alleging that his visit was intended to be strictly private and quiet, having no connection with public affairs. "Having declined all other invitations," he said, "for the reasons I have indicated, I trust the mayor and common council will pardon me for failing to accept one so complimentary to my public character and so agreeable to my feelings." A year later the senator introduced into the Senate the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, and championed its passage through Congress.

During this visit of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas in St. Paul they were the guests of Senator and Mrs. H. M. Rice. Senator Douglas accompanied Mr. Rice on visits to Minneapolis, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls, and other places in the territory.

In September the council voted to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of an act to enable the city to subscribe \$50,000 to the stock of the St. Paul Bridge Company, in order to secure the completion of the bridge then in course of erection.

Under ordinance No. 27, the Hope Engine Company No. 1, was organized in September and given possession of the small engine in the house of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, thus giving to the city a fire department

suitable to its needs. The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the purchase of two engines with proper equipments, etc. Minnehaha Engine Company No. 2 was organized December 4, and accepted by the council and promised charge of engine No. 2 when it should arrive.

During the administration of 1857-58 several important questions came before the city council, all of which were wisely discussed and disposed of. The fire department was efficiently organized, a great deal of sewerage was constructed, the business part of the city was lighted with gas, and action was taken in regard to a system of water-works, and in the matter of a liberal subscription to the stock of the St. Paul Bridge Company.

The receipts for the year ending April 30, 1858, were \$156,419 07. The expenditures were \$186,496.62, or \$30,000 in excess of the receipts. The assets at the close of the year, including \$44,000 of back taxes and \$25,000 due from the St. Paul Bridge Company, were \$111,311.79; the liabilities, \$128,737.29, an excess over the assets of nearly \$17,500. This state of the finances was occasioned by the heavy expenditures made absolutely necessary, and by the failure of so many property holders to pay their taxes, on account, probably, of the hard times of the panic year. The criminal prosecutions before the city justice during the year numbered 612.

The result of the city election of 1858 was as follows: Mayor, N. W. Kittson, Democrat, 1,788; Moses Sherburne, Independent, 1,546. Treasurer, D. Rohrer, Independent, 1,936; M. Cummings, Democrat, 1,334. Comptroller, T. M. Metcalf, Independent, 1,615; C. W. Williams, Democrat, 1,520. City Justice, Orlando Simons, Independent, 1,193; Thomas Howard, Democrat, 1,191; Nelson Gibbs, Independent, 857. The aldermen elected were C. H. Schurmeier from the First ward, P. O'Gorman from the Second, Nicholas Gross, William H. Wolff, and Thomas Grace, from the Third, and Henry M. Dodge, from the Fourth. Upon the organization of the council A. J. Whitney was chosen city clerk; H. J. Horn, attorney; S. R. Champlin, wharf-master; G. L. Curtice, engineer; Dr. J. V. Wren, physician, and the *Minnesotian* was made the official newspaper. C. L. Emerson was chosen president of the council. The *Minnesotian* and *The National Demokrat* (German) were made the official papers.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 20, 1858, the city of St. Paul was reincorporated by the name of the "city of St. Paul." Its limits were greatly extended, and indeed this was one of the chief objects of the reincorporation. The metes and bounds and the districts incorporated were declared to be: All of sections 31 and 32, in township 29-22; all of section 36, in township 29-23; all of section 1, in township 28-23; and so much of section 12, township 28-23, and so much of sections 5 and 6 in township 28-22 as lies north of the middle of the Mississippi River, including Ames', Boal and Lamb's, Raspberry, Barns and Harriet Islands; being bounded on the north by the north

lines of sections 36, 32 and 31; on the east by the east line of said section 32, and so much of the east line of sections 5 28-22 as lies north of the middle of the Mississippi; on the south by the middle of the Mississippi; and on the west by the west lines of said sections 36, 12 and 1 continued to the middle of the Mississippi, including all of the islands aforesaid.

The city was divided into four wards, against the protest of the council. The First ward comprised all the territory east of the middle of Jackson street, and Ames', and Boal and Lamb's Islands. The Second ward included all the territory between Jackson street and Wabasha and Raspberry Island. The Third ward included the territory west of Wabasha and a line commencing in the middle of the river opposite the middle of Eagle street; thence north, to the intersection of Eagle street with St. Anthony; thence northwest to the intersection of St. Anthony and Dayton avenue; thence northeast to the southeast corner of section 36-29-23; thence north to the west line of the Second ward; it also included Barns and Harriet Islands. The Fourth ward comprised all of the territory lying west of the Third ward.

Elections were to be held on the first Tuesday in May. The elective officers were a mayor, treasurer and comptroller who were to hold office for one year; a city justice to hold two years, and three aldermen from each ward, who were to hold three years. The other officers were to be chosen by the mayor and council. The office of marshal was abolished and that of chief of police substituted.

The new incorporation was not universally popular. The council opposed it, and instructed the county's delegation in the Legislature to vote against it. The main objection was the creation of the Fourth ward out of the Third. In time, however, the advantages of the division were apparent, and were properly appreciated.

On March 22, 1858, the city of West St. Paul was incorporated as a separate municipality. Its boundaries began at a point where the section line between sections 16 and 9 28-22 intersects the Mississippi on the west side, thence due west until the line again intersects the river, thence down along the channel to the beginning. All of the city lying east of A street constituted the First ward; all lying west of A street comprised the Second ward.

The affairs of the municipality were to be controlled by a council composed of three aldermen from each ward. There were also to be a mayor, justice of the peace, treasurer, marshal, and assessor elected annually by the people, and a clerk and supervisor to be chosen by the council. At that date the territory comprising West St. Paul was in Dakota county.

The city election May 3, 1859, resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket by the following vote: Mayor, D. A. Robertson, Democrat, 1,755; Henry J. Howe, Republican, 1,514. Treasurer, C. A. Morgan, Democrat, 1,851; D. Rohrer, Republican, 1,411. Comptroller, William Von Hamm,

Democrat, 1,801; F. Willius, Republican, 1,468. The aldermen elected were William Branch, from the First ward; M. J. O'Connor from the Second ward; R. C. Wiley, from the Third; and Peter Berkey from the Fourth.

In 1860 the Democrats again carried the city by the following vote: Mayor, John S. Prince, Democrat, 1,148; C. D. Gilfillan, Republican, 1,133. Treasurer, Charles A. Morgan, Democrat, 1,257; George C. Mott, Republican, 1,012. Comptroller, William Von Hamm, Democrat, 1,262; T. M. Metcalf, Republican, 1,012. City Justice, Nelson Gibbs, Democrat, 1,285; Luke Marvin, Republican, 997. The aldermen elected were R. H. Fitz, from the First ward; H. P. Grant, from the Second; C. M. Daily, from the Third, and W. M. Corcoran from the Fourth.

In 1861 the vote of the municipal election for mayor and comptroller resulted as follows: For mayor, John S. Prince, Democrat, 1,121; Dr. J. H. Stewart, Republican, 881. For comptroller, William Von Hamm, Democrat, 1,135; Findley McCormick, Republican, 860. The aldermen were J. E. Thompson, from the First ward; William P. Murray, from the Second; N. Gross, from the Third; L. H. Eddy, from the Fourth.

Upon the death of Senator Douglas in June, the council attended the memorial services held in the city, and participated officially in all of the public ceremonies which were held on the 12th. The sum of \$100 was appropriated toward defraying the expenses of the demonstration, and the council chamber was draped in mourning for thirty days.

The city council took part in the work of organizing the First and Second Minnesota Regiments, and assisting the volunteers who had so promptly stepped forward in defense of the integrity of the Union and its flag. May 22d a liberal appropriation was made in aid of the dependencies of those who had enlisted, and during the remainder of the year \$20,700 was paid out of the public treasury for food, clothing, wood, medicine, etc., furnished the women and children of certain poor men who had enlisted. The city also paid the board of recruits who enlisted here during their stay. These board bills amounted to \$687.50. The relief to soldiers' families continued to be furnished by the council in the spring of 1862, under direction of Findley McCormick, esq., appointed a commissioner to attend to this duty. The council found it necessary, however, to withhold this relief from families whose soldier members would make no provision themselves for those dependent upon them. A resolution was adopted that after April 1, 1862, no aid, except in cases of extreme necessity, should be furnished to the families of volunteers unless the volunteers had previously allotted to the treasurer of the city, or some other responsible person, \$8 per month of their pay, to be expended in aiding and supporting their families. A large proportion of the men enlisted from the city made the required allotments, and their families were comfortably provided for.

In October the council appropriated \$6,600 in bonds in aid of the St. Paul



C. H. Linow

and Owatonna wagon road, mainly to be expended on the first two miles from the end of the bridge in West St. Paul, including a quarter of a mile through McShay's Hill, regarded as the worst part of the road. It was expected that the completion of this enterprise would divert a large grain trade from Hastings to St. Paul.

In November the suit of Mr. Louis Robert against the city, for the lower landing or levee, was compromised upon the payment to Mr. Robert of \$5,000 in city bonds, and the abatement of his delinquent taxes, which amounted to \$10,000. The property was estimated at \$25,000.

At the charter election April 1, 1862, the entire Democratic ticket was chosen by the following vote: Mayor, John S. Prince, Democrat, 1,197; D. W. Ingersoll, Republican, 853. Comptroller, William Von Hamm, Democrat, 1,217; Ed. Zimmerman, Republican, 815. Treasurer, Charles A. Morgan, Democrat, 1,174; Albert Armstrong, Republican, 869. City Justice, Nelson Gibbs, Democrat, 1,109; A. McElrath, Republican, 925. The aldermen elected were Dr. John Steele, L. E. Reed, and Parker Paine from the First ward; D. H. Valentine, from the Second; R. C. Wiley, from the Third; Adam Finck, from the Fourth; J. R. Livingston from the Fifth. The council chose P. Murnane, street commissioner; S. M. Flint, city attorney; C. A. F. Morris, engineer; John B. Cook, wharf master; M. Cummings, market master; Dr. A. G. Brisbane, city physician; John Hassell, jailor; and R. C. Wiley, bridge director. W. P. Murray was chosen president of the council, and L. P. Cotter, clerk. The latter died in September and was succeeded by Kennedy T. Friend.

The salaries of the city officers were fixed as follows: Comptroller, \$600 per annum; city justice, \$400; treasurer, \$800; surveyor, \$700; attorney, \$500; street commissioner, \$400; physician, \$400; market-master, \$150; chief of police, \$500; captain of police, \$480. In March of this year the city charter was amended by the Legislature so as to give the city five wards.

The council did a great deal this year in aid of the United States-volunteer soldiery of the city and their families. July 22d, when President Lincoln's call for "300,000 more" was in progress, and recruiting was encouraged everywhere among the loyal States, the city council of St. Paul convened in special session, and, by a unanimous vote, passed the following resolutions:

First—That the mayor of the city is hereby authorized to offer, in addition to the bounties of the government, the sum of twenty dollars to any person who shall have resided within the city of St. Paul or the county of Ramsey for the period of ten days, to the number of seventy-five, who shall, after the passage of this resolution and before the 15th day of August next, volunteer in either of the four companies now being raised in the city of St. Paul, and called the "Minnesota Grenadiers," the "Sigel Guards," or any other company or companies now being or hereafter to be raised within the city of St. Paul or the county of Ramsey by a citizen or citizens of said city or county for the Sixth Regiment of Minnesota volunteers.

Second—That an order be drawn on the treasurer, in favor of John S. Price, mayor, for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars to pay said bounties, and that no money be paid

out of the treasury for any purpose whatever (except for current expenses of the city) until the said one thousand five hundred dollars is paid, and that the city treasurer is hereby authorized to retain and pay on account of said appropriation all moneys received by him, without reference to the fund from which the same was received, till the said one thousand five hundred is paid.

Third—That the city of St. Paul does hereby guarantee and promise to pay, in addition to the foregoing bounty, the sum of five dollars per month to the wife and children of each volunteer as aforesaid during the term of his enlistment, provided that said volunteer shall allot at least eight dollars per month to his family.

On motion of Alderman Thompson a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the mayor to call a meeting of the citizens of St. Paul, "for the purpose of arousing public sentiment to the alarming situation of the country, and the pressing necessity of enlistments, that our State may respond promptly to the call of the president for volunteers."

August 12, a resolution was adopted that all persons, "residents of this city at the time of their enlistment, who have enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the service of their country, and who are not entitled to aid offered by previous resolutions, be and they are hereby declared to be entitled to five dollars per month." This resolution was afterwards declared to apply only to those who had allotted the required aid of eight dollars a month to their families. It was further resolved that in the future all dependent soldiers' families should "have their relief paid in cash;" and the committee on relief was instructed that, in all cases when the relief of five dollars per month was insufficient, they must "allow what may be requisite to afford the proper relief required and contemplated by this council."

There was a general response to this action throughout the city. Thirty-nine firemen enlisted and so many policemen volunteered that Mayor Prince said in a message to the council that it was "impossible for the present number of men to thoroughly guard the city." He therefore recommended that the entire force, except the chief and a captain, be dismissed, and that the citizens be called upon to form a night patrol or home guard without pay. Aldermen Valentine and Grant enlisted and received commissions. Their fellow councilmen, by resolution, agreed to "hold their seats for their return and excuse them from attendance at their meetings," and appropriated out of the city treasury one hundred and twenty dollars to purchase for each of them a sword, belt, and sash appropriate to his rank.

The total amount of expenditures this year on account of the "volunteer fund," was \$3,214. The number of volunteers in the Sixth Minnesota receiving the bounty of twenty dollars was seventy-five.

While the authorities and everybody else were doing everything possible to aid the government and the armies of the Union, and were hard pushed to meet the emergency properly, came the news of the rising of the Sioux Indians, under Little Crow, and their horrible massacre of the settlers on the Western frontier. Nearly every able-bodied man went at once to the front,

and soon the city was thronged with fugitives fleeing from the Indians. The council could do nothing legally in behalf of the unfortunates and their care was left to the citizens. But what with volunteers and volunteers' families, and their own cares the people were hard pressed, and on the 19th of September the council appointed Rev. J. D. Pope to visit Milwaukee, Chicago, and other Eastern cities "to procure aid for the benefit of the suffering women and children who have fled to our city for protection from the savages of our borders." By another resolution Henry Woodbury, esq., was appointed "to appeal to the philanthropic and benevolent of the Eastern cities in behalf of the suffering men, women, and children who have fled to the frontier towns of our State for protection from the murderous savages of our borders." On the 7th of October ten boxes and one keg of supplies for the "Minnesota sufferers" were received, and on the 21st Mr. Pope returned with fifteen boxes of clothing and other supplies and \$903.54 in cash, all of which he had secured in La-Crosse, Sparta, and Milwaukee.

The municipal election of 1863 resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket, as follows: Mayor, John Esaias Warren, Democrat, 920; J. H. Stewart, Republican, 838. Comptroller, C. H. Lienau, Democrat, 1,024; T. M. Metcalf, Republican, 736. Assessors, John J. Soens, Democrat, 938; C. T. Whitney, Republican, 796. Surveyor, C. M. Boyle, Democrat, 957; G. A. Johnson, Republican, 805. Street commissioners, John Dowlan, Democrat, 938; G. Rank, Republican, 807. Attorney, S. M. Flint, Democrat, 1,730; no opposition. The council chose Kennedy T. Friend, city clerk, and fixed his salary at six hundred dollars per year. Dr. A. G. Brisbane was chosen physician at an annual salary of three hundred dollars. The salary of the city attorney was fixed at one thousand dollars. The chief of police was to receive six hundred dollars per annum, the captain five hundred dollars, the privates forty dollars per month.

As in the preceding two years questions arising out of the war were constantly before the authorities this year. During the month of April \$2,028 was paid to volunteers and their families. In May the council passed a resolution, that, owing to the depleted condition of the city treasury, in the future "no money shall be paid to families of volunteers except when said families have children, and then only at the rate of one dollar a month for each woman and child; provided, that the committee on relief may furnish an additional amount when in their opinion the same is necessary." But Mayor Warren promptly returned the resolution without his signature, accompanying it with a message as follows:

To the Honorable the President and Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

Gentlemen:—I herewith return to your honorable body the following resolution, passed at your last session, with my reasons for not signing the same. . . .

In my inaugural address I took the liberty of suggesting to the council the continuance of the allotment that had been made during the past year for the support of the families of volunteers, remarking:

To allow the families of such men to suffer while they are away fighting the battles of their country, and spreading by their gallantry a halo around the name of our city and State, would be a disgrace that no true citizen would wish to bear.

I can see no reason for changing the position thus taken or for nullifying by my own action the views thus expressed. You will bear in mind that on the 19th day of July last the council passed, by an unanimous vote, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the city of St. Paul does hereby guarantee and promise to pay the sum of five dollars per month to the wife and children of each person volunteering as aforesaid, during the term of his enlistment. Provided, said volunteer shall allot at least eight dollars per month to his family.

Here stands a solemn contract, deliberately entered into on the part of the authorities of the city, and as firmly binding upon its public faith as it is possible for any contract to be. Under this so deemed sacred agreement many a man, relying upon our promise and protection, has left his wife and little ones and has gone forth to fight for the liberties and unity of our beloved country. Up to this time the city has nobly performed its duty towards the families of its brave volunteers. Shall we justly incur their displeasure now by an act, which, from whatever motives it may have sprung, will be understood by them as an act of unkindness and as a gross violation of the plighted faith of the city?

I desire as much as any member of the council to save unnecessary expense to the city, but it would be poor economy to do so at any sacrifice of our good faith. If we do what is right, we need never be ashamed of the consequences, however oppressive they may be. I do not believe the resolution which I return to you would, if carried into effect, save much money to the city, and this opinion is confirmed by the testimony of others upon whose judgment I place great reliance.

But if it saved thousands, I still could not sanction it. It is at variance with the clear principles of justice and equity. It is harsh toward those whom we are bound to take care of. It is utterly opposed to our own solemn stipulations. It strikes a dangerous blow at our public credit and is a measure that will not fail to bring a serious retribution upon our own hands. For these reasons I cannot sign the resolution, but most respectfully refer the same back for your careful re-consideration.

JOHN ESAIAS WARREN, Mayor.

ST. PAUL, May 21, 1863.

An attempt to pass the resolution over the mayor's veto failed by a tie vote, as follows: Against the veto, Aldermen Betz, Eddy, Livingston, Paine, Reed, and Murray—6; to sustain the veto, Aldermen Finch, Gross, King, Peckham, Thompson, Wright—6.

The council appropriated one hundred dollars for the proper observance of the Fourth of July on the part of the city. A large celebration of this day was had. A few days later came the news of the splendid and decisive Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg. In the midst of the rejoicing that followed came the details of the battle of Gettysburg, and it was learned that of the gallant Minnesota First Regiment less than a hundred men had come out of the contest unscathed. There was mourning in many a household in the city, and to the young city of St. Paul the "glorious victory" at Gettysburg was dearly won.

July 10 Mayor Warren convened the council in special session and addressed to that body the following communication:

Gentlemen:—While presenting my heartfelt congratulations to the council upon the glorious success of the national arms at Vicksburg and in the Valley of the Potomac, including that

at Gettysburg, intelligence of which reached us on Tuesday last—rendering the transaction of ordinary business an impossible thing—I desire to remind your honorable body of the terrible cost of the last named victory to us. Of that magnificent body of men known to fame as the First Minnesota Regiment less than one hundred now remain. These patriots and heroes have passed away, but their names will be inscribed on the scroll of immortality.

It is unquestionably our duty to commemorate in some signal and appropriate manner our high appreciation of these noble warriors, who, having “fought a good fight,” and shed their last blood in the service of their country, are resting from their labors in widely scattered graves. I wish, therefore, to suggest to the council the propriety of taking some active steps towards raising, under the authority of the city, a fund for the purpose of erecting in the very center of St. Paul a suitable monument to their memory. I suggest that the city should lead a subscription for this purpose, and that a committee of three or five be appointed to wait upon and receive contributions from the citizens. I do not believe there is a man in the city who would not give something for an object so meritorious. A considerable sum can easily be raised—the larger the better—and we should do it without delay. It is impossible to overestimate the glory this now phantom regiment has shed upon our city and State. Let us build a noble monument and have the name of each fallen hero carved upon it. Let it be the most conspicuous and beautiful object in the city. Let it be surrounded with grass and flowers and embellished by the combined charms of nature and art. Let it be solid and durable as the everlasting hills—a perpetual reminder of the patriotism and bravery of those whom it was built to commemorate, and a mournful proof of the affection and gratitude of the citizens of St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 10, 1863.

JOHN ESAIAS WARREN, Mayor.

At a special meeting of the council held July 15, it was resolved by an unanimous vote to erect a monument in commemoration of the heroic dead, not only of the First Regiment, but of all the other regiments from the State—“of all those who have fallen upon the battlefield and shed their blood in defense of the Union.” A committee of aldermen was appointed to solicit subscriptions, as follows: In the First ward, Parker Paine; in the Second, William P. Murray; in the Third, J. G. Betz; in the Fourth, I. P. Wright; in the Fifth, John A. Peckham. But in August the praiseworthy project was abandoned by the council for the reasons embraced in the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by a vote of 10 to 1—Alderman Eddy voting no:

WHEREAS, It appears to be the general opinion prevailing in this community that the present time is not well adapted for raising the necessary funds by subscription for a monument in honor of the dead soldiers of the different Minnesota regiments; therefore:

Resolved, That the citizens and common council of St. Paul, while they are a unit in enthusiastically acknowledging the incalculable value of the services rendered to the cause of the country by those brave Minnesotians, who gave up their lives in the bloody battlefields of the nation, do consider it premature just now to express such acknowledgment by erecting a monument in honor of our dead heroes.

Resolved, That as every part of our State has contributed its proportionate share in raising our regiments, and as only a small minority of our Minnesota soldiers who fell in battle were citizens of St. Paul, the erection of a monument in honor of their memory should be the work of the entire people of Minnesota and ought to be initiated by the Legislature of the State, in order to render the tribute as grand and sublime as the cause.

Resolved, That the common council do limit their action in this matter to recommending to the next Legislature the inauguration of this movement.

In August, in view of the approaching military draft, there was some apprehension of disturbance in the city. The disgraceful occurrences in New York

City and elsewhere, in connection with the enforcement of the conscription, were fresh in the minds of the people here, and some alarmists said that the poor men of St. Paul were as unwilling to be taken from their families and made soldiers of as the poor men of New York. Mayor Warren, in a special message, urged the council to "make such suitable provision for the support of the families of citizens who are drafted as will relieve their minds from anxiety on this account."

"No man," continued the mayor, "can be expected to leave his family with cheerfulness, unless he has some guarantee that his wife and children will not suffer, and perhaps starve, during his absence. This anxiety upon the part of men subject to the draft in regard to their families has unquestionably had much to do in exciting the riotous outbreaks in some of the cities of the Eastern States."

But on one point His Honor was decided. "Cost what it may," said he, "this city must not be disgraced by a riot. We should adopt all quiet and peaceful measures calculated to allay the excitement and prevent such a deplorable result. Then, if a riot does take place, I shall be compelled in the discharge of my duty to use the force placed by the law in my hands, which is ample to preserve the peace and order of the city under all circumstances."

Soon after the council, by resolution introduced by Alderman Murray, rescinded a former order made in May, that no aid would be furnished to families of volunteers unless an allotment of eight dollars per month of the pay of the volunteers had been previously made. In February following the council offered a bounty of \$100 for each volunteer enlisting from this city until the quota should be filled. On the 4th of April, 1864, the adjutant-general reported that the city had credit on the list for 1,180 volunteers furnished to that date.

In February, 1864, the council appropriated \$200 towards defraying the expenses of the entertainment to be given the veterans of the First and Second Minnesota Regiments upon their return to the city on "veteran furlough."

Meantime the attention of the authorities had been directed to certain railroad projects. For in the midst of wars and rumors of wars the inauguration of enterprises and the construction of improvements for the general development of the country went on. In November a resolution of the council to subscribe \$250,000 "as a bonus" to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company was passed over the mayor's veto, and on the 15th of December was ratified by the people at a special election by a vote of 660 to 255. At a special election April 5, 1864, the people voted, 1,707 to 113, in favor of the issue by the city of \$50,000 in seven per cent. twenty-year bonds to the Minnesota Central Railroad Company in building a bridge across the river at St. Paul. The further sum of \$30,000 was voted, 1,687 to 116, to aid that company in the purchase of its grounds and the construction of its round-houses and machine shops in the Third and Fourth wards of the city.

The construction of the Robert street sewer, which cost over \$20,000, and the improvement of the lower levee and its extension, costing about \$50,000, were among the measures fairly completed during this administration, although work on both of these enterprises had been commenced some years before, and had been continued year by year. At the close of the year ending March 20, 1864, the total city indebtedness was \$371,438.54, as follows:

Levee bonds.....	\$ 30,000 00
Levee bonds and extension bonds, 7 per cent.....	16,152 22
Bridge bonds, 12 per cent	45,500 00
Bridge bonds, 7 per cent.....	14,870 19
Robert street sewer bonds, 12 per cent.....	17,374 00
Owatonna wagon road bonds, 7 per cent.....	6,800 00
Market house, etc. bonds, 12 per cent.....	20,000 00
Franklin street sewer bonds, 7 per cent... ..	2,672 46
Soldiers' aid bonds, 7 per cent.....	10,000 00
Louis Robert's bonds, 7 per cent.. ..	5,000 00
Preferred bonds, 7 per cent.....	96,024 22
Revenue bonds, ten years, 7 per cent.....	28,000 00
Education, 7 per cent.....	5,941 26
Bonds due.....	7,667 45
Improvement bonds, 1863.....	21,786 74
Total in bonds.....	\$327,788 54
Amount of borrowed money.....	14,650 00
Total interest bearing debt.....	\$342,438 54
Amount of city scrip in circulation.....	\$20,000
Overdue interest on bonds, etc.....	9,000
Total non-interest bearing debt.	29,000 00
Total debt	\$371,438 54

At the municipal election April 5, 1864, the Republicans were successful for the first time in many years, electing their entire ticket by an average majority of 300. The vote stood: Mayor, Dr. J. H. Stewart, Republican, 1,100; George Culver, Democrat, 804. Comptroller, H. Shiffbauer, Republican, 1,000; C. H. Lienau, Democrat, 859. Treasurer, C. T. Whitney, no opposition, 1,875. City Justice, A. McElrath, Republican, 1,140; Fleet F. Strother, Democrat, 707.

The aldermen were L. E. Reed, from the First ward; W. P. Murray for three years, and M. Dorniden, for one year, from the Second; Nicholas Gross, from the Third; Peter Berkey, from the Fourth; and J. B. Slichter, from the Fifth. K. T. Friend was chosen city clerk; J. W. McClung, assessor; John Schmidt, jailor; Thomas K. Danforth, wharf-master; Michael Cummings, market-master; Hon. Parker Paine, bridge director, and Hon. William P. Murray, president of the council.

The valedictory of the retiring mayor, Hon. J. E. Warren, was spirited and patriotic. His honor recommended an increase of the police force to fifteen members with increased pay and to be neatly uniformed; that the finances be economically administered, bearing in mind that "cheapness is not always

economy;" that the regular monthly payments to the families of volunteers be kept up—"of all obligations there is not one more binding upon our good faith than this;" that five hundred trees be set out along the principal streets; that the principles of civil service reform should govern in the selection of appointees, and that reasonable salaries should be paid to the mayor and aldermen.

In July the council, at a special meeting, called by the mayor, "to decide upon the most prompt and efficient measure to supply the quota of St. Paul under the present call of the president for volunteers," decided to issue \$30,000 ten-year 7 per cent. bonds for the purpose of paying bounties. A tax of three-fourths of a mill on the dollar was levied to pay the interest on these bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal. On the 7th of September following the city clerk was directed to issue \$22,000 one year bonds, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of bounties to recruits to fill the quota of the city, "under the last call" of the president for volunteers.

The city was very desirous of avoiding a draft, and the inducements offered recruits were very liberal. By the 1st of September there had been obtained 135 recruits, to whom had been paid \$32,450, an average of \$240 each, and there were twenty-five more for whom provision was to be made. The total amount paid to volunteers and their families for the year ending April 1, 1865, was \$73,575.52. The number of volunteers from the city, from the first call up to September 30 and December 31, 1864, by wards was as follows:

Wards.	Sept. 30, 1864.	Dec. 31, 1864.
First	265	269
Second	321	325
Third.....	303	304
Fourth.....	283	285
Fifth.....	197	199
Total.....	1,369	1,382

At the city election in April, 1865, the vote for mayor and city attorney by wards was as follows:

Wards.	John S. Prince, Democrat.	Charles E. Mayo, Republican.
First.....	175	124
Second.....	243	106
Third.....	184	121
Fourth.....	146	147
Fifth	119	185
Total.....	867	702

CITY ATTORNEY.

Wards.	I. V. D. Heard, Democrat.	E. C. Palmer, Republican.
First	183	116
Second.....	248	100
Third.....	200	121
Fourth.....	150	145
Fifth.....	119	184
Total.....	900	666



Mr. James H. Hill

For street commissioner John Dowlan had no opposition, and received 1,547 votes.

Upon the reception of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, the mayor convened the council in special session, and sent in the following communication :

ST. PAUL, April 18, 1865.

To the Honorable the President and Common Council of the City of St. Paul :

The overwhelming calamity which has befallen the nation, in the sudden death, at the hands of an assassin, of President Lincoln, very properly suggests such action of the city authorities of St. Paul as is required by the public sentiment. So deplorable and startling an event, fraught with momentous consequences to the union of these States at this particular crisis, may well call forth an expression from you in accordance with the profound regret which is felt by all classes of our citizens. For however they may differ as to the policy of some of the measures which have characterized his administration, the high personal character of the distinguished deceased, and his patriotism and devotion to the public weal, are known and fully acknowledged by the great mass, even of those who have been opposed to his political opinions. Elevated for the second time to the presidential chair by the suffrages of a large majority of the people, the series of splendid military successes which followed to our arms so soon after his re-inauguration, culminating in the capture of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee and his army, had developed a generous and deserved confidence among loyal men of all parties in the ability of Mr. Lincoln to produce order out of confusion, and to bring back the seceding States to their duty as loyal members of the great republic. The shock, therefore, of his sudden and premature death has plunged the nation into mourning, and the elation produced by the prospect of a speedy peace has been followed by a corresponding depression, and a feeling of doubt and apprehension. It is some alleviation to the great distress to learn that Secretary Seward, who was reported to have also perished from the blows of the same, or an equally fiendish murderer, is likely to recover, and bestow upon his country in the future, as in the past, the benefits of his wise statesmanship, and untiring zeal in the important position he has so long filled.

I respectfully recommend that the city council proceed to recommend such a programme of proceedings on the part of the city as will evince the deep regret with which the late sad tidings have been received, and testify also that humiliation before Almighty God, which is peculiarly proper and becoming in a Christian people when visited by His deserved chastisement.

JOHN S. PRINCE, Mayor.

On motion of Alderman Peckham the council unanimously adopted the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, Intelligence has been received that the funeral obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late president of the United States, will take place at Washington, on Wednesday, April 19; and

WHEREAS, Orders have been received by Brigadier-General Sibley, commanding the district, that all labor in the offices under his command be suspended on that day, etc.; therefore,

Resolved, That it is respectfully recommended that all business be suspended throughout the city to-morrow (Wednesday, April 19), and that the bells throughout the city be tolled during the firing of the minute guns, commencing at 12 o'clock, M.

Resolved, That upon the day which may be appointed for the purpose, St. Paul will unite with her sister cities of the Union in funeral honors to the illustrious deceased, and that to carry out that object, committees be appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That the city hall be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that the members of the council will wear crape on the left arm for the same space of time.

A week later Alderman Peckham was appointed to represent the city authorities at the funeral obsequies of the dead president, at Chicago and Springfield, Ill. On the 21st of May following, Mr. Peckham himself died.

The war was over and the volunteers were returning to their homes. On the 1st of July the council made arrangements for the proper reception of the Eleventh Regiment and other organizations of Minnesota troops in appreciation of their services "in showing to the world that our country must ever remain one and indivisible." At the same meeting the hospitalities of the city were extended to Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, then on a visit to St. Paul, in recognition of his labors, as commissioner of the general land office and United States senator, in behalf of Minnesota and its capital.

In August, upon the occasion of the visit of General Grant, the hospitalities of the city and a most cordial welcome were extended to the great captain. The council appointed Mayor Prince, President Murray, Governor Miller, and General Sibley a committee to meet the general and accompany him to the city. The fire companies and all other civic associations were invited to participate in the reception.

In September the first steps were taken for the building of "horse railroads" in the city. Application for a charter to construct certain lines was made by Charles B. Phillips & Co. in November, upon the recommendation of City Attorney Heard. The subject of establishing a house of refuge was discussed and taken under advisement.

The total assessed value of city property for the year 1865, exclusive of \$878,000 in national bank stock and \$159,100 in U. S. bonds, was reported at \$1,632,431. The total indebtedness January 1, 1866, was \$420,227.65. The total salaries paid city officers, policemen, etc., amounted to \$18,450. The total revenue for the year was \$166,350.23.

There was a considerable indebtedness over and above the assets of the municipality, but in view of the fact that the city was growing rapidly, that property values were increasing, and that the completion of two or three railroads were expected to reach the city in the near future, there were no apprehensions felt regarding the finances. It was believed that they would take care of themselves.

In 1866 Mayor Prince was re-elected by a large majority. The vote on city officers stood: Mayor, John S. Prince, 1,612; Philip De Rochebrune, 255. Treasurer, Nicholas Gross, 1,119; I. P. Wright, 767. Surveyor, C. M. Boyle, 1,067; H. Von Minden, 685. City Justice, E. C. Lambeth, 1,128; Albert Edgerton, 740. Kennedy T. Friend was chosen city clerk by the council; John W. Roche, comptroller; and Dr. A. G. Brisbane, city physician.

In the spring of this year General W. T. Sherman visited the city, and the council extended to him a cordial welcome. The authorities were nothing if not hospitable to distinguished visitors, and made the most of every occasion of the sort.

In August the first steam fire-engine, the "City of St. Paul," reached the city, and was assigned to Hope Company No. 1. The council ordered additional hydrants built, and took all proper measures to make the new machine effective in its purposes. All of the other interests of the city, too, were carefully guarded. The police force was strengthened, streets were improved, sewers opened, and the sanitary condition of the city carefully looked into.

In 1867 George L. Otis, Democrat, was elected mayor by a vote of 1,809 to 773 for J. J. Shaw, Republican. John Dowlan was elected street commissioner over D. F. Brawley, and Harvey Officer, city attorney, over I. V. D. Heard. The council chose B. W. Lott, city clerk, and John W. Roche, comptroller.

In May the Hope Engine Company was disbanded, and the St. Paul Hose Company No. 1 was virtually organized in its stead. Charles H. Williams was the first foreman of the latter company. By the ensuing fall the fire department numbered about one hundred members.

On the 16th of December a charter giving the exclusive right to construct a system of street railways "in and along all of the streets and bridges of the city, except on Jackson street, between Third and the present levee," was granted to a company composed of George L. Becker, W. H. Temple, LaFayette Emmett, Eugene Underwood, John M. Gilman, D. C. Jones, C. H. Lienau, P. F. McQuillan, Louis Robert and Parker Paine. It was provided that only a single track should be laid on Third street, between St. Anthony and Broadway, and that passenger fares should not exceed seven cents. The council had had the subject of street railways under consideration for more than a year.

The city now had a population of about 15,000, which was constantly increasing. Several measures of importance had been presented to the authorities for official action, but failed of consideration for want of proper legal authority in the premises. The indebtedness of the city was large and had to be cared for. It was clearly seen that good and sufficient as the charter was at the time of its adoption, it did not then, and would not in the future meet all of the requirements, and must be liberally amended, or abolished altogether and a new one substituted.

In December the council appointed a committee on amendments to the charter, consisting of Patrick Nash, George W. Moore, James Maxfield, J. K. Hoffman, and the city attorney, Hon. Harvey Officer. This committee acted in conjunction with another appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and the two committees gave the subject the careful consideration demanded by its importance. As a result another charter was formulated, presented to the Legislature then in session, and adopted. This action virtually inaugurated a new era in the history of the city worthy of special consideration, and which is reviewed in a separate division of this work.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 6, 1868, the city of St. Paul was granted a new charter. The territory incorporated extended about three miles along the river, and about one mile back therefrom, including Ames's, Boal's, Lamb's, Barnes's, Raspberry, and Harriet Islands. The city was divided into five wards.

Elections were to be held annually, on the first Tuesday of April. The elective officers and their terms were to be a mayor and comptroller, for one year; a treasurer, attorney, street commissioner, assessor, and city justice, for two years, and a surveyor, for three years. Each ward was required to elect three aldermen, one at every annual election after the first, who should hold his office for three years, and also one justice of the peace and a constable. It was specially provided, however, that "the term of every officer elected under this law shall commence on the second Tuesday in April of the year in which he was elected, and shall, unless otherwise provided, continue for one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified."

Neither the bonded or funded debt of the city was to be increased, and no new bonds were to be issued except for pre-existing debts, and the city was forbidden to loan its credit or make a contribution or donation to any private corporation or company, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters. The city was allowed by special provision to issue the railroad bonds already promised and assented to by the people to the Lake Superior, St. Paul and Chicago, and the Minnesota Central.

No appropriation was allowed to be made for defraying the expenses of "any reception, parade, show, or celebration," except \$200 each year for the annual parade of the fire department.

Full control was given the authorities over the subjects of finances and taxation, the opening and vacating of streets and alleys, city improvements, the fire department, the board of health, etc., but certain important and essential powers were still lacking. February 24, 1869, by a series of acts, the charter was amended, allowing the city, 1st, to issue \$100,000 twenty-year eight per cent. bonds to pay off \$51,000 of "bills payable," and all bonds of the city due January 1, 1869, and for the purchase of grounds and the erection thereon of fire engine houses; 2d, to establish a system of sewerage for the city; 3d, to provide for the construction of sidewalks, and 4th, to have jurisdiction for certain purposes over a part of the Owatonna road in Dakota county.

Various other amendments were made by the Legislature from time to time until in 1874, when a new charter was adopted.

Dr. J. H. Stewart was elected on the "Citizen's Union" or "People's" ticket over Hon. Parker Paine, the first mayor under the charter of 1868. The vote stood: Stewart, 1,619; Paine, 1,243.

In May the council contracted with the water company for the erection of ten fire plugs for every mile of mains laid by the company throughout the

city, at the rate of \$60 per annum for each and every plug so erected. The contract was limited "for the present" to 100 plugs.

In July, upon the visit of J. Edgar Thompson and other railroad magnates from the East, who had come to the city in special cars direct from Philadelphia to St. Paul, the freedom of the city was extended to them during their stay, and the council, by special resolution, gave them a vote of thanks "for the interest manifested by them in the great enterprise, so important to this city and State, of connecting the great lakes by a continuous railroad communicating through Minnesota with the Eastern roads."

On the 4th of January, 1869, the charitable institution known as the House of the Good Shepherd was established as a workhouse for female prisoners, under the charter and ordinances of the city.

During the winter a controversy arose between Comptroller Roche and the other authorities of the city in regard to the signing and delivery to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company of \$200,000 of city bonds, pursuant to resolutions adopted by the council and submitted to the people in 1863. By a resolution adopted August 23, 1867, the council agreed to issue \$75,000 twenty-year bonds, and \$75,000 thirty-year bonds (six per cent.) upon the completion of the first twenty miles of the road out of St. Paul, and \$50,000 thirty-year bonds upon the completion of ten miles more. Legislative sanction of this resolution was obtained and the thirty miles of road had been completed and put in operation.

Upon the ground that the issue of these bonds, under all the circumstances, was illegal, the comptroller refused to affix his signature to them, disregarding even the peremptory orders of the council, and the official opinion of the city attorney, Hon. Harvey Officer. Thereupon the attorney was ordered to prefer charges against the comptroller, which was done. But on the 8th of February Judge Wilkin, of the Ramsey District Court, in a mandamus proceeding brought by the railroad company to compel the comptroller to countersign the bonds, decided that the bonds were legally issued and must be signed and delivered, but that their date must be changed from July 1, 1868, to November 21, and December 23 of that year. This decision was accepted by both parties as a settlement of the controversy, and in view of the fact that the writ of mandamus had been denied the charges against the comptroller were withdrawn.

In October, 1868, the council gave a bonus to the St. Paul and Chicago Railway Company of \$100,000 in thirty-year six per cent. bonds, conditioned upon the completion of the construction and operation of the road of that company from St. Paul to Red Wing by October 1, 1871. The question was to be submitted to a two-thirds vote of the people at the ensuing April election.

At the same time the council granted \$50,000 in twenty-year six per cent. bonds to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, as a bonus to aid in

the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River on the branch railroad of said company from Mendota, in Dakota county, to the city of St. Paul, "said bonds to be issued and delivered to said company upon the completion of said branch railroad and bridge and the running of trains over said branch and bridge into the city of St. Paul. . . . Provided said branch railroad and bridge shall be completed, with regular trains running thereon, on or before the 1st day of October, 1869." These bonds were to be accepted by the railroad company in lieu of all bonds previously promised them by the city as a bonus in aid of the construction of the bridge.

At the municipal election in April, 1869, J. T. Maxfield was elected mayor over J. M. Gilman, by a majority of five votes; Maxfield, 1,575; Gilman, 1,570. Comptroller Roche was re-elected over R. W. Delano by a majority of 205; General W. A. Gorman defeated Harvey Officer for city attorney by a majority of 16. On the question of issuing \$100,000 in bonds in aid of the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad, the vote stood: For, 2,383; against, 258, nearly 2,000 majority in favor of the issue.

In his inaugural address Mayor-elect Maxfield called attention to what he termed "the healthful condition of the city finances." The total debt, including the \$200,000 of Lake Superior railroad bonds, was, on January 1, \$809,500, while the assessed valuation was \$8,000,000, and this valuation was appreciating every year.

The previous Legislature had authorized the city to establish a system of sewerage, and this subject was considered one of urgent importance.

For several years the authorities had been embarrassed and the progress and development of the city considerably retarded by reason of a constitutional objection to the levying of special assessments for local improvements, in the manner common to and generally adopted by municipal corporations.¹ Sidewalks could not be put down nor streets graded by special assessments upon the property fronting thereon and particularly benefited thereby, but the expense of such improvements must be borne by the public generally. The Legislature of 1869 provided for the submission of an amendment to the constitution authorizing the Legislature to allow corporations to make special assessments for local improvements.

The Legislature also extended the jurisdiction of the city over that portion of the Owatonna road, in Dakota county, lying between the end of the bridge (now Wabasha street) and the bluffs of West St. Paul. The mayor said of the fire department that for general efficiency it "challenged comparison with that of any other Western city." He estimated the population of the city to be "over twenty thousand." Of the condition of the St. Paul railways he said:

¹ The Supreme Court of the State had decided that under the charter of St. Paul special assessments were invalid. Subsequently the council had adopted the plan of paying one-half the cost of sidewalks out of the general fund when the owner of the property would pay the other half.

The liberality with which our citizens have aided our railroads has been productive of the most substantial results, and has secured for St. Paul an undoubted claim to the railroad center of the State. On the 13th day of August, 1867, the common council modified the original grant of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company by agreeing to give said road two hundred thousand dollars in bonds, conditioned upon a speedy resumption of work and the completion of thirty continuous miles of road from St. Paul to Lake Superior within a limited time. The agreement thus made has been in all respects performed by that company, and the cars have been running regularly on the road since December last. The great and beneficial results of this action on the part of the city are now being realized, as the following facts and figures furnished me by the officers of that road fully demonstrate: Since August 13, 1867, the company has paid out in St. Paul alone an average of thirty-five thousand dollars cash for each month, and contracts are now made and arrangements perfected by which the company expects to pay out from this time until the road is completed upwards of one hundred thousand dollars a month in St. Paul. Fifteen miles of the road have been graded north of Wyoming, the present terminus of the road, for which the iron will be delivered in St. Paul during the present month. Three additional locomotives have been purchased for construction purposes, one hundred thousand cross-ties have been procured and delivered along the line between Wyoming and Snake River, and both branches of Sunrise River have been bridged since the completion of the first thirty miles. Ninety miles of the St. Paul end of the road are under contract and will be so constructed as rapidly as men and money can complete it. The company agree to complete the road to Central Station, seventy-five miles from St. Paul, by the 20th of August next, and the whole line by July, 1870, although the chief engineer is of the opinion that the work can all be completed within a year from this date. In view of the fact that the funds are all secured to build and equip the road, contracts are already made for an elevator at Duluth and arrangements perfected for a line of propellers to be run in connection with the road as soon as lake navigation is open the coming spring. We thus secure this season to the business men of St. Paul the furnishing of all supplies to the immense lumber region tributary to the line of this road. The superintendent of the company informs me that wheat can be carried from St. Paul to Duluth for from ten to fifteen cents per bushel, which is a difference over the present tariff between St. Paul and Chicago of from eight to ten cents per bushel. The good faith manifested by the officers of this road in the past is an earnest of their determination to build the road through to Lake Superior without delay. I need not dwell upon its importance not only to the city but to the whole State.

The St. Paul and Pacific, the pioneer railway of the State, under the management of its worthy president, Hon. George L. Becker, is rapidly bringing up in connection with the northern and northwestern borders. Already completed and in successful operation to Sauk Rapids, the main line west from Minneapolis and leading through the Minnetonka region and the heavy timber beyond, is running daily trains to Crow River, forty miles beyond from St. Paul. The iron is down for a section of twenty miles beyond that point, and grading completed for ten miles still further. A contract has been made for the completion of one hundred miles additional, making in all one hundred and seventy miles from St. Paul. The company promises to finish it to the Red River by the end of next year (1870) and will not pause in their work until the iron horse speeds down the valley of that river to Pembina.

The St. Paul and Sioux City (formerly the Minnesota Valley) Railroad Company are also making rapid strides in another direction. Their road is completed from St. Paul to Mankato and is now in successful operation, a distance of eighty-six miles. The company have a large force at work extending the road toward Sioux City. The iron is on the way to complete the road to Crystal Lake, fourteen miles west of Mankato, and will be completed to that point early in the fall, and during the next year twenty miles more to the center of Watonwan county. Work will also be commenced during the summer on the line near Sioux City. There is no doubt of the early completion of all lines forming the great line from the Pacific Ocean to Lake

Superior. This company, in conjunction with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, is extending the same into the city. The bridge across the Mississippi will be finished in July next, and the two roads will connect at a levee with the St. Paul and Pacific and Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroads. This company will also make large expenditures in our city during the coming summer in erecting depots, shops, and the necessary tracks for business.

Our fellow-citizens have expressed by a very decided majority over the two-thirds vote necessary to carry the measure, their willingness to aid the St. Paul and Chicago Railway by an issue of bonds to that company to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, upon the conditions expressed in your resolutions of last summer, and we have the assurance of the officers of that road that this action will insure the speedy resumption of work and the performance of all the conditions necessary on their part to secure the bonus and the prompt completion of the road. The cities of Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's, and Winona have voted liberal donations to this road, and Hastings and Wabasha will probably grant further aid. This road is of the utmost importance to the future of this city and the river cities below us. It will afford much the shortest, quickest, and cheapest connection with the East and bring our business men into more immediate relations with Chicago and Milwaukee. I am informed that capital has been subscribed to construct the road from St. Paul to Hastings, (of which portion about fifteen miles is now graded) and from Winona to Minneiska. The line is to be put in operation before the 1st of December next and the balance of the road-bed to be made ready at the same time, so that the whole line shall be completed and running early in the following summer.

It is scarcely necessary to mention the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, which has been for several months in successful operation from St. Paul to Prairie du Chien.

St. Paul is thus the center of five converging lines of railway, with the certainty of the sixth—the St. Paul and Chicago—leading in all directions and pouring into our city the products of the industry of our State. We also have assurance of the speedy completion of the "Tomah" or air line road from this city to Chicago, and hope that during the present year arrangements may be perfected to build the road from this city to Stillwater, making in all eight railways, which, when completed, will make St. Paul a railway center, not only of our own State, but of the great Northwest.

In May more than a thousand citizens petitioned the mayor for a more rigid enforcement of "ordinance No. 10," against disorderly houses, and for the strict enforcement of the Sunday liquor law, in preventing the sale of malt and spirituous liquors on the Christian Sabbath. In 1867 an attempt had been made to amend the liquor ordinance so as to strike out the provision requiring saloons to be closed on Sunday, but the council refused to make the amendment. Yet the people complained that the ordinance was not enforced, and the mayor said if anybody would file an information to that effect he would see to it that the offenders should be arraigned and punished.

In reporting the wharfage collections of this year City Treasurer Gross reported them for ten previous years, ending as follows: 1859, \$6,130.04; 1860, \$6,232.00; 1861, \$9,717.04; 1862, \$9,821.72; 1863, \$5,133.62; 1864, \$4,465.27; 1865, \$4,463.80; 1866, \$12,624.08; 1867, \$9,780.01; 1868, \$12,321.14; 1869, \$10,712.38; 1870, \$12,435.69. Making a total of \$103,806.79 for the twelve years, reckoning from April 1, 1858, to April 1, 1870.

In 1870 Wm. Lee was elected mayor; Michael Esch, treasurer; John W. Roche, comptroller; Thomas Howard, city justice; and D. L. Curtice, sur-



Robert A. Smith

veyor. All were chosen practically without opposition. M. J. O'Connor was chosen city clerk.

In November the council appropriated \$200 for the erection of a monument to the memory of the well-known pioneer, Vital Guerin, recently deceased. The vote on the resolution of appropriation stood: For, Aldermen Cummings, Eddy, Hartshorn, Jansen, Murray, Presley, Shearan, and Mr. President, Rhodes: against, Aldermen Reardon and Willius.

November 18 proof was presented of the completion and full operation of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway from St. Paul to Red Wing, and the promised subsidy of \$100,000 to the road was demanded by its president, Hon. Edmund Rice. A few days later the issue was duly made. In August the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad was completed and opened to Duluth.

This year the real estate in the city was assessed at \$6,620,178; the personal property at \$2,243,985. The rate of taxation was 23 mills on the dollar. The treasurer's receipts from April 20, 1870, to April 1, 1871, were \$226,637.78, of which sum about \$124,000 was from the county treasurer. The disbursements for the same period were \$163,025.93. The number of liquor licenses issued during the year was 157, at an annual rate of \$75 each, producing a revenue of \$11,399.90. The total population was 20,030.

In 1871 William Lee was re-elected to the mayoralty by a vote of 1,891 to 1,679 for Dr. David Day. General Gorman was re-elected city attorney, and John W. Roche, comptroller. A proposition to issue bonds for the building of school-houses was voted down by 200 majority. M. J. O'Connor was chosen city clerk.

The prominent acts of this council were the appropriation in October of \$20,000 to the sufferers by the Chicago fire; the granting in December of a charter for a horse railway to J. C. Burbank, J. L. Merriam, William Dawson and others; the amending of the ordinance of contract with the water company; the change of the names of several streets; the sale of \$100,000 of the city bonds to Horace Thompson for \$90,000 in cash, the proceeds to be used in consolidating and funding the outstanding debts of the city, and the trial, conviction, and expulsion of Alderman Michael Cummings, of the Second ward, for corruption in office.

Alderman Cummings was one of the judges of the November election, 1870, in the Second ward, and was convicted of "unlawfully attempting to corrupt the ballot box, while then and there so acting as judge thereof, and before the votes were finally canvassed fraudulently attempting to put and place in said ballot box unlawful and fraudulent ballots or tickets;" and also of carrying away out of the court-house and out of the room where said election was to be held the poll books or poll list, thereby intending to corrupt the said books or poll list," etc. He was prosecuted by City Attorney Gorman and defended by Messrs. Penny & Irvine. The vote for his expulsion was unanimous.

Alderman Thomas Shearan, of the Second ward, died in February, 1872.

In 1872 Dr. J. H. Stewart, Republican, was elected mayor over John S. Prince, Democrat, by a majority of 1,550, the vote standing: Stewart, 2,745; Prince, 1,195. Prince was known to be opposed to the granting of subsidies to railroads and other corporations and to the issue of the Lake Superior Railroad bonds, and his views on these questions, added to Dr. Stewart's personal popularity, occasioned his defeat by such a decided majority. The Republicans also elected Archibald McElrath city justice over Thomas Howard, by a large majority. Michael Esch was elected treasurer without opposition. Mr. Esch died in office in June, 1873, and F. A. Renz was appointed to serve out the unexpired term.

The Legislature of 1872, by an act approved February 29, enlarged the boundaries of the city very considerably and also changed the time of the annual municipal election from April to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The first election under the new law was to take place in November, 1873. The same Legislature fixed the term of comptroller at three years, created the board of public works, made the city one school district, amended the law in regard to assessments, authorized the city to issue bonds (\$100,000) for the purchase of public park grounds, and amended the act establishing a system of sewerage.

The St. Paul Horse Railroad Company had one mile of its road in operation by July 1, of this year, and two miles by July 27. Among other improvements ordered by the city this year the "swamp or marsh," on the northeast corner of Cedar and Seventh streets was declared a nuisance and the owners required to abate it within ten days. Preparations were begun for building the Wabasha street bridge, and in June passage over it was forbidden. The number of deaths during the year was 666.

In April, 1873, the right of way through the streets was granted to and accepted by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. At the same time Irvine Park was donated to the city by John R. Irvine, and duly accepted as a public park.

In May the site of the city hospital was purchased from Dr. J. H. Stewart for \$23,500 in twenty-year 8 per cent. bonds. In June the city purchased of W. R. Marshall, Frank E. Clark, and William B. Aldrich the tract of land now known as Como Park, on Lake Como. The tract comprised three hundred and nineteen acres, and the price paid was \$100,000. The property is now easily worth a million dollars. The purchase at the time was opposed and condemned by a certain element of the community, and later in the year an effort was made to induce the council to sell the lands for even less than they cost.

The result of the November election for the city officers was as follows: Mayor, J. H. Stewart, Republican, 3,621, General R. W. Johnson, Democrat, 1,167; treasurer, F. A. Renz, 3,120, ——— Ahrendt, Democrat, 1,655; at-

torney, W. A. Gorman, Democrat, 2,663, J. W. Cornish, Republican, 2,068. Upon the organization of the council M. J. O'Connor was again elected city clerk.

The number of deaths during the year 1873 was 581.

By an act of the Legislature approved March 5, 1874, the city of St. Paul was re-chartered by amending, consolidating, and incorporating into one act the previous several acts of incorporation and those acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof. The area of the city as incorporated was 13,583 acres, including the newly annexed territory of West St. Paul, with 3,000 acres.

The elections were to be held annually on the second Tuesday in December, when it was believed all of the *bona fide* residents of the city, merchants and others, would be at home, and the importation of voters by certain unscrupulous persons (who often voted steamboat employes and non-residents at the spring elections) would be impossible. The elective officers and their terms were a mayor for one year; a city attorney, city justice and treasurer for two years; and a comptroller for four years. The ward officers comprised three aldermen for three years, and a justice of the peace, and a constable for two years.

The board of public works was re-established and remodeled, and was made to consist of five members, to be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council. The board of health was to be composed of a health officer and the senior alderman from each ward. No person was permitted to hold any office or appointment in the city who could not speak, read, and write the English language. The important and valuable features of the old charters were re-enacted. The charter was prepared by a commission composed of I. V. D. Heard, George L. Otis, H. J. Horn, and the city attorney.

At the December election, 1874, J. T. Maxwell was elected mayor; John W. Roche comptroller, and S. M. Flint, city justice, all without opposition, each receiving about 3,500 votes.

At the beginning of the year the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in the city was \$26,444,047, not including \$3,000,000 of mortgages held not subject to taxation. The bonded indebtedness was as follows: \$614,628, at 7 per cent., annual interest, \$43,024; \$350,000, at 6 per cent., annual interest, \$21,000; \$263,125, at 8 per cent., annual interest, \$21,050; \$12,500 at 12 per cent., annual interest, \$1,500; making the total amount of bonds at \$1,240,253, and an annual interest of \$86,574. Of these bonds \$350,000 was for bonuses to railroad, and \$100,000 for local improvements, while \$278,750 was for the redemption of the floating debt.

During the year 1874 there were 1,200 arrests made by the police department of which 900 were males, and 300 females. Of these 1,145 were city cases and 55 were State cases. The amount of fines and costs collected was \$6,000. The whole number of deaths in the city during the year was 534.

The expense of the fire department was \$27,880.31. The total receipts and disbursements of the treasurer's office were as follows: Receipts, \$519,191.07; disbursements, \$500,961.63; balance in the treasury, January 1, 1875, \$18,229.44.

By an act approved March 4, 1875, the time of the annual municipal election was fixed on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

At the beginning of the year 1875 the banks of the city formed a syndicate for the purpose of sustaining the credit and financial standing of the city, and in a communication to the council called attention to the duties of authorities in the premises demanding the following as essentials to carrying out the objects of the association: 1. That the debt of the city should not under any circumstances be increased during the current year. 2. That the amount of income then raised by taxation was as large as the condition of the business and of the taxpayers would justify, and ought not to be increased. 3. That the expenditures of the city including the interest on the city debt, should be carefully kept within its income; and 4. That, in order to accomplish this result all unnecessary expense of every sort should be rigidly cut off, and all new improvements involving expense to the city should as far as possible be postponed, and all necessary expenditures should be conducted with the strictest possible view to economy and retrenchment.

Under these requirements the expenditures were kept down to the minimum requisite to keep the whole machinery of government in motion. Mayor Maxfield vetoed a resolution to print the proceedings of the council in German in the *Wanderer* newspaper, and in numerous other instances refused his consent to appropriations not strictly in accordance with the charter of the city. The affairs of the city throughout were managed with studied economy.

At the November election, 1875, James F. O'Brien and Thomas Robinson, were elected special municipal judges; W. A. Gorman, city attorney; and F. A. Renz, treasurer; the last named without opposition.

The total number of deaths during the year 1875 was 467, of which 4 were suicides. The death rate was about one in seventy of the population, or 14.3 per 1,000.

During the year there were 6,233 feet of sewerage constructed in the city at a cost of \$41,796.50. From May, 1873, to January, 1876, there were 4.57 miles of sewerage built, at a cost of \$182,500.26. The sum of \$22,056.49 was expended during the year for street grading.

By an act of the Legislature approved March, 1876, the charter was amended in some important respects. The city was divided into twelve aldermanic districts. The time of the annual election for city officers was again changed to the first Tuesday in May, the first election to take place in May, 1877. The elective officers were declared to be a mayor, treasurer, comptroller, attorney, a judge and two special judges of the Municipal Court, and twelve aldermen.

The then mayor was allowed to hold his office until the May election, 1877, and his compensation was fixed at \$200 per annum; the treasurer was to hold until May, 1880, and his annual salary was declared to be \$3,000, which included clerk hire; the comptroller was to hold until May, 1879, and his salary was fixed at \$2,500, which included clerk hire; the city attorney was to hold until May, 1878, and his salary was fixed at \$2,500, per annum, which sum was to include clerk hire and all legal counsel, unless ordered by a two-thirds vote of the common council.

The annual salaries of the other city officers were established as follows: Aldermen, \$100; city clerk, \$2,300, including clerk hire; janitor, \$600; members of the board of public works, \$200; clerk of the board of public works, \$1,200; city engineer, \$2,500; street inspector, \$1,000. The city council might decrease but could not increase any of the salaries.

No contract for any public improvement was allowed to be made during the year 1876, except a lateral sewer along Seventh street from Robert to Jackson street.

In July, 1876, the "long span" (in the rebuilding) of the Wabasha street bridge was completed. The final estimate of its cost was \$20,164. It bore a test of 196 pounds per square foot, or 3,100 pounds per lineal foot. The work of construction was pronounced completely satisfactory in every respect, and the bridge committee extended a vote of thanks to Mr. L. Soulerin, the contractor, for the very superior manner in which he had performed his engagements.

In June a special committee reported adversely on the question of the city's purchasing the property and franchises of the gas company, which, under the charter of the company, the municipality might do.¹ The price demanded by the gas company for its works was \$300,000. The annual running expenses of the company was \$35,000. The city was paying for its gas only \$14,480 per annum; while the annual interest on the purchase money (300,000 at 7 per cent) would be \$21,000. The difference in favor of renting instead of purchasing was therefore \$6,500.

In May General Willis A. Gorman, the city attorney, died in office. A special meeting of the council was called by the mayor to make arrangements for the funeral. The council, by unanimous resolution, expressed the opinion that in the death of General Gorman the city had lost "a faithful and conscientious public officer, the State a citizen eminent for his public and private virtues, prominent on the rolls of official life as having been true to duty and the best interests of the whole people, and the country a soldier in war of true patriotism, bravery, and disinterested devotion to its glory and perpetuity." Hon. W. P. Murray was elected to fill out the unexpired term of General Gorman as city attorney, and held the office.

¹ The charter of the gas company was dated March 1, 1856, and provided that the city might purchase the property after the expiration of twenty years.

The chief reported the total number of policemen in the city to be thirty-one, and that the whole number of persons arrested during the year was 1,145, of whom 195 were females. The amount of fines and costs collected was \$8,900.

The receipts of the treasurer's office during the year aggregated \$454,456.97; the disbursements were \$366,537.87, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer at the beginning of the year 1877 of \$87,919.10. The amount received from liquor licenses was \$20,251.64, at the rate of \$100 a year for each license. The beer licenses amounted to \$632.90.

The total loss by fires during the year was \$35,936.11, of which nearly \$25,000 was on buildings.

At the municipal election in May, 1877, Hon. J. T. Maxfield was elected mayor by a vote of 2,573 to 1,892 cast for R. Barden. The vote of city attorney resulted: W. P. Murray, 2,363; I. V. D. Heard, 2,113. In his inaugural address Mayor Maxfield said: "I am pledged to the whole people of this city to guard their interests against those who may attempt to defraud the city. The howlings and lamentations of those who got their fingers pinched during my last term of office will not deter me from applying the same remedy to those who may in the future attempt like speculations."

In his recommendations to the council, referring to the cattle ordinance, he said: "Many of our citizens who have for many years been trying to beautify their private grounds and our public parks and streets by planting trees, shrubbery, and flowers, have utterly failed to accomplish their purpose, from the fact that cattle are permitted the same privileges in this city of 40,000 people that they enjoy in the smallest backwoods villages, and the result is that the loss in the destruction of ornamental shrubbery, etc., is about equal the value of the milk supplied by the cows that do the damage. The cattle ordinance should be amended so as to mean something, or else repealed and the pound-master discharged. The law at present is simply a farce."

Nothing, however, was done in the matter during this year, except that at the next session of the Legislature the office of pound-master was abolished.

By ordinance No. 28, passed September 5, 1877, the paid fire department of the city was established. All volunteer fire, hose and hook and ladder companies were disbanded, their meetings prohibited in the city buildings, and the property of the city under their control was required to be delivered to the chief of the fire department. As constituted by the ordinance, the department consisted of one chief engineer, four engineers, four firemen, and four drivers of steamers, four drivers of hose carts, and one driver of hook and ladder truck, sixteen pipemen and six laddermen, one tillerman and one superintendent of telegraph. All of these, except the chief engineer and assistant engineers, were to be appointed by the chief engineer, with the concurrence of the council. The pipemen and laddermen were to receive \$20 per month;

their foreman \$25. The appointees of the department were to be selected from the former members of the volunteer department.

The old members of the volunteer force were very indignant at the action of the council in creating the paid department, and were only placated by a special resolution thanking them in the warmest terms for their really very valuable services in behalf of the city during the past.

Upon the organization of the council May 9, 1878, Mayor Maxfield, by reason of a long continued illness, was unable to appear in person, but sent in a message of uncommon strength and ability. He said his motto in dealing with the financial policy had been—"Go slow." That "economy in expenditures, low assessments, and reasonable rates of taxation should be the watch-words of the council." All of the departments, he said, were in very efficient condition. He spoke of the police department as "the pride of the city;" of the fire department as one whose record might "be equaled, but not surpassed;" of the board of public works as an organization whose members were "the right men in the right places," etc. Closing he said: "I hope you may work together harmoniously, and that our beautiful city may grow and prosper beyond our expectations. Never receiving anything but kind words (or words quickly spoken in the heat of passion and as quickly forgiven and forgotten) from any officer connected with the city government, I can say without any mental reservation or secret evasion, that I can take by the hand every man connected with the city government since I first held the position of alderman and say 'God bless you.'"

Less than three weeks later (or on May 28) Mr. Maxfield died. Upon this occasion the president of the council, Hon. William Dawson, who became the acting mayor, convened the council in special session, and the members made arrangements to attend the funeral in a body, draped the council room in mourning for three months, and passed highly eulogistic resolutions in recognition of the exalted character of the deceased and the eminent services he had performed for his adopted city. The unexpired term of Mayor Maxfield was filled by Mr. Dawson, who was elected to the vacancy by the council.

In June, on a report of the "committee on the social evil," a resolution was adopted appropriating all fines collected from keepers of houses of prostitution, inmates of the same, and resorters thereto, as follows: One-third to the city hospital, one-third to the Magdalen Home Society, and one-third to the House of the Good Shepherd.

The greater portion of the other proceedings of the council this year related to the opening and grading of streets, and the completion of certain contracts previously begun. There were 186 liquor licenses granted during the year at one hundred dollars each. The total receipts of the treasurer's office aggregated \$447,074.18; the disbursements, \$414,041.25; leaving a balance at the close of the year of \$33,032.93.

At the municipal election in 1879 William Dawson was elected mayor by 818 majority over Mr. Metcalf. W. P. Murray was elected city attorney over General John B. Sanborn, by a vote of 2,176 to 1,892. Comptroller Roche was re-elected without opposition and the question of issuing bonds for the establishment of a high school was voted down by five hundred and forty majority.

In June a contract was entered into with James S. Burris for the erection of the new market-house, the original contract price being \$58,516.

In March previously a movement to refund a portion of the bonded debt of the city resulted in the sale of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars of six per cent. bonds at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium. About this time, too, the long and tedious litigation between the stockholders and the bondholders of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad ended, and arrangements were perfected between that company and the Northern Pacific Railroad for securing ground in St. Paul for depot purposes, thus making the city virtually the eastern terminus of that great company. Arrangements were also made with the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company for the erection of their machine shops within the city.

Upon the organization of the council this year Thomas A. Prendergast was elected city clerk and his salary fixed at \$1,200 per year.

The receipts of the treasury this year to the 1st of January, 1880, were \$448,508.62; and the disbursements were \$415,475.69; leaving a balance of \$33,032.93. The amount of liquor licenses paid during the year was \$19,565.

In November James F. O'Brien and William B. McGrorty were elected special judges of the Municipal Court over C. T. Ward and Ed. Rotert.

In December operations were begun toward the construction of the Union Railroad depot.

At the municipal election in May, 1880, F. A. Renz was re elected city treasurer without opposition, and E. H. Wood was elected justice of the peace for the district west of Wabasha street. Upon the organization of the council for the year Mayor Dawson congratulated the authorities upon the satisfactory condition of affairs throughout the municipality. He said that taxes were lower in St. Paul than in any other city of its size in the Union and its credit first class in every respect. The taxes for 1879 were but fifteen mills on the one hundred dollars; while fifty-five thousand dollars in five per cent. city bonds had been sold at par. He approved the action of the council in making the trade in fuel free from any license or tax, and recommended the repeal of all ordinances calling for a special license from dealers in fruits and vegetables. He favored the macadamizing of the streets, alleging that the local limestone would answer well for foundation, and that an unlimited supply of trap rock near Taylor's Falls could be procured for top dressing at reasonable expense.

As to the commercial condition of the city, he said that the number of



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wholesale merchants had largely increased and the business of the oldest and largest houses had increased from twenty five to fifty per cent. above that of any previous year. The thirteen railroads meeting at St. Paul as a common center had increased their tonnage one hundred per cent. and there had been a large augmentation of bank transactions. "The immense immigration from the East and from Europe to Minnesota," said the mayor, "is a sure indication that our growth and prosperity are based on a solid foundation and that we must prepare for a still larger increase of business and population in the near future."

The annual salaries of the city officers for the ensuing year were fixed as follows: Comptroller, \$2,250; treasurer, (and fees), \$2,700; city clerk, (and fees), \$1,750; attorney, \$2,250; health inspectors, each, \$840; janitor of the Baldwin building, \$600; market master, \$600; sealer of weights and measures, \$100; patrolmen, each \$840; special policemen, acting pound-masters, each \$840; street commissioners, each \$900; chief of police, \$1,500; captain of police, \$1,200; sergeant of police, \$1,000; detective, \$1,000; jailer, \$840; chief of fire department, \$1,400; city engineer, \$2,250; superintendent of fire alarm, \$300; assistant engineer of fire department, \$500; engineer of steamers, each \$720; drivers and tillermen, each \$720; foremen, each \$300; privates, each \$240; judge of Municipal Court, \$1,200; clerk of board of public works, \$1,200; aldermen, each \$100; members of the board of public works, each \$200.

The tax levy for the year was fixed at thirteen mills on the dollar.

In November Mayor Dawson vetoed a resolution providing for the publication in German of all ordinances and resolutions of the council and certain legal notices in *Die Volks Zeitung* newspaper, alleging that the legally required publication of these matters in one English newspaper was enough. "If our German fellow-citizens are properly entitled to the these publications in their paper," he said, "why are not the French, the Swedes, the Danes, and the Bohemians? and why should the readers of the English papers, the *Pioneer Press*, the *Dispatch*, the *Chronicle*, and others be deprived of the privileges granted the readers of *Die Volks Zeitung*? For my own part, I am utterly opposed to granting any special privileges to any citizen of foreign birth that is denied to native born Americans. I think when we of foreign birth¹ are treated as well as native born Americans, we should ask no more."

The receipts of the treasury for the year ending December 31, were \$476,997.26; the disbursements were \$439,931.16; leaving a balance at the end of the year of \$37,066.10. Of the receipts \$24,995 were from liquor licenses and \$1,225 from beer. The expenses of grading streets were \$63,998.47; the amount of interest coupons paid was \$107,506.08. The amount paid for sewers was \$31,867.30; for opening streets, \$2,871.

¹ Mr. Dawson was born and reared in Ireland.

On the 25th of June the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of St. Paul suspended with \$10,162.92 of the funds of the city in its possession. The whole amount was subsequently refunded to the city by the securities of the bank, who in turn were reimbursed by the stockholders. In this connection it is proper to say that of all the vast sums deposited by the city in various banks its aggregate loss from that source has been less than four hundred dollars, which was sustained by the failure of P. M. Myers & Co., of New York, in about 1873.

The present market-house was completed in December of this year, but not formally accepted by the city until January 6, 1881.

At the municipal election in May, 1881, Hon. Edmund Rice was elected mayor by a majority of 1,936 over — Barden. Hon. W. P. Murray was elected city attorney by a majority of 1,165; S. V. Hanft and E. H. Wood were elected justices of the peace. At the organization of the new council the retiring mayor, Hon. William Dawson, said in his valedictory message to the council that at no other time in the history of St. Paul had there been such universal prosperity. The days of inferior structures in the city had passed, he said, and the citizens, with money they had made here, were in all parts of the city erecting imposing and costly buildings four, five and six stories high.

"The rapid settlement of the country north and west of us," said the retiring mayor, "partly accounts for our growth and prosperity. Another cause has been the development of our railroad system. The Northern Pacific has made St. Paul its permanent headquarters, and is now erecting a splendid building for its general offices. The management of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road has passed into the hands of St. Paul men who live among us, and with large capital and great energy are pushing their system of railroads throughout the Northwest. The St. Paul and Sioux City Road has developed into a combination known as the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha, with headquarters and the residences of the managers and the machine shops at St. Paul. As these systems of railroads grow St. Paul will grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength."

The mayor recommended that the policy of limiting and controlling the "social evil" be continued, and reprobated the interference of the grand jury. He also advised that four or five mounted men be added to the police force; that a plan of macadamizing the streets be adopted; that no beer licenses be granted for less than \$100, and that there be a new compilation of the city charter.

The new mayor, Hon. Edmund Rice, reminded the council that the city was rapidly approaching the proportion of a large commercial, manufacturing, financial and cosmopolitan center, and insisted that this fact be borne in mind in all legislation for its government. He referred to the high credit of the city,

to the fact that its five per cent. bonds had been eagerly taken at three per cent. premium, and urged that the high standard of its financial conduct should not be lowered. He recommended that the "social evil" be "brought within as narrow specified limits in the city as may be practicable, and be obscured from the general public, so that it will not be an affront to decent and respectable people." He also advised that the police force be increased, that cattle be entirely restrained from running at large, and that the few small parks and open spaces at the junction of streets forming triangles be placed in charge of competent landscape gardeners, and beautified and made attractive to citizens and visitors.

Alderman Dowlan was elected president, and Alderman Ringwald vice-president, of the council.

April 30th, at a special meeting of the council, the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated to furnish temporary relief and assistance to such persons and families residing in the city who had been rendered homeless and destitute by the extraordinary rise of the Mississippi and its consequent overflow. Aldermen Brennan, Minea, and Allen were appointed a committee to furnish such relief and assistance. In July another appropriation of \$3,000 was made for the relief of the sufferers from the disastrous storms in Brown and Nicollet counties. In October, however, a request for \$3,000 to aid the sufferers by the fires in Michigan was denied, with much regret, owing to the condition of the city finances.

Upon the death of President Garfield, September 19th, the mayor convened the council and sent in a message making official announcement of the fact, and recommending the passage of suitable resolutions, etc. It was unanimously resolved by the council:

First — That in the death of James A. Garfield we mourn another martyred president, eminent for the purity of his personal character, distinguished by the services which he has rendered the Republic, and beloved for the patient heroism with which he met his pathetic fate.

Second — That in testimony of our grief at the Nation's affliction, and our respect for the illustrious dead, we drape the council chamber for sixty days, and cause the bells of the city to be tolled at the hour appointed for the funeral.

In November the first action was taken by the authorities in regard to the erection of the Robert street bridge. Mayor Rice appointed General Judson W. Bishop, L. W. Rundlett, and Walter S. Morton commissioners to report upon a proper location for the bridge, its probable cost, manner of construction, etc.

The total receipts of the treasury for this year were \$626,760.54; the disbursements, \$587,453.76; leaving a balance on hand December 31st of \$39,306.78. Of the receipts \$274,843.28 were received from the county treasurer, \$29,430 from liquor licenses, \$945 from beer, and \$77,913.61 from the sale of bonds. Of the disbursements \$39,500.25 was expended for sewers, \$51,859.26 for grading streets, and \$21,912.26 for opening streets.

At the municipal election in May propositions were submitted to the vote, for the issue of bonds for the purchase of a tract of land on Third street, between St. Peter and Market streets, to be converted into a public park, and for another issue for the improvement of the road to Fort Snelling, then called Fort street, now West Seventh. Both propositions were defeated; the park bond by 1,750 votes; the Fort street by 1,320. The proposition for the issue of the High School bonds carried by 2,500 majority.

At the election in May, 1882, George Reis was elected city treasurer, over General W. R. Marshall, by a majority of 1,875. Propositions were submitted to the people for the issue of bridge bonds, and for the issue of bonds to build a new court house and city hall. Both were adopted, the former by a majority of 369, and the latter by 2,317.

In his annual message to the council Mayor Rice recommended an increase of the police force by fifteen members; that the ordinance relative to the running at large of cattle of the city be made more stringent; that grounds be purchased or leased for hack and dray stands; and that the ordinances be compiled and published.

April 19th negotiations were concluded for the purchase of the property, rights, and franchises of the St. Paul Water Company, by which the city became the owner of the water works. The committee conducting the negotiations on the part of the city consisted of C. W. Griggs, chairman; Charles E. Otis, E. C. Starkey, A. Allen, Joseph Robert, John Dowlan, and J. C. McCarthy. The conditions of purchase finally agreed upon were as follows: The city agreed to give \$340,000, and to take the property subject to the lien and incumbrance of a trust deed made to secure the outstanding bonds issued by the water company, not to exceed \$160,000 in amount. The transfer was to take place June 1, 1882. All debts owing the water company on that date to be paid to it when collected. The measured general water receipts collected in advance were to be paid to the city. The city was to indemnify and save harmless C. D. Gilfillan, on account of a certain guaranty signed by him on a contract dated January 25, 1869, between the water company and Benjamin F. Hoyt and others. The purchase was to embrace the lot and office thereon occupied by the water company, and certain rights of flowage and drainage on the private land of C. D. Gilfillan in White Bear and Mound's View townships. The contract between the city and the company, evidenced by a certain ordinance, was to remain in force, and the claims against the city for water furnished for public purposes and other claims under said contract were to be settled by the city up to June 1, 1882.

By a resolution of the council adopted April 19th, it was ordered that \$340,000 in thirty-year four per cent. bonds be issued and negotiated to secure the purchase money required. The vote on the adoption of this resolution stood: Yeas, Aldermen Allen, O'Connor, Robert, Grace, Otis, Griggs, Cornish,

Starkey, McCarthy, and President Dowlan. Nays, Aldermen Ringwald and Trott.

The contract was not closed at this time, however, and in August it was modified, and again accepted by the council in the following form :

The city to give \$37,000 in cash and \$313,000 in 4 per cent. bonds, dated June 1, 1882, interest payable semi-annually, and to take the property subject to the lien and incumbrance of a trust deed made to secure the outstanding bonds—not to exceed \$60,000 in amount—the transfer to take place August 10, 1882. All debts owing to the water company on the date of transfer to be paid to the water company or its assigns, and the money on hand to be retained by the company. The city to pay the water company or its assigns \$2,896.35 in full satisfaction for water furnished for public purposes under contract evidenced by an ordinance approved December 12, 1871. The city to indemnify and save harmless C. D. Gilfillan on account of the guarantee signed by him on a contract dated January 25, 1869, between the water company and Benjamin F. Hoyt and others. The purchase to embrace the lot and office thereon occupied by the company, and certain rights of flowage and drainage upon the private grounds of C. D. Gilfillan in White Bear and Mound's View townships. The contracts as evidenced by such ordinance to remain in force, and all claims assigned by the company under it to be settled by it. The floating indebtedness of the company to be paid by it, and the city to be indemnified by a bond for any claim that might arise thereon. The former contract to be delivered in carrying out the modified proposition.

The first board of water commissioners was composed of C. D. Gilfillan, president ; C. W. Griggs, C. H. Boardman, P. H. Kelly, and the mayor, Edmund Rice, *ex officio*. John Caulfield was the first secretary, John B. Overton the first superintendent, and L. W. Rundlett, engineer.

The bonded debt of the city on account of the purchase at first was \$510,000, of which amount \$350,000 was in 4 per cents. running thirty years from June 1, 1882, and \$160,000 of 8 per cents. assumed by the city and due January 1, 1889.

The total receipts of the city on account of the water department from August 10, 1882, the date of purchase, to December 1, of that year were \$27,541.75.

In July the council appropriated \$500 in aid of the two hundred Russian refugees then in the city. The mayor recommended that the appropriation be \$1,200, but the council concluded to "split the difference." At the same time a resolution was adopted instructing the city attorney to prosecute all railroad companies bringing any more paupers into the city.

On the murder of Policeman Daniel O'Connel, who was shot by a burglar on the morning of the 17th of June, Mayor Rice announced the fact to the council by a special message, and commented on the high character of the

officer. At the same time he recommended that a generous provision be made for his widow and three small children.

The year 1882 was one of unusual activity in the department of engineering, and a large portion of the time of the council was taken up in consideration of the requirements of that branch of the government. The area then embraced within the city limits comprised about twenty square miles, or 12,800 acres, about one-fourth of which was laid out into additions. The whole number of additions and subdivisions was 334, and of these eighty-two were recorded during the year. The total number of lots planted was about 45,000, of which 7,990 were recorded in that year. Whole number of streets 365. The total length of these streets was 365 miles (or an average of one mile to the street) of which 46 miles were added during the year. The total length of improved streets was about 50 miles, of which $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles were finished during the year.

The total cost of street improvements—*i. e.*, the finished work—was \$263,-643.82. There was required in the construction 1,277 cubic yards of masonry, 24,603 square yards of cedar block paving, 14,809 square yards of limestone gutters, at an average cost of about \$1.25 per square yard; 24,437 linear feet of stone curbing, 58,560 square yards of macadam, 188,700 feet (board measure) of lumber, and the moving of 655,150 cubic yards of earthwork. Cedar block paving was first used to a considerable extent this year.

The total length of sewers built was $4\frac{28}{100}$ miles; amount expended in construction, \$89,758.38.

Over \$3,000 was expended by the city in beautifying and adorning Rice and Irvine Parks. The area of the several parks of the city was as follows: Como, 260 acres; Irvine 3.5 acres; Rice 1.7 acres; Smith, 2 acres; total 267.2 acres.

During the year there was expended for repairs on bridges \$5,008.60, and a contract let for replacing three of the spans of the Wabasha street bridge with a wrought iron superstructure, at a cost of \$39,400. The Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha, and St. Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Companies erected a bridge on Westminster street over their tracks, at a cost for masonry and superstructure of \$47,105.23.

At the city election May 1, 1883, C. D. O'Brien was elected mayor; John W. Roche, comptroller; W. P. Murray, city attorney; and S. V. Hanft and E. H. Wood, justices of the peace, all without opposition. A. S. Hall and Frederick Nelson were elected special judges of the Municipal Court.

Upon the organization of the municipal administration June 1, the cash balance in the hands of the city treasurer was \$93,053.88. The bonded debt was \$2,143,040.71. On the 1st of May \$31,870 in bonds had been promptly paid, and the outstanding bonds were at a premium. In his message to the council Mayor O'Brien included the report of Comptroller Roche who estimated the population of the city at 90,000 as against 22,300 in 1870, 41,478 in 1880,

and 75,835 (estimated) in 1882. He said that the total assessed valuation of the city in 1882 was \$40,000,000, on which the tax levy in full was 21 mills, and he estimated the expenditures at \$544,602.10.

The fire department consisted of sixty-two men and officers, five steamers with their attendant companies, two hook and ladder companies, and twenty-six horses. In July the council appropriated \$200 to Eulalie Guion, widow of Fred. Guion, a fireman, who was killed in August, 1882, while in the employ of the city.

In July bonds to the amount of \$150,000 were ordered issued, the proceeds to be applied to enlarging, improving, extending, and repairing the water-works.

In August the council resolved to celebrate "in a manner becoming its importance" the event of the formal opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on or about September 2, and to entertain all guests of the company coming West to see for the first time the vast field opened to enterprise and labor by the completion of the road from St. Paul to the Pacific Ocean. Mayor O'Brien, Edmund Rice, P. H. Kelly, Thomas Cochrane, jr., W. A. Van Slyke, John B. Sanborn, Gates A. Johnson, E. C. Starkey, Albert Scheffer, and Gustave Willius were appointed a general committee of arrangements to take all steps necessary to properly celebrate the event and entertain the guests of the company. The total expenses pertaining to the celebration exceeded \$20,000.

On the 30th of August the council appropriated \$10,000 in aid of the sufferers from the Rochester cyclone. The appropriation was certainly a liberal one, but worthily made.

The receipts of the treasury for the year ending December 31, 1883 were \$1,810,011.94; the disbursements were \$1,786,924 24, leaving a balance on hand January 1, 1884 of \$23,087.70. The receipts from liquor licenses were \$47,900.

In February, 1884 the council issued \$95,000 of sewerage bonds running twenty-five years with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. March 14 an order for the issue of \$500,000 of twenty-five-year 5 per cents. was made for the purpose of extending, enlarging and improving the water-works of the city, pursuant to a special act passed January 26, 1883. At the same time \$100,000 in thirty-year 5 per cents. was issued under the act of 1881, for the purpose of constructing new water-works. In April \$5,000 in twenty-five-year 5 per cents. was issued for the purpose of improving Dakota avenue.

In May George Reis was re-elected city treasurer over John F. Lincoln by 2,835 majority. C. S. Cummings, R. T. O'Connor, O. O. Cullen, R. A. Smith, Gates A. Johnson, and William A. Van Slyke were elected aldermen.

For the fiscal year ending June 1, 1884, there had been expended in the fire department \$115,511. The force was increased from sixty-two to ninety-three, the steam fire-engines from five to seven. The aggregate loss by fire during the year was \$597,337.

The operating and maintenance of the workhouse for the fourteen months ending May 1 cost \$57,835.

In the city attorney's office six actions against the city for damages to real estate were disposed of and \$2,796 recovered of \$14,070 claimed. Thirteen actions for personal injuries where the amount claimed was \$106,750, were disposed of, the recoveries amounting to \$8,034. Ten actions for damages to real estate and five for personal injuries were pending.

The receipts of the treasurer's office for the year 1884 were \$2,613,921.22; the disbursements were \$2,558,124.37; leaving a balance January 1, 1885, of \$55,796.85. The receipts from liquor licenses were \$56,800.

The total number of building permits, including improvements repairs, etc., was 2,343, and the total cost, as estimated by the owners, was \$4,054,624.50, as follows: First ward, number of permits 134, estimated cost, \$540,827; Second ward, number of permits 91, estimated cost, \$1,133,802; Third ward, number of permits 192, estimated cost, \$382,791; Fourth ward, number of permits 927, estimated cost, \$1,151,715.50; Fifth ward, number of permits 669, estimated cost, \$598,166; Sixth ward, number of permits 330, estimated cost, \$247,323.

The total expenditures in the city engineer's department for the year ending December 31, 1884, was \$837,999.85. Of this expenditure \$50,808.29 was paid to the street and sewer forces in the employ of the city. The amount paid for contract work was \$730,697.11. Of this sum \$514,714.53 was expended in grading and paving $18\frac{8}{10}$ miles of streets, of which $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles were surfaced with cedar blocks, one-fourth of a mile with pine blocks, $2\frac{9}{10}$ miles with stone, $4\frac{1}{10}$ miles with gravel, and $7\frac{3}{10}$ miles with the best material found in the street. The pavement laid amounted to 103,706 square yards. Only $4\frac{5}{10}$ miles of sewerage was constructed at a cost of \$92,754.20. During the year ending June 1 there were nine miles of sewers built, at a cost of \$245,000, making the grand total of sewers at that date 26 miles, the whole cost of which had been \$656,000. In the same period 14 miles of streets were graded and paved at a cost of \$326,000, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sidewalk built at a cost of \$47,500. From August, 1883, permits for 992 new buildings, costing about \$2,500,000, had been issued. The entire length of water pipe laid by the city during the year exceeded 6 miles. The expense of the public library was \$5,175.55. The number of liquor licenses issued during the year was 493. The receipts of the water works were \$1,023,533.13; the disbursements \$620,164.61.

The bonded debt of the city amounted June 1st to \$3,035.440. The objects for which the bonded debt were incurred, and the amount in each instance was as follows: Bonus to railroads, \$520,000; Como Park, 260 acres, \$100,000; sewerage purposes, \$409,100; local improvement fund, \$100,000; redemptions prior to 1872, \$376,825; St. Paul bridge, \$96,850; LaFayette avenue bridge,



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\$26,000; Westminster bridge, \$5,000; Fourth street bridge, \$5,000; fire department real estate, \$23,125; new market-house, \$40,000; West St. Paul debt, \$13,500; almshouse and hospital, \$15,000; workhouse, \$80,000; Phalen Creek road, \$65,000; Sixth ward levee drainage, \$20,000; Fourth street, grading etc., \$10,000; public parks, special, \$25,000; Dakota avenue, \$5,000; water-works, \$1,100,000.

The liabilities, including the bonded debt, were \$3,074,294.41. The assets were \$2,629,828.49, or \$444,465.92 less than the liabilities.

The rates of interest on the bonded debts were: On \$1,201,600 5 per cent.; on \$431,000, 4 per cent.; on \$468,000, 6 per cent.; on \$671,715.71, 7 per cent.; on \$263.125, 8 per cent. The majority of the bonded debt, with the date at which the same matures, is as follows: 1870, and prior, \$3,865; 1884, \$55,300; 1885, \$13,000; 1886, \$63,040; 1887, \$16,010; 1888, \$87,500; 1889, \$61,000; 1890, \$402,125; 1891, \$3,000; 1893, \$7,500; 1895, \$60,000; 1897, \$192,500; 1898, \$338,500; 1899, \$90,000; 1900, \$100,000; 1903, \$147,500; 1904, \$127,000; 1905, \$9,600; 1906, \$77,000; 1907, \$26,000; 1908, \$105,000; 1909, \$600,000; 1912, 350,000; 1913, \$275,000; 1914, \$125,000; making a total of \$3,035,440.

The bonds issued and negotiated during the year ending June 1, 1881, were as follows: Water works, \$150,000, par and accrued interest; Phalen Creek roadway, \$35,000, par and accrued interest; sewerage, \$95,000, $1\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium; workhouse, \$25,000 $1\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium; water-works, \$600,000, $2\frac{8}{10}$ per cent premium; Dakota avenue improvement, \$5,000 3 per cent. premium, making a total of \$910,000.

For the year ending February 28, 1885, the expenditures on account of the public library were \$9,440. The accessions to the library were 1,146 volumes, of which 361 were donated.

The result of the municipal election May 5, 1885, was as follows: Mayor, Edmund Rice, Democrat, 9,262; W. R. Morrison, Republican, 5,651. Comptroller, J. W. Roche, Democrat, 8,233; J. J. McCardy, Republican, 6,631. Municipal Judge, H. W. Cory, Democrat, 7,735; W. T. Burr, 7,112. Justice of the Peace, upper district, F. C. Burgess, 4,575; A. B. Roberts, 3,014. Justice of the Peace, lower district, S. V. Hanft, 3,654; A. N. Nelson, 3,310.

For the first time there was a contested election case in the council. John Dowlan and Andrew Simpson were candidates for aldermen from the second district of the First ward. The first canvass gave Simpson 526 and Dowlan 524; but a recount gave Dowlan 526, and Simpson 525, and Dowlan was finally awarded the seat by an unanimous vote.

In his annual message to the council Mayor Rice said that during the preceding four years the city had taken "no backward step," but on the contrary its progress in all material interests had been steady, conservative and sure, its trade had been doubled, and its manufactures had increased in the same pro-

portion. He estimated the population at 125,000, and that the cost of the buildings then in course of erection would exceed \$8,000,000. The assessable value of real estate had increased nearly three-fold in four years; the serious offenses against society had been few in number; good order and sobriety were generally prevalent, and the enterprise, intelligence and refinement of the community were awakened and being fully developed.

The mayor favored the issuing of liquor licenses to persons only of character above reproach, and of intelligence and general fitness, rather than the adoption of the high license policy. He deprecated, but recognized, the existence of the social evil, and recommended its restriction to certain limits least in contact with the residences of private citizens, and that it be subjected to strict police and medical surveillance. He advised that when practicable and proper each of the various nationalities and races in the city should be represented and called upon to take responsibility in officially administering the affairs of the city, and urged all citizens desiring the faithful observance and enforcement of the laws and ordinances to promptly report all violations thereof to the proper officers, rather than to denounce officials for their inaction in certain cases. He held that every self-respecting citizen must know that he owes a duty to society which has not been discharged if he is aware of specific offenses and has failed to aid with his knowledge the constituted authorities in bringing the offenders to justice.

Upon the death of General Grant, July 23, the mayor convened the council in special session, and resolutions of great respect, regret and condolence were unanimously adopted. "His high renown and his long experience as commander of our armies and as president of the United States," were remembered, and he was characterized as "the most renowned and successful military chieftain this generation of men has known, and the man who in times of national and personal trial, and especially in his long and agonizing struggle with a fatal disease, developed a character for dauntless bravery, calm courage, and uncomplaining endurance excelled by none of the great whose lives and actions are recorded in the story of the past."

The city hall was ordered draped in mourning for thirty days, the market-house bell ordered tolled during the hour of the funeral, the pastors of the several church organizations were requested to cause the bells of their respective churches to be tolled at the same time; and the city clerk ordered to have an engrossed copy of the resolutions sent to the family of General Grant.

Upon the death of Vice-President Hendricks, November 25, the mayor issued a proclamation directing that the public buildings be draped in mourning, the flags placed at half-mast for thirty days, and the bells tolled for an hour on the day of his funeral. "He was much endeared to the people," said the mayor. "He believed in them and they in him, and they will deeply deplore his loss. He was an able, consistent, and honest statesman. He was

true to his convictions and in every way worthy of the many honors bestowed upon him."

The common council, expressing its sense upon a series of resolutions introduced by Alderman R. A. Smith, and "gratefully remembering the steadfast friendship for the people of Minnesota, exhibited for more than a quarter of a century by Thomas A. Hendricks," and desiring to pay tribute to his memory, resolved that he was "an able statesman, a true patriot, a faithful public servant, and a genuine representative of the highest type of the American citizen."

At the May election, 1886, George Reis was re-elected treasurer and Frank Ford elected special judge of the Municipal Court. A contest for the position of alderman from the Seventh ward between A. B. Robbins and E. C. Long, was decided in favor of the latter, by virtue of his election in May, 1885, for a term of two years. This term Robbins claimed had expired, but the council decided, by an unanimous vote, to the contrary. Another contest between A. P. Croonquist and Terence V. Kenny, in the first aldermanic district of the Fifth ward, was decided in favor of Mr. Kenny upon the face of the papers filed by Mr. Croonquist, and not after an examination of all the circumstances.

In August the committee on public buildings was instructed to purchase, at a cost not exceeding \$1,500, a lot adjoining the city hospital and to build thereon, at a cost of \$5,000, a building for a home for foundlings.

The St. Paul City Railway Company (cable line) was chartered August 14; the St. Paul Heat and Power Company was granted permission to erect buildings for storing natural gas, to lay pipes for conducting the gas through the streets, etc., by an ordinance approved September 22, and the Edison Electric Light and Power Company was granted the right to use certain streets by an ordinance approved August 19.

In February, 1886, upon the death of General W. S. Hancock, the mayor sent a special communication to the council announcing the fact, and that he had, upon receipt of the intelligence of the death of the great soldier, on the 9th, ordered the city hall draped in mourning, the flags on the city buildings displayed at half mast, the city bells tolled and the city offices closed during the funeral obsequies on the 13th. A resolution, introduced by Alderman Sanborn, highly eulogistic of the dead soldier, was unanimously adopted by the council.

In February, and again in June, the council established the wages of day laborers employed by the city at "at least" \$1.50 a day.

In April an appropriation of \$5,000 was made in aid of the sufferers by the cyclone on the 14th, at St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Rice Station, and other points adjacent. But of this sum \$4,200 was returned in December by Channing Seabury, esq., president of the St. Paul Jobbers' Union, and secretary of the executive committee appointed to distribute the funds for the relief of sufferers.

The amount returned being the *pro rata* share in favor of the city of the unexpended balance of the general relief fund in the hands of the committee.

The population of the city in the summer of 1886, at the time of the compilation of the directory, was computed at 111,397.

In the treasurer's office the grand total of all receipts for the year ending November 1, 1886, was \$3,046,914.59. The total disbursements were \$2,905,021.43, leaving a balance in the treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year of \$141,893.16.

The total cost of all the improvements made in the city by the board of public works for the year ending November 1 was \$1,925,468.97. The principal items of this expenditure were these: For grading, \$709,163.35; paving, \$171,793.73; sewers, \$269,177.19; wooden sidewalks, \$85,930.66; stone sidewalks, \$23,065.41; street openings, etc., \$585.413; changes of grade, \$67,689.75; miscellaneous, \$13,236.88. There were 35.64 miles of streets and alleys made, 11.04 miles of sewer constructed, and fifty four miles of sidewalks put down.

The Robert street bridge was completed ready for travel in November of this year. The Morse Bridge Company designed and built the superstructure of this bridge. Its total cost was as follows: Substructure, \$126,998.98; superstructure, \$191,512.01. Its total length is 1,540.6 lineal feet.

During the entire year 1886 the whole number of buildings erected in the city was 3,570, at an estimated cost of over \$6,000,000, although the inspector's estimate was nearly \$10,000,000. Among the structures for which permits were issued were the *Globe* building, \$300,000; Bank of Minnesota, \$200,000; and the city hall and court-house, \$1,000,000.

The total expense of conducting the city hospital for the year ending November 1 was \$12,306.53. The number of patients registered was 652; number of deaths, 60; number of births in the hospital, 47.

The number of persons arraigned in the Municipal Court was 4,668; of which 435 were females. The number discharged was 1,452. The amount of fines collected was \$21,457.40. The number of persons sent to the workhouse was 1,345, of whom two died. Total expenses of the workhouse were \$44,762.10. Total receipts from prison labor, \$16,864.20.

The number of deaths for the year ending October 31, 1886, was 1,519. The following statement shows the population of the city, and the death rate per annum for the five years ending November 1, 1886: 1882, population, 80,000; deaths, 1,322; death rate, 16.52. 1883, population, 90,000; deaths, 1,303; death rate, 14.40. 1884, population, 100,000; deaths, 1,567; death rate, 15.67. 1885, population, 111,397; deaths, 1,346; death rate, 12.08. 1886, population, 125,000; deaths, 1,519; death rate, 12.15.

According to the official reports from twenty-six of the leading cities of the United States the death rate per thousand in St. Paul in 1886 was lower than

in any of the rest; Denver, Col., coming next with a rate of 12.78 per 1,000. New Orleans was the most unhealthy, with a rate of 26.57, and New York City came next.

From 1880 the growth of St. Paul was so rapid that in 1887 another increase of the area of the city was made necessary. By an act approved February 8th, the Legislature extended the corporate and territorial limits of the city, annexing and including all the land or territory lying within certain boundary lines designated by the act as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of section 20, township 29, range 23; thence north to the quarter-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) section line in the north half of said section 20; thence east on said quarter-quarter line to the east line of said section 20; thence east to the southeast corner of section 21; thence north to the quarter quarter line in the north half of section 22; thence east on said quarter-quarter line to the north and south quarter section line of said section 22; thence north to the north line of said section; thence east to the northeast corner of section 23, township 29, range 22; thence north along the east line of said section 23, if produced south to the southeast corner of section 23, township 28, range 22; thence west to the center of the Mississippi River; thence northwesterly along the center of the river to the south line of section 9, township 28, range 22; also annexing and including within the limits all that portion of Reserve township then lying south of the city limits.

This annexation comprised the metes and bounds of the city as they exist at present, including St. Anthony Park, Lake Como, West St. Paul, a considerable portion of McLean township, and the region north of Fort Snelling—the western boundary of St. Paul meeting the eastern boundary of Minneapolis.

The property within the new territory was to be exempt from any bond tax then existing, and from any police, fire, or gas tax, until the common council should deem it expedient—"By reason of the increased expense in maintaining additional watchmen or police officers . . . or in maintaining and lighting additional street lamps . . . or in furnishing facilities for the suppression of fires within the new territory—to order the same."

The board of education of the city was to continue the district schools in the districts affected by the act, and to pay over to them their share of the school tax *pro rata*, from the State fund, as well as the *pro rata* share of any county school money. The common council was to pay any indebtedness due or owing by any school district or part thereof which has been annexed.

Sections 24, 25 and 36, township 29, range 22, and sections 1, 12, 13, and 24, township 28, range 22, constituting a part of McLean township, were detached from that township and became a part of the township of New Canada. The boards of supervisors of the towns of McLean and Reserve were ordered to pay off all claims against their respective towns, and to appropriate any balance remaining in their hands to the improvement of the roads within their

respective townships. The school trustees of the several districts within these townships were required to convey all of their school property to the board of education of St. Paul, provided that the board should assume all the outstanding liabilities of the districts.

By another act, approved February 16, 1887, the city was divided into eleven wards. The several boundaries of these wards were declared as follows:

First ward.—On the north by the northern boundary of the city, on the east by the Second ward, on the west by the Ninth ward, and on the south by the center line of Grove street.

Second ward.—All that portion of the city lying east of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad track to the intersection of the track with Brook street, and east of Brook street extended from the point of intersection to the river.

Third ward.—On the north by the First and Ninth wards, on the east by the Second ward, on the south by the Mississippi, and on the west by the center line of Jackson street.

Fourth ward.—On the east by Jackson street, on the north by the Eighth and Ninth wards, on the west by the Seventh and Fifth wards, and on the south by the Mississippi River.

Fifth ward.—Commencing at the intersection of Third street with College avenue, thence southeasterly along the center line of Third street to Eagle street, thence along the center line of Eagle street to the river. The southern boundary was declared to be the Mississippi River, the western boundary a line commencing at the southwest corner of the Seventh ward and running thence south to the river, and the northern boundary the Seventh ward.

Sixth ward.—All that part of the city lying south of the center of the Mississippi River—West St. Paul.

Seventh ward.—Commencing at the intersection of West Third street with College avenue, thence southwesterly to the intersection of Irvine avenue and Walnut street, thence along Irvine street to Western avenue, thence along the center of Irvine street to Pleasant avenue, thence along Pleasant to the center of St. Clair street, thence west along the center of St. Clair, and the center line protracted to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 28, range 23; thence north to the center of Marshall avenue to Lexington avenue, thence north to Carroll street, thence easterly to Summit avenue, thence southwest along Summit avenue to West Third street, thence southeasterly along the center line of West Third street to the place of beginning.

Eighth ward.—Commencing at the northeast corner of section 22, township 29, range 23; thence south to Carroll street, thence east to Farrington avenue, thence south to Marshall avenue, thence east to Louis street, thence south to Nelson avenue, thence east along Nelson avenue to Summit avenue, thence northeast to Rice street, thence north to the northern boundary of the city, thence west to the beginning.

Ninth ward.—On the north by the northern boundary of the city ; on the east by Mississippi street and its extension to the northern boundary of the city ; on the west by Rice street ; on the south by a line commencing at the intersection of Rice street and Summit avenue, and running thence northeasterly to Wabasha street ; thence northwest to East Summit avenue, thence along East Summit avenue, to Robert street, thence northwest to Thirteenth street, thence northeast to Jackson Street, thence southeast to Grove street, thence east to the point of intersection of Grove street, and Broadway and Mississippi streets.

Tenth ward.—All that portion of the city lying west of the Eighth ward, and north of the center of University avenue.

Eleventh ward.—All that part of the city lying west of the Fifth ward and Seventh ward, and south of the center of University avenue.

The act further provides that all general elections for city elective officers shall be held on the first Tuesday in May, the first under the act to be in May, 1888, and biennially thereafter. The official year begins on the first Tuesday in June, and all terms of office expire at that time. The common council is made to consist of seventeen aldermen, one from each ward, and six to be chosen by the electors of the entire city. Every alderman holds his term of office for two years, during which period he is forbidden to hold any other city, county, or State office of profit or trust.

The city attorney is chosen by the council on the second Tuesday in March of each odd-numbered year, and receives an annual salary of \$5,000 for his services.

The police department is made to consist of the mayor as chief executive officer and head of the department ; and a chief of police, four captains, five lieutenants, eight sergeants, one chief of detectives, four detectives, and as many policemen, patrolmen and police officers as may be authorized by the council, all to be appointed by the mayor, with the advice and consent of the council. No policeman, patrolman, or other police officer is to be appointed who is not a citizen of the United States, nor under the age of thirty-five years, nor able to read and write the English language, nor a resident of the city for two years, and whose health and general physical condition were not equal to the standard of admission into the army of the United States. The detective force is to be under the charge of the chief of police. All officers and members of the police force hold their offices until death, resignation, or removal for cause.

The act of February 25, 1887, created a board of park commissioners for the city of St. Paul. This board was made to consist of seven members, all of whom, except the first board, were to be appointed by the mayor, and serve two years. The chief duties of the commissioners are to make ordinances, rules and regulations for the government of the city parks and park ways, and

are to receive no compensation for their services. The first board under the act was composed of William A. Van Slyke, Greenleaf Clark, John D. Ludden, Stanford Newell, Rudolph Schiffman, William N. Campbell, and Beriah Magoffin. The first four named held for one year; the others for two years.

The board of public works was reorganized and made to consist of four members, reputable freeholders and qualified electors of the city, no two of whom should reside in the same ward, and no member to hold any other city office. The regular term of office is fixed at two years; the compensation \$3,000 per annum for each member. Any member may be removed for cause by a two-thirds vote of the council.

In February, 1887, the council unanimously adopted a resolution directing the proper officers to convey to the United States lots 3, 4 and 5, of block 8, Rice & Irvine's addition, (the site of the old city hall,) as a site for the location of, and upon which to erect, a postoffice building for the city, provided, however, that Congress shall make a sufficient appropriation to construct a suitable building thereon.

The city authorities long ago established the custom of banqueting the members of the Legislature at some time during the session of that body, the expenses of the occasion being paid out of the city treasury. The banquet of this year, which was given March 2, was a notable one. The courtesy was fully appreciated by the guests.

An act of the Legislature, approved February 25, of this year, authorized the city to issue bonds for extending, enlarging, and improving the waterworks of the city, and on March 5 the council authorized the issue of \$200,000 of these bonds, to run thirty years, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent., payable semi-annually. March 17 the council instructed the issue of \$200,000 of four and one-half per cent. thirty-year bonds to be used in the construction of a free wagon bridge across the Mississippi from the foot of Forbes street, at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, directly across the river to a point on the bluff. In April there was an authorized issue of \$100,000 of the four and one-half per cent. thirty-year sewerage bonds, and \$14,000 of the same character, the proceeds to be used in constructing approaches to the railroad bridge on East Third street. April 21 there was an authorized issue of \$50,000 of four and a half per cent. thirty-year bonds, to be used in the erection of public buildings. In June there was an authorized issue of \$225,000 of four and one half per cent. bonds, due in thirty-seven years from July 1, 1887. The proceeds of these bonds were to be used by the park commissioners.

On the 15th of February, Mayor Rice, having been at the previous November election elected a representative in Congress, resigned the office of mayor. His resignation was accepted, and the same day Hon. Robert A. Smith was unanimously chosen by the council to fill out the unexpired term. At the



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same time Hon W. P. Murray was unanimously chosen city attorney. Alderman Kerr was chosen president of the council, vice Smith elected mayor.

By an act approved February 25, 1887, the department of health was re-organized and made one of the executive departments of the city. Its officers were made to consist of the commissioner of health, the chief of police, the corporation attorney, and certain assistants and employees provided for in the act. The commissioner is required to be a competent physician. He holds his office for four years, at a salary of \$2,500 per year. He has the power to appoint an assistant commissioner at an annual salary of \$1,500; and seven health officers at \$840 per annum each; two meat inspectors at \$840, one live stock inspector at \$840, and two watchmen at \$500 each. He may also appoint additional health officers or inspectors, if the necessity shall arise.

The city and county hospital was established virtually by an act approved February 22. Charles D. Kerr, Kimball P. Cullen, and Dr. Arthur B. Ancker were appointed special commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the act, one of which required the erection of a hospital building on block fourteen, of Stinson, Brown & Ramsey's addition to the city. The commissioners were allowed \$400 a year each for their services, and required to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000. The city clerk was appointed secretary of the commissioners and allowed \$400 a year. Previously, by an act approved January 31, 1887, the city was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to be used in constructing the hospital buildings mentioned.

The total receipts of the city treasurer from November 1, 1886, to January 1, 1888, were \$5,216 995.46. The disbursements for the same period were \$4,919,803.74, leaving at the latter date a cash balance in his hands of \$297,991.72. The principal items of the receipts were these: Balance on hand November 1, 1886, \$141,893 16; county treasurer, taxes, city revenue, \$762,346.41; county treasurer, water frontage tax, \$33,060.22; redemption receipts paid by property owners, \$104,253.14; Municipal Court, fines and costs, \$40,895.37; water commissioners, receipts, \$323,955.31; water commissioners, interest on water bonds, \$12,832 00; water commissioners, interest on city bonds, \$83,201.82; superintendent of the workhouse, \$9,592.28; liquor licenses, \$76.300; other licenses, \$33,979.80; assessments for sewers, \$173,171.31; assessments for opening, widening, extending streets, \$185,902.62; assessments for sprinkling streets, \$74,671.55; assessments for grade changes, \$35,014.91; assessments for grading streets, \$972,460.54; assessments for sidewalks, \$131,800.23; assessments for pavings, \$509,026 85; proceeds of bonds, \$1,278,970.35; miscellaneous, \$234,167.59, making a total of \$5,216,995.46. Of the expenditures the principal items were: Police department \$181,197 30; engineering department, \$95,921.07; fire commissioners' warrants, \$319,784 28; water commissioners' warrants, \$564,598.88; workhouse commissioners' warrants, \$29,124.17; interest coupons on the bonded debt, \$316,734.62; city bonds

redeemed, \$25,010.71; redeemed certificates of sale paid holders, \$103,611.06; old water company coupons, \$13,220; treasurer's fees and commissions,¹ \$22,909; city hall and court-house orders, \$212,162.43; city orders, exclusive of police and engineering departments, \$3,019,429.09; miscellaneous, \$16,101.13, making a total of \$4,919,803.74.

The printing and advertising account for the same period paid out of the city orders was \$51,195.88; for stationery \$3,255.96.

The expenses of the city for the same time for other than purely municipal purposes, but which were duly authorized by special Legislative acts and resolutions, were \$68,992.21, as follows: State fair of 1886, per resolution, November 6, 1886, \$3,699.43; State fair of 1887, per ordinance No. 857, \$4,000; the carnival of 1887, per ordinance No. 807, \$17,933.40; banquet to Legislature, 1887, per council resolutions, \$2,748.25; Sauk Rapids cyclone sufferers, per ordinance No. 807; \$11,683.82; Marshall county hail storm sufferers, ordinance No. 807, \$10,700; opening of Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad, ordinance No. 835, \$2,628; damages to lots 13 and 14, block 3, Ewing & Shute's addition \$1,200; President Cleveland's reception, ordinance No. 854, \$6,460.-14, making a total of \$68,992.21.

The total of the city's indebtedness January 1, 1888, was \$5,587,364.57, as follows: City bonds, \$5,225.590; certificates of indebtedness, \$157,168; city orders, payable on presentation, \$44,606.57; bonded debt of the old water company, \$160,000, making a total of \$5,587,364.57.

The assessed valuation of the city property was \$90,828,593, of which \$17,911,756 was personal property, and the remainder, \$72,916,837, was real estate. The tax levy in full was 20 mills (two cents) on each dollar of the assessed valuation, as follows: State tax, including 1 mill for schools, 2.90 mills; county purposes, 2.10 mills; city purposes, 10.50 mills; board of education including 1 mill for new school buildings, 4.50.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the past seven years, including the board of education, for the years 1881-87, inclusive. The amounts have been kindly furnished by the city treasurer, Mr. George Reis:

¹ Including all clerk hire and expenses of the office from November 1, 1886, to January 1, 1888.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CITY FROM 1881 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Balances January 1.....	\$ 37,661 10	\$ 39,306 78	\$ 54,229 39	\$ 23,087 70	\$ 55,796 85	\$138,634 32	\$ 35,832 61
From County Treasurer, taxes.....	274,843 28	271,981 06	463,665 02	595,288 43	516,431 75	650,817 92	758,823 99
From Municipal Court Clerk.....	14,154 56	10,691 65	16,143 40	13,554 45	15,717 70	24,067 44	37,020 98
City Clerk and Market Master.....	2,156 90	3,217 30	4,431 20	8,417 00	8,789 16	7,858 15	9,503 67
Secretary of the Public Library.....(1)				581 02	565 27	584 24	769 76
Superintendent of Workhouse.....(2)				1,901 70	1,105 45	5,054 57	7,981 45
Building Inspector.....(3)				5,035 00	6,492 12	7,779 25	9,944 55
Secretary of Water Commissioners.....(4)		2,610 00	242,134 75	372,227 55	225,424 67	313,048 26	419,013 74
From city bonds.....	77,913 61	376,507 54	402,485 94	746,365 22	953,930 77	549,815 00	1,278,970 35
Interest on daily bank deposits.....	1,956 04	1,890 00	2,842 53	6,111 62	6,132 04	4,303 74	6,892 25
Redeemed certificates of sale.....	14,601 62	22,400 00	28,498 00	53,723 77	57,021 26	52,466 63	96,292 23
Miscellaneous receipts.....	40,602 72	19,836 13	60,719 96	36,951 46	143,589 21	85,320 22	158,162 37
Liquor licenses.....	29,430 00	38,365 00	47,800 00	56,800 00	63,100 00	68,200 00	71,200 00
Butchers' licenses.....	2,300 00	2,550 00	3,000 00	3,850 00	4,950 00	5,300 00	6,550 00
Dog licenses.....	1,509 00	2,190 00	2,274 00	2,871 00	3,786 00	4,205 00	6,943 80
Miscellaneous licenses.....	6,760 00	8,202 00	9,980 00	13,233 00	15,417 00	16,147 00	20,104 00
Assessments for grading streets.....	51,859 26	155,756 80	135,159 05	328,495 96	273,449 50	586,297 35	794,566 46
Assessments for opening and widening streets.....	21,912 26	37,827 00	47,656 21	39,306 51	34,363 81	120,024 85	170,124 93
Assessments for paving streets.....		5,539 00	110,602 25	176,850 76	56,480 81	143,694 21	413,567 76
Assessments for change of grade.....		3,274 74	24,612 71	5,296 53	20,397 76	19,080 61	31,155 01
Assessments for sprinkling streets.....			8,156 50	441 14	4,611 53	3,468 39	74,472 21
Assessments for sewers.....	39,500 25	74,835 50	85,878 07	53,652 02	117,980 70	140,808 63	148,665 90
Assessments for sidewalks.....	9,599 94	27,858 00	59,142 88	69,929 38	50,724 27	53,592 72	125,906 36
Assessments for slopes.....						4 769 64	7,912 51
Total.....	\$626,760 54	\$1,128,328 50	\$1,810,011 94	\$2,613,921 22	\$2,686,257 63	\$3,013,332 64	\$4,690,376 89

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
City orders paid.....	\$446,920 03	\$874,806 70	\$1,089,923 90	\$1,154,874 39	\$1,459,518 11	\$1,880,395 64	\$2,940,900 18
Fire Commissioners' warrants.....		44,701 00	81,502 10	123,643 99	156,128 50	198,163 80	287,983 99
Water Commissioners' warrants.....		27,058 61	361,377 60	912,169 55	512,319 96	298,020 26	537,136 29
Workhouse warrants.....			39,587 36	52,290 81	24,835 14	24,078 61	26,130 97
Public Library warrants.....			5,201 14	7,679 96	8,096 33	9,567 37	11,461 01
Redeemed certificates of sale.....	13,543 42	16,825 80	30,398 36	54,013 27	55,818 05	51,470 03	96,969 79
Interest coupons.....	104,990 31	110,707 00	125,212 75	154,563 75	188,987 92	215,288 61	248,060 07
City bonds redeemed.....	22,000 00		31,870 00	75,900 00	11,500 00	69,840 00	27,010 71
Interest coupons, Water Company.....			13,980 00	12,940 00	12,520 00	12,720 00	13,140 00
City Hall and Court House warrants.....					105,311 69	194,954 57	180,244 93
Miscellaneous disbursements.....			7,871 03	10,048 65	12,587 61	23,007 14	26,938 23
Balances.....	39,306 78	54,229 39	23,087 70	55,796 85	138,634 32	35,832 61	294,391 72
Total.....	\$626,760 54	\$1,128,328 50	\$1,810,011 94	\$2,613,921 22	\$2,686,257 63	\$3,013,332 64	\$4,690,376 89

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

RECEIPTS.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Balances.....	\$ 50,077 75	\$12,687 26	\$ 34,709 20	\$ 31,515 35	\$ 41,312 98	\$ 56,762 55	\$ 36,332 83
Taxes and school appointments.....	87,002 62	67,452 12	197,161 27	266,636 93	234,952 85	281,105 01	421,382 05
School bonds.....			100,187 50			105,645 00	152,321 87
Miscellaneous receipts.....	39,108 19	7,071 50	26,121 61	77,792 76	87,003 77	130,149 48	153,786 27
Total.....	\$176,188 56	\$87,210 88	\$358,179 58	\$375,945 04	\$363,269 60	\$573,662 04	\$763,823 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
School warrants, paid.....	\$154,110 23	\$50,883 93	\$313,595 14	\$318,274 55	\$209,109 80	\$517,564 16	\$732,192 26
Interest coupons.....	9,191 07	1,617 75	3,069 09	16,357 51	16,197 19	19,765 05	26,716 64
Balances.....	12,687 26	34,709 20	31,515 35	41,312 98	56,762 55	36,332 83	49,114 12
Total.....	\$176,188 56	\$87,210 88	\$358,179 58	\$375,945 04	\$375,269 60	\$573,662 04	\$763,823 02

At the city election May 1, 1888, the vote for the principal officers was as follows: Mayor, Robert A. Smith, Democrat, 17,940; H. B. Quick, 821. Treasurer, George Reis, Democrat, 11,016; P. Thauwald, Republican, 7,003; M. A. Wurts, Prohibition, 435. Comptroller, John W. Roche, "Citizens' ticket," (Independent Democrat) 10,680; M. J. Daly, Democrat, 7,854; Charles N. Woodward, Prohibition, 393. Special judge Municipal Court, James Schoonmaker, Republican, 18,121; D. W. Doty, Prohibition, 432. F. Nelson and F. C. Burgess, Democrats, were elected justices of the peace over J. E. McCarron and John W. Rhines. Of the six aldermen-at-large those elected were William Bickel and A. Yoerg, jr., Republicans; William Hamm and Joseph Minea, regular Democrats; John Fischer and O. O. Cullen, Independent Democrats. Of the aldermen from the several wards there were elected John Blom, Republican, from the First ward; Matthew Leithauser, Republican, from the Second ward; Patrick Conley, Democrat, from the Third ward; P. T. Kavanagh, Democrat, from the Fourth ward; Walter Bock, Republican, from the Fifth ward; James Melady, Democrat, from the Sixth ward; W. H. Sanborn, Republican, from the Seventh ward; Henry Weber, Republican, from the Eighth ward; John F. Gehan, Democrat, from the Ninth ward; R. V. Pratt, Republican, from the Tenth ward; and D. M. Sullivan, Independent Democrat, from the Eleventh ward.

The proposition to issue \$200,000 in bonds for the construction of the Broadway bridge was adopted by a vote of 7,285 to 4,061.

EXTENSIONS OF THE CITY LIMITS.

The several additions made by legislative enactments to the original incorporation of St. Paul have been noted on preceding pages, but the more important and consequential extensions have been made in recent years, and may with propriety receive especial mention.

The Legislature of 1885, by an act approved March 3d, added to the corporate and territorial limits of the city a large expanse co-terminous to the then northern and western boundaries. It is difficult to describe the territory thus added so as to make it clearly intelligible to the general reader. In the language of the act it was declared to include the south half of sections 23 and 24, and the southeast quarter of section 22; also all that part of Lake Como lying in the northeast quarter of section 22, and the northwest quarter of section 23; also a strip of land two hundred feet in width on the north shore of said lake, the north boundary line of said strip to be parallel with the meandering line of said lake through the sections mentioned. All of sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, and all that part of section 32 lying north of the center of the Mississippi River, all in township 29, range 23. Also all of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, and all that part of section 5 lying east of the center line of the Mississippi; also the east half of section 10, the northeast quarter of section 15,

the northwest quarter of section 14, and all that part of the northeast quarter of section 14 lying west of the Mississippi River, all in township 28, range 23. The south half of sections 19, 20, 21, and the southwest quarter of section 22, all of sections 30, 29, 28, 27, (except the northeast quarter of section 27) all of sections 31, 32, 33, and the west half of section 34, all in township 29, range 22. Also all of sections 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, and the west half of sections 3 and 10, except the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 7; and all that part of the west half of section 15 lying east of the center of the Mississippi River, all in township 28, range 22.

No assessment or levy of any tax was to be made upon any part of the new territory for the payment of the then existing bonded indebtedness or of any bonded indebtedness that might be authorized by the Legislature then in session, or of any bonded indebtedness which might have been previously authorized but not issued by the city. Immunity was also granted from the payment of any tax for the support of the police or fire departments of the city, or for street lighting, until the new territory should be supplied with police officers, street lamps, and facilities for the suppression of fires.

The common council was prohibited from ever granting license for the sale of "any wines, spirituous, or malt liquors" within the limits of the following portion of territory, to wit: In sections 28 and 29, the east half of section 32, and all of section 33, in township 29, range 23; and the east half of the east half of section 5, and all of section 4, in township 28, range 23, all in Ramsey county. Also in any territory within two hundred feet of any of the boundary limits thereof; nor within the distance of one-half mile of any college, university, or reformatory institution within the limits of the new territory added to the city.

Provision was also made for continuing the schools within the new district, which were placed under the control of the board of education of the city. All of the new territory lying north and east of the Fifth ward was annexed to that ward; all north of the First ward was added to that ward; all north of the Third ward was added to that ward, and all lying northwest and south of the Fourth ward was organized into a new ward called the Seventh ward.

The city now contains within its corporate limits 35,483 acres, or nearly 55½ square miles. The distance between its eastern and western boundaries is ten miles, and between its northern and southern boundaries a little more than five miles. About 12,866 acres, or twenty square miles were added by the act of the Legislature of 1887.

The following table shows the gradual increase in the area of the city, since its original incorporation, in 1849. This information is furnished by the city engineer, L. W. Rundlett, esq.:

ACT OF LEGISLATURE.	CONTAINING		ADDITIONAL ACREAGE.	
	Sq. Miles.	Acres.	Sq. Miles.	Acres.
November 1, 1849.....	0.35	224.00
March 31, 1851.....	0.545	348.90	0.195	124.90
March 4, 1854.....	4.000	2,561.20	3.455	2,212.30
February 27, 1856.....	4.840	3,101.20	0.840	540.00
March 20, 1858.....	4.960	3,181.20	0.120	80.00
March 6, 1868.....	5.450	3,491.60	0.490	310.40
February 29, 1872.....	12.490	7,995.60	7.040	4,504.00
March 6, 1873.....	15.560	9,955.60	3.070	1,960.00
March 5, 1874.....	20.060	12,836.60	4.500	2,881.00
March 4, 1885.....	35.340	22,617.00	15.280	9,780.40
February 8, 1887..	55.440	35,483.30	20.100	12,866.30

It is hardly probable that the extent of the city's area is circumscribed by its present boundaries. Already there have been movements in real estate indicating another annexation within a few years.

Transactions in real estate have always preceded additions to the corporate limits. For many years prior to 1885 the prices of real estate had remained stationary, while population and business were increasing. At last property values felt the effect and impetus of the new growth, and transfers became active, and the real estate market very strong. The transfers and their value for the past three years have been as follows: For the year 1885 the number of transfers was 6,928; consideration, \$14,318,867. For the year 1886 the number of transfers was 11,443; consideration, \$27,826,633. For the year 1887 the number of transfers was 16,070; consideration, \$58,174,768.

With the beginning of the official year of 1888 the city of St. Paul entered upon a trial of a comparatively new system of municipal government and regulation, consequent upon the legislative changes in the city charter. Under the present system the common council is composed of seventeen aldermen, one from each of the eleven wards created by the re-districting bill, and six chosen by all of the electors of the city at large, and these, with the mayor, constitute what may be termed the legislative departments of the municipality.

The city officials proper are the mayor, treasurer, comptroller, city clerk, and corporation attorney. The last two are chosen by the common council. The executive department consists of eight officials, besides the street commissioners and the commissioners of the interest and sinking fund. A building inspector, with a corps of assistants, supervises the erection of new buildings, under the city ordinances.

The engineering department consists of a chief engineer, two assistants, and an efficient staff of subordinates. The board of park commissioners, the board of public works, the commissioner of health, the building inspector, and the members of the board of education are all appointed by the mayor.

The municipal court has exclusive criminal jurisdiction within the city and civil jurisdiction in cases involving not more than \$200.

The street department is very efficiently managed and supervised. No city in the Union has more substantial or more attractive thoroughfares. The most valuable of modern inventions have been employed in their construction, and many of them are models of taste, beauty, attraction, and engineering skill. Hundreds of laborers are constantly employed in their construction and care. It should be borne in mind that the laws providing for the sprinkling of streets and the cleaning of sidewalks, to be paid for by frontage assessments, have been declared valid by the Supreme Court, and any attempt at their obstruction must be futile. The greater part of the time and attention of the authorities is taken up in opening, grading, and improving the streets, and the work done is of a permanent and durable character. Street grading and paving, and most of the sewerage are paid for by assessments on the abutting property.

The fire department is in the highest state of efficiency. It is superbly equipped with all machinery and every appliance necessary to secure safety to the city from the ravages of conflagration. There are more than two hundred officers and men on the pay roll, and the department is fully supplied with steam and chemical engines, hose carriages, hook and ladder trucks, engine houses, etc. The total cost of the property of this department is \$500,000. During the year 1887 five brick engine houses, costing \$76,000, were erected. The fire alarm system is well nigh perfect. It would be in the line of economy, however, if more stringent regulations were enforced for fire-proof buildings.

The police department is one of which the city may well be proud. The pay roll contains the names of one hundred and sixty-seven officers and men. Every member of the force is a credit to the department. The policemen are carefully chosen, and every man must be able to speak, read, and write the English language correctly and fluently, be of good moral character and gentlemanly deportment, and is required to discharge his duty, at all times and under all circumstances as an officer and gentleman. The discipline of the force is well nigh perfect. The regulations of the department cannot be improved. The result is seen in the remarkable good order of the city at all times and everywhere prevalent.

The "high license" law—by the terms of which enactment liquor saloons pay an annual license of \$1,000—has been in effect since the beginning of the year. The result is generally very satisfactory. The number of saloons has been cut down from 780 to 355, and the revenue derived by the city from this source has been increased from \$78,000 to \$355,000. It is the general belief, too, that the character and reputation of these establishments have been greatly improved.

Following is a list of the present¹ incumbents of the city offices, with their salaries, terms, etc.:

¹ January 1, 1889.

Robert A. Smith, mayor, who holds office for a term of two years, at a salary of \$1,000; George Reis, treasurer, term, two year, salary \$2,900 and fees; comptroller, John W. Roche, term, two years, salary \$3,500; city clerk, Thomas A. Prendergast, term, four years, salary \$1,750 and fees; attorney, William P. Murray, term, two years, salary \$5,000; engineer, L. W. Rundlett, term, three years, salary \$3,500; physician, Arthur B. Acker, salary \$3,500; market master, Noah Sinks, salary \$1,200. The above officers constitute the executive department of the city government.

The common council consists of the following gentlemen who hold office for two years, at \$100 per year, the term of office expiring June, 1890: Aldermen-at-large, O. O. Cullen, John Fischer, William Hamm, Joseph Minea, Anthony Yoerg, jr., William Bickle, president. The alderman from the various wards are as follows: First ward, John Blom; Second ward, Matthew Leithauser; Third ward, Patrick Conley; Fourth ward, P. T. Kavanagh; Fifth ward, Walter Bock; Sixth ward, James Melady; Seventh ward, W. H. Sanborn; Eighth ward, Henry Weber; Ninth ward, John F. Gehan; Tenth ward, R. V. Pratt; Eleventh ward, D. M. Sullivan.

The law department consists of an attorney, William P. Murray, who holds office for two years, at a salary of \$5,000; three assistants, Theodore E. Parker, salary \$1,800; Thos. D. O'Brien, salary \$1,200; Alfred S. Hall, salary \$1,000; and a clerk, Herman W. Phillips.

The health department consists of a commissioner, Henry F. Hoyt, who receives a salary of \$3,000, and holds office for four years; assistant commissioner, Albert P. Hendrickson, who also holds office for four years, at a salary of \$1,500. There are eleven health officers, a meat inspector, and a live stock inspector, each of whom receive \$840 per year. The following are the names of the health officers; Harry C. Sinks, John B. Green, John Fitzgerald, John R. Storrs, P. H. McManus, August E. Robertson, Nicholas Wagner, A. Jaeshisek, A. L. Robinson, W. J. Henke, Thomas Conway; meat inspector, George Lamb; live stock inspector, John Gottscheimer.

The board of public works consists of a president and four members, who each receive a salary of \$3,000 per year and hold office for two years. The president is R. L. Gorman, and members are J. C. Quinby, E. C. Starkey, John C. Horrigan, R. L. Gorman; clerk, W. F. Erwin, who holds office for three years at a salary of \$1,800 per year; engineer, L. W. Rundlett, term of office three years, at a salary of \$5,000 per year.

The board of water commissioners, who hold office for four years are as follows: President, J. F. Hoyt, salary \$2,400; members, C. D. Gilfillan, P. H. Kelly, William Lindeke, R. A. Smith, mayor, *ex officio*, each at a salary of \$100 per year; secretary, John Caulfield, \$3,500 per year; superintendent, John B. Overton, \$2,500 per year; attorney, S. P. Folsom, \$2,000 per year.

The following are the officials of the city engineer's department: L. W.



Geo L. Murray,

Rundlett, engineer, salary \$5,000, term of service, three years; first assistant engineer, A. R. Starkey, term of service, three years, salary \$2,500; second assistant engineer, George L. Wilson, salary \$2,000; street commissioner, C. B. Shanley, salary \$1,800; assistant commissioners, N. Schmitz, T. J. Murray, P. Nolan, and J. F. Wilson, salary \$1,200 each; sewer inspector, Frank McGuire, salary \$1,500. All officers, except engineer and first assistant engineer, hold office until removed for cause.

The police department¹ of the city is composed of a chief, John Clark, at a salary of \$3,500 per annum; captains, J. B. Bresette, salary \$2,000; Thomas Walsh, salary \$1,400; William Hanft, salary \$1,400; A. M. Lowell, salary \$1,400; Dennis Murphy, salary \$1,200; Henry Bahe, salary \$1,200; lieutenants, William Dowlan, salary \$1,200; John Cook, salary \$1,200; Isaac D. Morgan, salary \$1,200; chief's clerk, A. F. Morton, \$1,000. All hold office until removed for cause.

The building inspector's department is governed by the following officers: Inspector, Gates A. Johnson, salary \$3,000 per year; deputy inspector, James Starkey, salary \$1,500; assistant inspectors, J. W. Fisher, \$1,200; William C. Seaver, and Harry Birmingham at a salary of \$1,000 each; elevator inspector, T. F. Kelleher, salary \$1,000; plumbing inspector, Richard Chenery, \$1,200; assistant plumbing inspector, William O'Brien, salary \$1,000. The above gentlemen hold office for four years.

The fire department is controlled by chief engineer, John Jackson, salary \$3,500 per year; first assistant chief, Arthur Martin, salary \$2,000; second assistant chief, H. N. Cook, salary \$1,200; master mechanic, John W. Wheeler, \$1,500; superintendent of fire alarm telegraph, I. R. Jenkins, salary \$2,000. The above named hold office for a term of two years, with the exception of the master mechanic, who holds for good behavior.

The judges of the Municipal Court are Henry W. Cory and Walter T. Burr, with salary each \$4,000 per year; associate judges, Frank Ford and James Schoonmaker, salary \$8 per day and expenses; clerk, John J. Ahern, salary \$2,500; and deputy clerk, H. N. Clouse, salary \$1,200.

The board of fire commissioners is composed of five members, Reuben Warner, president; J. C. Prendergast, vice-president; C. N. Parker, George W. Freeman, and Paul Martin, each of whom receives a salary of \$100 per annum, and whose term of office is three years. The secretary of the board is William O'Gorman, salary \$1,500. The total force of the department is two

¹ There are eight sergeants in the department at an annual salary of \$1,000 each for seven footmen, and \$1,260 for one mounted sergeant. The names of these officers are Charles Rouleau, Ernest Boerner, John Pendy, Olaf Larson, Philip Schweitzer, William Budy, John Zirklebach, and P. L. Getchell. The detective force is composed of John J. O'Connor, chief, salary \$2,000; and four other detectives--Daniel J. O'Connor, Thomas Kenealy, Dan L. Ahern, and Michael Daly--at \$1,200. There are one hundred and twenty-four patrolmen, nine of whom are mounted, at a salary for the footmen of \$864 per year, and \$1,124 for the mounted. The oldest policeman in service on the force is Henry Galvin, appointed in 1856.

hundred officers and men, viz.: One chief engineer, two assistant chief engineers, one captain detailed as acting assistant chief engineer, one superintendent of fire alarm telegraph, one master mechanic; sixteen captains, at \$85 per month; twenty-three lieutenants at \$75 per month; nine engineers at \$85 per month; forty four pipemen at from \$55 to \$70 per month; thirty-seven hook and ladder truckmen, at from \$55 to \$70 per month; thirty two-horse drivers at \$65 per month; five four-horse drivers at \$70 per month; two blacksmiths, fifteen watchmen. There are in service nine steam fire-engines, nine chemical engines, seven hook and ladder trucks, and twenty five thousand feet of hose. One steam fire-engine is held in reserve.

The following is the board of park commissioners: President, W. A. Van Slyke; vice-president, H. F. Stevens; secretary, Frank G. Peters; members, Stanford Newell, R. Schiffman, J. D. Ludden, Ashbel G. Wedge, and H. C. Eller.

The following is the board of directors of the St. Paul workhouse: George W. Lamon, president; Charles E. Koehler, secretary; C. H. Petsch, Lewis Engles, C. J. Monfort, Mark Costello; physician, Dr. J. A. Simons; superintendent, John Fitzgerald. The workhouse is located at Como Park.

The city and county hospital is located on Richmond street, between Jefferson and Grace. Superintendent, Arthur B. Ancker, M. D.; resident physician, Frank H. Holland; assistant resident physician, James M. Lyon; matron, Mrs. Ellen M. Meade.

The House of the Good Shepherd is located on Blair street, between Victoria and Milton, under the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Superiorress, Mother Mary of St. Bernard; chaplain, Rev. Martin Mahoney. Average number of inmates one hundred and eighty.

Following is a complete list of the municipal officers of St. Paul from 1850 to and inclusive of the year 1888:

Presidents of the council under town incorporation: 1850.—Dr. Thomas R. Potts; 1851.—Robert Kennedy; 1852.—B. W. Lott.

Recorders: 1850.—Edmund Rice; 1851.—Henry A. Lambert; 1852.—Louis M. Oliver.

Trustees: 1850.—W. H. Forbes, B. F. Hoyt, William H. Randall, Henry Jackson, A. L. Larpenteur. 1851.—Egidus Keller, Firman Cazeau, William Freeborn, R. C. Knox, J. E. Fullerton. 1852.—Charles Bazille, Egidus Keller, Lott Moffett, William Freeborn, John Rogers.

Marshals.—1851.—John F. Tehan.

Mayors under city incorporation: 1854,¹ David Olmsted; 1855, Alexander Ramsey; 1856, George L. Becker; 1857, J. B. Brisbin; 1858, N. W. Kitt-

¹ The figures denote the years when the officers were elected, and it will be understood that they served until their successors were chosen. Thus John S. Prince was elected in 1860, and served by re-election until 1863, when J. E. Warren was elected.

son; 1859, D. A. Robertson; 1860, John S. Prince; 1863, John Esaias Warren; 1864, Dr. J. H. Stewart; 1865, John S. Prince; 1867, George L. Otis; 1868, Dr. J. H. Stewart; 1869, J. T. Maxfield; 1870, William Lee; 1872, Dr. J. H. Stewart; 1875, J. T. Maxfield; 1878, William Dawson; 1881, Edmund Rice; 1883, C. D. O'Brien; 1885, Edmund Rice¹; 1887, Robert Smith.

Aldermen: 1854.—Charles Bazille, George L. Becker, Charles S. Cave, A. T. Chamblin, Thomas Fanning, John R. Irvine, R. C. Knox, Richard Marvin. 1855.—Charles Bazille, George L. Becker, William Branch, Charles S. Cave, A. T. Chamblin, John R. Irvine, R. C. Knox, A. L. Larpenteur, Richard Marvin, William H. Nobles. 1856.—Charles Bazille, George L. Becker, Charles S. Cave, A. T. Chamblin, Charles M. Emerson, John R. Irvine, Richard Marvin, W. H. Nobles, Patrick Ryan. 1857.—L. Marvin, William Branch, C. H. Schurmeier, A. L. Larpenteur, W. B. McGrorty, N. W. Kittson, H. J. Taylor, C. L. Emerson, Patrick Ryan. 1858.—C. H. Schurmeier, L. Marvin, William Branch, Pat O'Gorman, A. L. Larpenteur, W. B. McGrorty, Nicholas Gross, William H. Wolff, Thomas Grace, H. M. Dodge, H. J. Taylor, C. L. Emerson. 1859.—William Branch, C. H. Schurmeier, Luke Marvin, M. J. O'Connor, Pat O'Gorman, A. L. Larpenteur, R. C. Wiley, Nicholas Gross, W. H. Wolff, Peter Berkey, H. M. Dodge, H. J. Taylor. 1860.—William Branch, C. H. Schurmeier, R. H. Fitz, M. J. O'Connor, Patrick O'Gorman, H. P. Grant, R. C. Wiley, Nicholas Gross, C. M. Dailey, Peter Berkey, H. M. Dodge, W. M. Corcoran. 1861.—William Branch, resigned; James Thompson, R. H. Fitz, M. J. O'Connor, W. P. Murray, H. P. Grant, Nicholas Gross, C. M. Dailey, Peter Berkey, L. H. Eddy, William M. Corcoran, R. C. Wiley, John Steele, vice Branch. 1862.—John Steele, L. E. Reed, Parker Paine, D. H. Valentine, J. E. Thompson, R. H. Fitz, R. C. Wiley, W. P. Murray, H. P. Grant, Adam Finck, Nicholas Gross, C. M. Dailey, resigned; J. R. Livingston, L. H. Eddy, W. M. Corcoran, I. P. Wright, Charles Lienau. 1863.—John Steele, L. E. Reed, Parker Paine, D. H. Valentine, J. E. Thompson, J. G. Betz, R. C. Wiley, resigned; W. P. Murray, J. A. Peckham, Adam Finck, Nicholas Gross, I. P. Wright, J. R. Livingston, L. H. Eddy, James King, S. K. Putnam vice Wiley. 1864.—John Steele, L. E. Reed, Parker Paine, D. H. Valentine, W. P. Murray, M. Dorniden, Nicholas Gross, J. A. Peckham, I. P. Wright, Peter Berkey, J. G. Betz, J. R. Livingston, S. K. Putnam, J. V. Slichter, James King. 1865.—J. I. Beaumont, L. E. Reed, Parker Paine, M. Dorniden, W. P. Murray, D. H. Valentine, S. K. Putnam, Nicholas Gross, I. P. Wright, William Dawson, Peter Berkey, J. G. Betz, R. H. Fitz, J. V. Slichter, James King. 1866.—L. E. Reed, J. I. Beaumont, Patrick Nash, W. P. Murray, M. Dorniden, James King, Nicholas Gross, resigned; J. M. Keller, contested; S. C. Madden vice Keller, S. K. Putnam, William Markoe, John Holland, William Dawson, G. W. Moore, J. B. Slichter, R. H. Fitz, William Gies vice Gross. 1867.—L. E.

¹ Resigned February 15, 1887.

Reed, C. L. Grant, Pat Nash, W. P. Murray, M. Dorniden, died; James King, George Mitsch, S. K. Putnam, William Markoe, resigned; Richard Slater, William Dawson, G. W. Moore, R. H. Fitz, (deceased), J. V. Slichter, resigned; S. C. Madden, Thomas Shearan vice Dorniden; J. T. Maxfield vice Markoe; J. K. Hoffman vice Slichter. 1868.—L. E. Reed, Patrick Nash, Tim Reardon, W. P. Murray, resigned; James King, Thomas Shearan, George Mitsch, J. T. Maxfield, Peter Berkey, G. W. Moore, Frank Jansen, J. K. Hoffman, S. C. Madden, William Rhodes, M. Cummings vice Murray. 1869.—L. E. Read, Tim Reardon, John Steele, M. Cummings, Thomas Shearan, W. B. Litchfield, George Mitsch, Peter Berkey, Thomas Grace, Wichard Slater, resigned; Frank Jansen, L. H. Eddy, J. K. Hoffman, William Rhodes, F. Willius, M. B. Farrell vice Slater. 1870.—Tim Reardon, John Steele, B. Presley, Thomas Shearan, W. B. Litchfield, resigned; M. Cummings, Peter Berkey, W. P. Murray, Thomas Grace, F. Breuer, Frank Jansen, L. H. Eddy, H. J. Taylor, William Rhodes, resigned; F. Willius, J. K. Hoffman, W. P. Murray vice Litchfield; W. E. Hartshorn vice Rhodes. 1871.—L. Krieger, John Steele, B. Presley, W. P. Murray, M. Cummings,¹ Thomas Shearan, died; Thomas Grace, F. Breuer, J. T. Maxfield, L. H. Eddy, H. J. Taylor, G. A. Johnson, F. Willius, J. K. Hoffman, J. W. Fisher. 1872–73.—B. Presley, L. Krieger, J. C. Quinby, Nelson Roberts, William Golcher, W. P. Murray, F. Breuer, J. T. Maxfield, Thomas Grace, H. J. Taylor, G. A. Johnson, F. Richter, J. K. Hoffman, J. W. Fisher, F. Willius. 1874.—L. Krieger, J. C. Quinby, John Dowlan, William Golcher, William P. Murray, Louis Demeules, J. T. Maxfield, Thomas Grace, J. Metzdorf, G. A. Johnson, F. Richter, Frank Werner, J. W. Fisher, F. Willius, F. Knauft. 1875.—J. C. Quinby, John Dowlan, J. H. Reaney, W. P. Murray, Louis Demeules, John O'Connor, Thomas Grace, J. Metzdorf, Charles A. Morton, F. Richter, Frank Werner, G. A. Johnson, F. Willius, F. Knauft, J. W. Fisher, removed; J. Minea, E. Langevin, J. C. McCarthy, T. Heathcote vice Fisher removed. 1876.—John Dowlan, J. H. Reaney, J. C. Quinby, L. Demeules, resigned; John O'Connor, W. P. Murray, J. Metzdorf, Charles A. Morton, Thomas Grace, Frank Werner, G. A. Johnson, James Cleary, F. Knauft, Thomas Heathcote, Thomas Brennan, E. Langevin, J. C. McCarthy, E. H. Wood, William Dawson vice Demeules. 1877.—A. Allen, John Dowlan, John O'Connor, William Dawson, Thomas Grace, P. J. Dreis, James Cleary, D. C. Shepard, C. W. Griggs, H. M. Smyth, William Rhodes, J. C. McCarthy. 1878.—John Dowlan, A. Allen, William Dawson,² John O'Connor, P. J. Dreis, Thomas Grace, D. C. Shepard, resigned; C. W. Griggs, W. H. Sanborn, H. M. Smyth, resigned; William Rhodes, J. C. McCarthy, Pascal Smith vice Shepard; N. W. Kittson vice Dawson; E. C. Belote vice Smith. 1879.—A. Allen, John Dowlan, John O'Connor, N. W. Kittson, Thomas Grace, M. Breen, C. W. Griggs, W. H. Sanborn, Pascal Smith, William Rhodes, Thomas Bren-

¹ Expelled January 4, 1872.² Elected mayor.

nan, Joseph Minea. 1880.—A. Allen, John Dowlan, John O'Connor, N. W. Kittson, Thomas Grace, M. Breen, C. W. Griggs, W. H. Sanborn, Pascal Smith, William Rhodes, Thomas Brennan, Joseph Minea. 1881.—A. Allen, John Dowlan, John O'Connor, Joseph Robert, Thomas Grace, Charles E. Otis, C. Ringwald, W. D. Cornish, C. W. Griggs, Herman Trott, E. C. Starkey, J. C. McCarthy. 1882.—A. Allen, John Dowlan, John O'Connor, Joseph Robert, Charles E. Otis, Louis Fischer, W. D. Cornish, Robert A. Smith, G. A. Johnson, E. C. Starkey, William A. Van Slyke, J. C. McCarthy. 1883.—A. Allen, John Dowlan, R. T. O'Connor, Joseph Robert, Charles E. Otis, Louis Fisher, W. D. Cornish, Robert A. Smith, G. A. Johnson, E. C. Starkey, William Van Slyke, I. B. St. Peter. 1884.—C. H. Cummings, John Dowlan, R. T. O'Connor, Joseph Robert, Charles E. Otis, O. O. Cullen, W. D. Cornish, Robert A. Smith, Gates A. Johnson, E. C. Starkey, William A. Van Slyke, I. B. St. Peter. 1885.—C. H. Cummings, Andrew Simpson, R. T. O'Connor, C. H. Petsch, O. O. Cullen, C. D. Kerr, Joseph Minea, R. A. Smith, W. H. Sanborn, G. A. Johnson, W. A. Van Slyke, M. F. Kain, E. R. Bryant, E. C. Starkey, E. C. Long. 1886.—P. Conley, John Dowlan, R. T. O'Connor, Charles H. Petsch, O. O. Cullen, C. D. Kerr, Robert A. Smith, W. H. Sanborn, T. Kenny, Henry Weber, M. F. Kain, E. C. Starkey, E. R. Bryant, Joseph Minea, E. C. Long. 1887.—P. Conley, John Dowlan, R. T. O'Connor, Charles H. Petsch, O. O. Cullen, C. D. Kerr, Bernard Ryan, W. H. Sanborn, Henry Weber, T. Kenny, M. F. Kain, William Hamm, E. R. Bryant, Joseph Minea, E. C. Long. 1888.—William Bickel, William Hamm, A. Yoerg, jr., O. O. Cullen, Joseph Minea, John Fischer, John Blom, Matt Leithauser, P. Conley, P. T. Kavanagh, Walter I. Bock, James Melady, W. H. Sanborn, Henry Weber, John F. Gehan, R. V. Pratt, D. M. Sullivan.

City justices and judges of the Municipal Court.—1854, Orlando Simons; 1860, Nelson Gibbs; 1864, E. McElrath; 1866, E. C. Lambert; 1868, O. Malmros; 1870, Thomas Howard; 1872, A. McElrath; 1875,¹ S. M. Flint; 1881, W. T. Burr; 1885, H. W. Cory.

City clerks.—1854, Sherwood Hough; 1856, L. P. Cotter; 1858, A. J. Whitney (resigned); 1858, Isaac H. Conway; 1859, John H. Dodge; 1861, L. P. Cotter, died September 12, 1862; 1862, Kennedy T. Friend, to October, 1866; 1866, B. W. Lott; 1868, John W. Williams; 1870, M. J. O'Connor; 1879, Thomas A. Prendergast.

Comptrollers.—1854, Findley McCormick; 1856, G. W. Armstrong; 1857, A. T. Chamblin, declined; 1857, Sherwood Hough, resigned July 21; 1857, T. M. Metcalf; 1859, William Von Hamm; 1863, C. H. Lienau; 1864, Henry Schiffbauer; 1865, John W. Roche.

Treasurers.—1854, Daniel Rohrer; 1859, Charles A. Morgan; 1864, C. T.

¹ In 1875 the title of this office was changed from city justice to judge of the Municipal Court.

Whitney; 1866, Nicholas Gross; 1870, M. Esch, to July 10, 1873; 1873, F. A. Renz; 1882, George Reis.

Attorneys.—1854, D. C. Cooley; 1855, J. P. Brisbin; 1856, I. V. D. Heard; 1857, C. J. Pennington, resigned; 1857, Henry J. Horn; 1860, S. R. Bond; 1861, S. M. Flint; 1865, I. V. D. Heard; 1867, Harvey Officer; 1866, Willis A. Gorman; 1876, William P. Murray.

Engineers.—1854, Simeon P. Folsom; 1855, J. A. Case; 1857, J. T. Halsted; 1858, D. L. Curtice; 1859, F. Wipperman; 1860, Gates A. Johnson; 1861, Charles A. F. Morris; 1863, Charles M. Boyle; 1866, D. L. Curtice; 1874, D. L. Wellman; 1876, J. S. Sewell; 1881, L. W. Rundlett; 1884, W. A. Somers; 1885, L. W. Rundlett.

Market-masters.—1859, N. J. March; 1861, Jacob Heck; 1862, Michael Cummings, sr.; 1866, N. Gibbs; 1868, John O'Connor; 1870, John Lunkenheimer; 1871, P. McManus.

Chief engineers of the fire department.—1854, W. M. Stees; 1855, C. H. Williams; 1859, J. B. Irvine; 1860, J. E. Missen; 1862, W. T. Donaldson; 1863, L. H. Eddy; 1864, J. C. A. Pickett; 1865, C. H. Williams; 1866, B. Presley; 1868, Frank Breuer; 1870, J. C. Prendergast; 1872, R. O. Strong; 1873, M. R. Farrell; 1875, R. O. Strong; 1885, John T. Black; 1889, John Jackson

Superintendent of schools.—1856, E. D. Neill; 1859, B. Drew; 1860, John Mattocks; 1872, George M. Gage; 1874, L. M. Burrington; 1878, B. F. Wright.

Street commissioners.—1860, R. C. Knox; 1861, Patrick Murnane; 1863, John Dowlan; 1869, Frank Deck; 1870, ——— Nelson. Since 1870 the supervision of streets has been vested in the board of public works.

Chiefs of police.¹—1854, William R. Miller; 1856, John W. Crosby; 1860, John O'Gorman; 1861, H. H. Western; 1862, James Gooding; 1863, Michael Cummings, jr.; 1864, J. R. Cleveland; 1865, C. W. Turnbull, resigned July 1866; 1866, John Jones; 1867, J. P. McElrath; 1870, L. H. Eddy; 1872, J. P. McElrath; 1875, James King; 1878, Charles Weber; 1882, John Clark.

City physicians.—1856, Samuel Willey; 1857, J. V. Wren; 1859, J. A. Vervais; 1860, T. R. Potts; 1862, A. G. Brisbin, to June, 1866; 1866, T. R. Potts; 1867, Brewer Mattocks; 1871, M. Hagan; 1872, T. R. Potts; 1874, Brewer Mattocks; 1876, C. E. Smith; 1877, Brewer Mattocks; 1881, Stewart & Wheaton; 1884, Henry F. Hoyt; 1885, Talbot Jones; 1888, Henry F. Hoyt.

Wharf-masters.—1858, S. R. Champlin; 1859, Andrew R. Kiefer; 1860, Lewis Semper; 1861, James J. Hill; 1863, John B. Cook; 1863, James Hall; 1863, Paul Faber; 1864, T. K. Danforth; 1865, Henry Constans; 1866, Lewis Kieger; 1867, John O'Connor; 1868, G. A. Borup; 1869, Patrick Butler; 1872, N. D. Matthews. This office was abolished after 1872.

¹ From 1854 to 1858 this office was called city marshal.

WEST ST. PAUL.

By an act of the Legislature approved March 22, 1858, the "city" of West St. Paul was duly incorporated. The metes, bounds, and divisions of the city were thus described in sections 1 and 2 of the act of incorporation:

All the district of country in the county of Dakota, containing within the limits and boundaries hereinafter described, shall be a city by the name of West St. Paul; and the people now inhabiting and those who shall hereafter inhabit within the district of country herein described, shall be a municipal corporation by the name of the city of West St. Paul.

The limits of said city shall be all that district of country on the west side of the Mississippi River, commencing at a point where the section line between section 16 and section 9, township 28, range 22, intersects the Mississippi River on the west side; thence running due west along said line until said line intersects the Mississippi River; thence down along the channel of said river to the point of beginning.

By these boundaries its greatest length was a little over three and a half miles from east to west along its southern side, and its greatest width two miles. Most of the buildings were on the strip of low land which is about half a mile wide between the river and the bluff, the surface of which was from eight to twenty feet lower than the present streets, and subject to overflow at a very high stage of the river.

"Said city of West St. Paul," the act further provided, "shall be divided into two wards, as follows: All of said city lying east of A street to be the First ward, and all lying west of A street to be the Second ward; and that A street shall be continued as near as practicable, a south course, to intersect the southern boundary of said city."

The act further contained the usual provisions for the government of the town; declared that the municipal officers should be a mayor, justice of the peace, treasurer, assessor, marshal, and six aldermen, and fixed the first Mondays in May as the days on which they should be elected. At the first election Hon. George W. H. Bell was chosen mayor. He was one of the first settlers of the place and one of its most public-spirited citizens.

At the first session of the council, when the wheels of the little city's government were set in motion, Mayor Bell delivered to that body a most extraordinary message. It was mainly a laudatory description of the advantages natural and otherwise, of West St. Paul, and was lengthy, grandiloquent, and extravagant. The multitude applauded it, and the council showed their appreciation of it by ordering that ten thousand copies of the mayor's message be printed, as follows: Five thousand in English, 2,500 in German, and 2,500 in French, for the use of the council and the citizens generally.

The copies when printed were circulated far and wide as advertisements of the superior advantages the town possessed, and the rare inducements it offered to immigrants in search of locations in an embryotic metropolis. Everything was done that could be to "boom" the town. Indeed the incorporation was more for the notoriety and a certain character it gave than for the good government it was professed and expected to secure.

At the time of its incorporation West St. Paul numbered about 400 souls, of both sexes and all ages and nationalities. Two years later, when the national census of 1860 was taken, the total population was but 622, of which number there were 319 males and 303 females.

The record shows that about all that the city fathers did for the city was to brag about it, and run it in debt, steadily and continuously; and the louder they bragged the deeper they sank it in a quicksand of indebtedness. In 1858, when the settlement became a legal, if not an actual, "city," there were one hundred and fifty-three blocks therein, and the value of lots was fixed at from \$10 to \$100 each. For the purposes of taxation the real estate was valued at \$248,928, on which a tax of one per cent. was levied. Had all the taxes thus levied been collected, this would have produced and realized the fairly snug sum of \$2,489.28. There was collected and paid into the treasury, however, only \$976.96; nearly two-thirds of the amount due became delinquent, and the result was that the greater part of the real estate of the city was sold for non-payment of taxes. It was of course to be expected that, in the unusual expenditures required in setting up for itself, the first year's expenses of the city would exceed the receipts, but the actual condition of its affairs at the close of the first year of its corporate existence was far worse than anybody had conjectured it might be.

Nearly all demands were paid in city orders, which finally depreciated in value to such an extent that they bid fair to become practically worthless, and by an order of the council an effort was made to get some sound banking institution to indorse them. The liabilities were rapidly becoming greater than the assets, and claims for payment were becoming very pressing; and so at a special meeting of the council, held September 8, 1858, it was resolved that the city issue: "Its scrip for the purpose of paying the debts of the city already contracted and to meet further liabilities an amount not exceeding \$4,000 during the current year, and that said scrip shall be issued in sums of from \$1 to \$10, and shall be received by the city at par for all taxes and all debts due the city. Said scrip shall also bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemed by the city within two years from the date of issue."

It was not until the 1st of November that the salaries of the city officers were fixed. At that date the council resolved that the mayor should receive \$150 per annum, payable quarterly; the city surveyor and engineer, \$5 per day for each day's work actually performed, payable monthly; the city attorney from the first of November to the 1st of April following, \$100, in two equal payments; the city clerk, \$250 per annum, payable quarterly; the city marshal, as sergeant at-arms of the council, \$50 per annum, and the aldermen \$50 per annum;—"provided that all the above salaries becoming due and payable to each and every officer mentioned in the foregoing resolution shall be paid in city scrip at par."



Robert Marsh Eisner

By the provisions of the original act of incorporation the legislative powers of the council were limited and enumerated. Authority was given to levy and collect taxes on all property real and personal within the city limits, "not exceeding one per cent. per annum upon the assessed value thereof," according to the actual value of the land, and also to levy a tax not exceeding one-half of one per cent. on the assessed value of the property for building school houses. Authority was also given to "appropriate money and provide for the payment of the expenses of the city," but the act gave no power to levy any taxes other than those specified, and section 4 expressly provided that the council should have "no power to borrow money or contract debts." This latter prohibition was, however, removed by an act of the Legislature approved July 22d, which struck out the words here quoted and inserted in lieu thereof the words, "shall have power to borrow money to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars in any one year." It was under the authority given by this act, therefore, that the city scrip was issued.

The legislative and other operations of the council afforded, however, mere temporary and insufficient relief. The issues of city scrip depreciated rapidly and to such an extent that the St. Paul bankers declared them "not as good as shin plasters," or bills of broken banks. The condition grew so bad that the Legislature of 1860 was called upon to interfere, and March 8th of that year amended the charter so as to limit and restrict the liabilities and expenses of the municipality. Under this act the city was prohibited from "incurring liabilities and expenses in any one year to exceed \$1,500 for improvements of any and all kinds, and \$300 for salaries and fees of city officers, so that the total expenses, liabilities and disbursements, shall not exceed the sum of \$1,800 per annum; and no salaries or fees shall be allowed or paid to the mayor and aldermen of said city." By this act the authority to borrow money to the amount of \$15,000 per annum was withdrawn. The city was also constituted one school district, and the members of the board of education were required to serve without salary or other pecuniary remuneration or consideration.

This relieved the city somewhat, but the expenses were still too heavy to be borne. A majority of the taxpayers demanded to be informed why the city should exist as a useless and grievous expense. Better go back to the condition of a settlement than to "play" at running a city with all of the attendant expenses and worriments and none of the substantial benefits. There was no prospect of any important addition to the population or the material wealth. Indeed, real estate had declined and was still declining. Nothing was increasing but the debt.

Again the Legislature was asked to interfere. This interference came in the form of an act amending the charter approved March 2, 1861. By the terms of this act the city was "prohibited from incurring liabilities and ex-

penses in any one year to exceed \$200 for improvements of any and all kinds, and \$300 for salaries and fees, disbursements for stationery, and all other expenses of city officers; so that the total expenses and disbursements shall not exceed the sum of \$500 per annum, and no salaries or fees shall be allowed or paid the mayor or aldermen of said city."

But all this legislation and all other efforts were of no avail in advancing, or even maintaining, the vitality and prosperity of West St. Paul as a separate municipality. The finishing stroke came in the form of a repeal of the city charter March 2, 1862, and thus the corporate existence of West St. Paul terminated after a duration of four years, lacking four days. It was provided in the repealing act that it should in no sense affect the validity of any taxes assessed or levied upon the taxable property of the "city," or any tax liens or tax sales, or for any claims for money due or to become due upon such tax sales or on any taxes levied. The city clerk was required to surrender and deliver all the books, accounts, and records, together with the seal of the "city," to the county auditor at Hastings, where they were to be kept for the inspection of all interested persons. The county auditor was required to ascertain the whole amount of the liabilities and outstanding indebtedness, and to ascertain the character of such debts and when the same accrued. In order to discharge this accumulated indebtedness a special tax was to be levied of ten mills on the dollar of the valuation of all taxable property within the limits of the former "city," at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes were levied and collected. All the scrip, bonds, and other evidences of the indebtedness that had been lawfully issued were made receivable for all taxes so levied, until all of the debts were paid and discharged.

From this date until its absorption by the city of St. Paul, the whilom "West St. Paul" was governed as part of the township of that name in Dakota county. There was still a considerable collection of houses, and the locality was called by the old name, but it was merely a settlement. It did not grow very fast. In 1870 the population of the entire township was but nine hundred and seven.

The special tax provided for and referred to in the disorganizing act proved insufficient to cancel the indebtedness which had been created under the administration of the city authorities, and so in 1873 an act was passed providing for the funding of the old "city debt." Edward H. Wood, Jeremiah A. McCarthy, and Albert Scheffer were appointed commissioners to perform the required duties connected with the settlement of the estate of the defunct city.

The commissioners were required to meet once a month for a period of six months for the purpose of having such bonds, scrip, and other legal evidences of debt issued by the legally constituted authorities of the city of West St. Paul presented by the holders for examination, and to issue in lieu thereof new ten-year ten per cent bonds with interest coupons attached dated October 1, 1873, both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank of St. Paul. The

scrip and the other old evidences of debt issued by the legally constituted authorities of the city of West St. Paul presented by the holders for examination, and to issue in lieu thereof new ten-year per cent. bonds, with interest coupons attached dated October 1, 1873, both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank of St. Paul. The scrip and the other evidences of debt were to be canceled and destroyed, and the new bonds were to be signed by the chairman of the board of commissioners and countersigned by the township clerk. For the purpose of paying these new bonds a special tax of one-half of one per cent. upon the valuation of all the real estate within the limits of what had constituted the former city was to be levied; and in order to provide for the ultimate extinction of these bonds the township treasurer was required, after paying the interest from the proceeds of the special tax, to advertise in a St. Paul newspaper the amount of the balance of the funds in his hands arising from such tax, and to ask for proposals for the surrender of the remaining bonds. The holder of the bonds who should offer to surrender them at the lowest per cent. of their par value was to be deemed the highest bidder for the cash on hand, which was to be paid to him upon the delivery of the securities. In case any portion of the bonds thus presented remained unpaid after the cash became exhausted, a new bond was to be issued for the balance by the board of supervisors. Thus a portion of the debt was to be repudiated under legislative sanction, but no thought of the questionable propriety of such action seems to have been entertained by the legislators on this account, and no word of protest was uttered by the bondholders. Doubtless both parties were well satisfied with the arrangement.

By an act of the Legislature approved March 9, 1874, the form of these new bonds was changed. It was provided that they should have coupons attached in series, running on or before three, five, and ten years after March 2, 1874, and to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, as before; but they were to be made payable at such bank or banks as the board of supervisors should designate.

In 1878, after the territory of the former city had been annexed to St. Paul, some of the bonds were still overdue and unpaid, and no provision having been made for their payment, some action looking thereto was demanded, lest their default and non-payment should be considered a reflection upon the honor and good faith of St. Paul. The amount of these bonds, less the accrued interest, was \$13,200. The Legislature passed a special law permitting the common council of the city, in order to fund the bonded debt of the former West St. Paul, to issue St. Paul city bonds to an amount equal to the principal and interest of the unpaid or defaulted bonds, and to issue them in such sums as it might determine. The new bonds were to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable at the fiscal agency of the city in New York, and were not to be disposed of at less than their face or par value. The real property in the

Sixth ward was to be levied upon each year for a sum sufficient to pay the annual interest on the bonds, and in the year preceding their maturity for a sum sufficient to pay both the interest and the maturing principal for that year. And so this was practically the final disposition and ending of the troublous and annoying heritage left upon the termination of its existence by the municipality of West St. Paul to its citizens.

For some time before the incorporation of the city of West St. Paul the idea of the annexation of the territory embracing the settlement on the west side of the river to the city of St. Paul had been entertained by many. There were serious obstacles in the way, however, and the consummation of the project was postponed, the advocates thereof contenting themselves with the observation, "it will be done in time."

The inhabitants of West St. Paul and vicinity were warmly in favor of the measure, but the people of the western and southern portions of Dakota county were stoutly opposed thereto. An unexpected opposition arose to the carving from the county of such an important portion of its territory, and this opposition was removed by a rare piece of *finesse* on the part of the projectors of the annexation scheme. On the 24th of February, 1874, an act was passed by the Legislature again incorporating West St. Paul. This act was in proper form, contained provisions for the election of municipal officers, and was to all appearance well meant and *bona fide*. The opponents of the annexation scheme were now satisfied, believing of course, that the act had been passed in good faith, and that with the adoption the scheme had been forever abandoned. They therefore ceased to interest themselves in the matter.

But the new act of incorporation never became operative. Within two weeks after its passage, or March 9, it was repealed, and the Legislature enacted in its stead another law entitled "an act to detach certain territory in Dakota county and annex the same to Ramsey county." This act required the question to be submitted to a vote in both counties at the next general election. The election was held November 3, and resulted in favor of the act by a majority vote in both counties. The vote in Ramsey county was: For annexation, 4,633; against, 24. In Dakota county it was, for, 1,722; against, 1,187. Hastings gave the largest vote against the scheme—for, 127; against, 548; while in the township of West St. Paul the vote stood, for, 374; against, 6. Section 3 of the act, providing that the Wabasha street bridge should be free, in case the vote should be in favor of annexation, was largely influential in determining the vote of Dakota county. The ratification by the people was proclaimed November 16, and thus "West St. Paul" became the Sixth ward of the city of St. Paul.

The territory thus annexed was declared to be "all that part of Dakota county lying north of the southern boundary line of sections 7, 8 and 9, of township No. 28, range No. 23, west. The southwest quarter of the southeast quar-

ter of section 7, township 28, range 22, is excepted from the provisions of this act, and shall remain a part and portion of Dakota county." The forty acre tract excepted was reserved for the benefit of Philip Crowley, esq., who was one of the school commissioners of Dakota county, and who would have been legislated out office if he had been included in the territorial transfer, since he could not hold office in one county and reside in another.

The following is an incomplete list of the municipal officers of West St. Paul during the period of its separate corporate existence:

Mayors.—George W. H. Bell, 1858; William Irvine, 1859; George W. H. Bell, 1860; D. W. C. Dunnell, 1861 to March 8, 1862, when the charter was repealed.

City clerks.—D. A. Benton, to August, 1858; R. A. Phelan, to 1859; A. Grethen, to December, 1860; George C. Dunwell, to March, 1862.

Aldermen.—1858, A. Bryant; O. O. Curtiss, resigned in September, and succeeded by Warren Woodbury; Henry Dierk, James Sweeney, Thomas Wheeler, W. B. Newcomb, George C. Dunnell, James Maloney. 1860, William Irvine, Samuel Sweeney, Joseph Conlee, John Tower, John Vanderhorck, William Pratt. 1861, Alex. Alexander, William Irvine, John Vanderhorck. A. H. McDonald, Freeman Jones, Anthony Kramer.

City attorneys.—1858, J. H. Brownson, died in office, and succeeded January 3, 1859, by R. A. Phelan; A. Grether, from April, 1860, to March, 1862.

Engineers.—Perry French and William Fenton.

Marshals.—William Wright and J. J. McCarthy.

Treasurers.—J. Vanderhorck and A. Bryant.

Board of education.—George C. Dunwell, Henry Dierk, Richard Bradley, George W. H. Bell, William Lyden from April, 1860, to 1861.

CHAPTER VII.

ST. PAUL DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

1860-1865.

THE period between the presidential election of 1860 and the firing on Fort Sumter by the Confederates, April 12, 1861, was one of as much exciting interest in St. Paul as in any other community in the Union of equal extent. All through the stormy months of January, February, and March the people watched, waited, and hoped. There was a general desire for a peaceable solution of the difficulties.

Added to an abiding loyalty to the Union, there was another reason why the city of St. Paul, though then but a small municipality of ten thousand

population, was vitally interested in the preservation of the Union and of the public peace. Situated at the head of navigation of the Mississippi, its prosperity depended largely upon the commerce of that river, which it was determined must be permitted to float "unvexed to the sea." That the mouth or any great portion of that great river should be in the central part of an alien power was an idea which could not be entertained, even if the right of secession could be tolerated. But above all and over all was the love for the Union which pervaded all classes. To preserve the government of the fathers there was a willingness to accept any reasonable compromise having the maintenance of the Union intact for its *sine qua non*. The Crittenden compromise, the propositions of the peace conference, and the plan proposed by Senator Henry M. Rice, called the "Rice compromise," would have been acceptable. In January a public meeting resolved in favor of the Rice plan, not because the author was himself a citizen of St. Paul, but because the people were averse to secession, averse to disunion, averse to war between fellow citizens of a common country. There was no division of public sentiment worthy of consideration. There were in the city Douglas Democrats, Breckinridge or "Southern Rights" Democrats, men of Southern birth, lineage, and rearing, but nearly all of these were for the Union under all circumstances and at all hazards. Some of the strongest anti-Republicans were among the most ardent pro-Unionists. While they did not upon many points agree with the party which had fairly elected Abraham Lincoln, and may have believed that in some respects the slaveholding States had been and were being menaced by that party, yet they indignantly denied that secession and disunion could be remedies for any evil. There was no exhibition of impatience under the most trying emergencies. No rash demonstrations. No hasty and inconsiderate action. Only extreme forbearance and calm consideration. But underneath all there was rigid determination. At last Sumter was fired on, and the depths of the people's patience was sounded. Then St. Paul rose.

On the 13th of April came the news that the secessionists had "fired on the flag," had bombarded and captured Fort Sumter, and that the war was on. The *Pioneer* announced the intelligence in an extra. There was the most intense feeling of excited indignation and a general expression of denunciation. On the 16th came President Lincoln's call for troops. On the morning of the 18th there appeared in the newspapers of the city a call for a public meeting signed by a hundred leading citizens. At the head of the list was the name of that sturdy Democrat, ex-Governor Gorman. Next to him was the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Hon. Earle S. Goodrich. Thus read the call:

Union Men, Rally! — The undersigned call upon all citizens of St. Paul who love their country to meet, without distinction of party, at the hall of the House of Representatives this (Thursday) evening, April 18th, to express their devotion to the Union, and their determination to sustain our National government at all hazards in defending our National flag, our National honor, and our National existence.

W. A. Gorman, E. S. Goodrich, Thomas R. Potts, Alex. Wilkin, Lafayette Emmett, James Starkey, N. W. Kittson, H. S. Ogden, Fleet F. Strother, W. T. Donaldson, D. J. Justice, S. Mayall, Robert A. Smith, Thomas Van Etten, J. W. Cathcart, William J. Combs, J. B. Horne, J. W. Webb, E. A. C. Hatch, George Irvine, James Davenport, John B. Brisbin, A. G. Brisbin, J. M. Gilman, Silas B. A. Haynes, William P. Murray, James Smith, jr., C. D. Gilfillan, D. W. Ingersoll, T. C. Field, J. P. Kidder, R. O. Strong, William Lee, Edward Webb, C. E. Mays, John S. Prince, C. L. Grant, N. J. T. Dana, C. M. Daily, F. Hoyt, William J. Smith, M. Neely, D. R. Demarest, J. G. Gates, W. B. Farrell, J. I. Beaumont, C. W. Woolley, H. Prince, U. S. A.; T. M. Saunders, U. S. A.; W. W. Webb, jr., J. Jay Knox, Theo. Borup, David Day, H. Ramsey, Peter Berkey, R. L. Gorman, William Grace, St. A. D. Balcombe, William A. Van Slyke, George W. Moore, J. C. Burbank, Henry J. Horn, John J. Williams, George Benz, Orlando Simons, H. F. Masterson, C. F. Buck, Ross Wilkinson, M. Thompson.

The assemblage was denominated by the newspapers as "the largest meeting ever held in St. Paul." Mayor Prince presided. D. W. Ingersoll, E. S. Goodrich, James Smith, jr., J. P. Kidder, Henry Hale, John M. Gilman, Aaron Goodrich, William Branch, M. J. Cullen, C. M. Dailey, W. W. Webb, Isaac Van Etten, and J. W. Bass were named as vice-presidents. J. P. Owens of the *Press*, and Louis E. Fisher, of the *Pioneer*, were the secretaries. A committee on resolutions was composed of S. B. A. Haynes, John M. Gilman, Aaron Goodrich, James Smith, jr., R. F. Houseworth, William Lee, D. W. Ingersoll, Governor W. A. Gorman, William Branch, Captain Alex. Wilkin, John O'Gorman, Louis Semper, and Captain Howard Stanbury, U. S. army. Speeches were made by John M. Gilman, Judge Goodrich, Lieutenant-Governor Donnelly, and James W. Taylor. The people crowded to the meeting in such numbers that the hall would not hold them, and an adjournment was made to the open air. There was great and general enthusiasm. All political differences, prejudices, and asperities melted away under the influence of the fervid patriotism everywhere prevailing, and all party platforms were forgotten in a determination to stand by the Federal government in its hour of peril. All the speakers were eloquent. Perhaps Gilman was listened to with more attention than the others. It seemed he had the gift of prophecy. Said he: "I found fault with the Republicans [Gilman was a Democrat] because they did not head off the traitors by disabusing the public mind of the South of any and all grounds of fear that slavery would not be secure under the present administration. . . . But how this controversy is to terminate no man can tell. If I should offer a prediction, gentlemen, it would be that when the sword is fairly drawn, and the collision comes, it will never be closed, the sword will not be returned to its scabbard, until the last slave is free on the continent of America." It was late when the meeting adjourned to meet the following evening, on the bridge square, to hear the report of the committee on resolutions. Cheer after cheer went up for the Union, for President Lincoln, for Major Anderson, and the flag with thirty four stars.

The next day the town was covered with flags. The first raised was a magnificent banner on the Douglas and Johnson pole in upper town. This was followed in quick succession by others on the engine-house, the Pioneer Guard

Armory, and on the roofs and from the windows of stores, and private residences, until the whole town bloomed with bunting. The stocks in the stores were soon exhausted and the fairy fingers of the ladies were busy in the manufacture of others. Flags everywhere! School children waved them in their little hands, and stalwart men hoisted them above their premises. Boys pinned them to their caps, and matrons gave them to the breeze from their windows. That night a monster meeting was held in bridge square. Mayor Prince again presided. The committee appointed the previous evening reported the following resolutions, which were adopted without dissent, and with great and hearty enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, The president of the United States, by proclamation, has announced to the country that "combinations are forming in some of the States to resist the laws," and has appealed to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid him in maintaining the integrity of the National Union and the prosperity of popular government; therefore,

Resolved, That the response of our governor to this call meets our hearty and cordial approval, without any regard to past party distinctions.

Resolved, That our government must be supported at all hazards, in all constitutional efforts to maintain the National Union and the supremacy of the laws, and we will raise and tender the force required of us for such purpose.

Resolved, That when our National flag is insulted, or our constitutional Union endangered, patriotism demands any sacrifice of men and money to maintain the honor of the one, and the integrity of the other.

Resolved, That we appeal to all good citizens, without reference to the past, to come up to the necessities of the hour.

Ex-Governor Gorman, Judge Cooper, James Smith, jr., W. F. Wipperman, and R. F. Fiske were the speakers. Gorman declared that the time for talk had passed, and the time to fight had come. Every man who could should go the front. "I am going," said he, "and I have two sons, and one of them shall go along, or he cannot live in my house." The ex-governor had fought for his country in the Mexican War and he realized what war meant. He was in the active and successful practice of his profession, with a promising future before him, but he willingly put everything aside that might hinder his journey to the tented field. And this was the spirit of the hour.

Meantime, upon the receipt of the president's requisition for 1,780 men from the young State of Minnesota, Acting Governor Donnelly issued a proclamation on the 16th, calling for a regiment of infantry of ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, one bugler, sixty-four privates. The companies when organized were to report to Adjutant-General William H. Acker, at the capitol. Governor Ramsey was in Washington, and in person had offered President Lincoln a regiment of Minnesotians, "or every able-bodied man in the State, for that matter." On the 18th the following card appeared in the morning papers:

Notice to Volunteers.—All able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, desirous of responding to the call made by the governor of Minnesota for volunteers, in accordance with the requisition made by the general government, are requested to enroll their names at John K. Becht's saloon, on Third street, without delay.

ALEX. WILKIN.

ST. PAUL, April 18, 1861.



Truly Yours.
John B. Sanborn.

Captain Wilkin had served under General Taylor as captain in the war with Mexico, had attended the allied armies in the Crimean War, and was an accomplished soldier, as well as an intelligent, thorough gentleman. The previous year he had been the captain of a club of Douglas Democrats, called the "Little Giants." He had been United States marshal, a candidate for Congress, and was a practicing lawyer. He had been, perhaps, ambitious for political distinction, but now he entered the service of his country and did not leave it until three years later, when his life went out with his heart's blood on the battlefield of Tupelo. On the 22d of April, four days from the date of the call, Wilkin's Company, called the Pioneer Guard, one hundred strong, was organized. The officers were those of the "Little Giants": Alex. Wilkin, captain; H. C. Coates and Charles Zierenberg, lieutenants; Joseph King, orderly sergeant.

Captain William H. Acker, of the Lincoln "Wide Awakes," resigned the position of adjutant-general of the State, and began recruiting a company for the war. He was a gallant spirit, young, dauntless, and every inch a soldier, and possessed the full confidence of the community. In four days his company was full, and on the 25th organized by the election of Acker as captain, and Willis B. Farrell and Samuel T. Raguet as lieutenants. Of these gallant officers, Acker was killed at Shiloh, Farrell fell at Gettysburg, and Raguet alone was discharged at the expiration of his term of service.

Other companies were in progress of organization, and everywhere men were enlisting and coming in from the country, miles away, to join the St. Paul companies. One old soldier left the sap boiling in the kettles up in a sugar camp on the St. Peter's River, and came down and enlisted in Acker's company, willing to follow the flag once more. While there was no division of sentiment among the people, and all classes and conditions rallied together, yet there was, as is common on all such occasions and in every great public emergency, a spirit of rivalry, derived, it may be, from a spirit of clannishness or national pride. In the first companies there were Americans, Irishmen, Germans, and Scandinavians, but very soon the Germans proposed to raise a full company of men of their own nationality, and then an Irish company was proposed.

On the 21st of April a meeting of German-Americans was held at the Atheneum building. George Mitsch presided. Speeches were delivered in German by Messrs. Malmros, Ludwig, and Wolff. All the speeches were fervently patriotic, and the speakers urged their auditors to stand by their adopted country as faithfully as if it were the Fatherland. Mr. Wolf said many Germans had already enlisted, and it was the intention to organize a German company. A committee on resolutions, composed of Messrs. Gross, Axel, Bork, and Willius, reported a series of strong Union sentiments, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. One of these resolutions was as follows:

Resolved, That in consequence of our oaths of allegiance, we are ready for any sacrifice to keep the same inviolate in a true spirit; and we, the German-born citizens of St. Paul, will, till our last breaths, remain true to our oaths, and will support the constitution and government of the United States faithfully and heartily.

These preparations on the part of the loyal citizens of St. Paul were witnessed by Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, who upon the secession of his State had resigned his seat in the United States Senate and come to St. Paul to recruit and regain his health. A month later he returned to the South, and in a speech to his fellow-townsmen, of Huntsville, Ala., he declared what he had seen while here, and warned his people that the North was thoroughly aroused, that even in the young State of Minnesota men were crowding forward to enlist in the Union army, and that the contest would be hard and bloody and the result uncertain.

One St. Paul man "seceded." Mr. J. H. Ingraham, a South Carolinian, who had resided here for a number of years, and had been commissioned adjutant of the Twenty-third Regiment of Minnesota Militia, resigned his commission and went with his State. The day following the receipt of the intelligence of the fall of Sumter, having received a commission in the Confederate Army, he left St. Paul for Charleston. The *Minnesotian* announced that there was a recruiting officer for Jeff Davis at work in the city; but there was not much, if any, foundation for the assertion. Perhaps, however, half a dozen Southerners, residents of the city, followed the example of Lieutenant Ingraham, and left for the Confederacy. There were a few steamboatmen and others from the far South whose loyalty to the Union was not above suspicion, and doubtless some of these became rebel soldiers.

Fort Snelling was designated by the war department as a school of instruction. The military companies composing the quota of Minnesota were ordered to rendezvous at that point for regimental organization, and subsequent instruction. On the 29th of April the two St. Paul companies, Wilkin's and Acker's, with others from some of the lower towns, went to Fort Snelling on the steamboat *Ocean Wave*, and the same day were mustered into service, and the organization of the First Minnesota Regiment of infantry perfected. Ex-Governor Willis A. Gorman was made colonel, Stephen Miller, lieutenant-colonel, Dr. J. H. Stewart, surgeon, and Rev. E. D. Neill, chaplain. All these, except Miller, were from St. Paul; the other field officers came from other portions of the State.

While the First Regiment was at Fort Snelling it was daily visited by the friends and relatives of the members, and even steamboat "excursions" were gotten up to "go and see the soldiers." Frequently the visits were returned, and on one occasion about three hundred men came down, and were given a lunch and a sort of informal reception by the ladies and others. The ladies of the city made a fine flag for the regiment, and presented it in due form through their spokeswoman, Mrs. Anna E. Ramsey, the wife of the governor. At last,

about the middle of May, Colonel Gorman received orders to send some of his companies to relieve the garrisons of regular troops at Fort Ridgely and the other government posts of the State. The order was the subject of earnest and noisy protest on the part of both officers and men. They had enlisted to fight Southern rebels, they said, not to rot out their service in the inactive life of a garrison on the frontier. Without refusing to obey the order, however, Colonel Gorman delayed its enforcement for a time, but finally dispatched the detachments to their posts. He had explained to the authorities that the First Regiment was organized and eager to go to the front; that other companies were organized with a view of State service, and that these ought to be used to garrison the forts, while his own men could do better work in the South.

At last the order assigning the troops to State service was countermanded, and the First Regiment ordered to proceed to Virginia. Couriers were sent after the companies that were then *en route* to their posts, to bring them back. As soon as might be the companies reassembled at Fort Snelling, and on the 22d of June the regiment came down to St. Paul, marched through the streets to the steamboat and left for Washington City, followed by the cheers, tears, and prayers of their friends and relatives who crowded to the shores to see them depart. The men were not all in uniform, but they looked and bore themselves well. The citizens felt proud of them, from the colonel, with his grand, soldierly bearing, and the chaplain, with his slouch hat and general militant bearing, down to the humblest private and drummer boy.

With the first gathering of the clans the ladies began to move. They had a "Soldiers Aid Society" organized in no time after the first companies were raised, and were at work scraping lint and sewing bandages before the men went to Fort Snelling. They soon learned that something else was needed first, and they began the preparation of table comforts for the boys in camp. The baking of pies and the stirring of puddings went on right briskly for some days. Then it was proposed that as there was some delay in the receipt of the uniforms for the soldiers, home-made suits must be prepared. The ladies agreed to do all of the necessary sewing, and to work night and day, if required, until it should be all done. The cloth was to be furnished by the home merchants, and the cutting by the local tailors.

The Ladies Soldiers' Aid Association thus formed was kept up during the war, and from first to last did a great deal for the soldiers and their dependent families. At first no regular organization was formed, but the wives of Governor Ramsey, Mayor Prince, and others voluntarily associated themselves together and were afterwards joined by half the women in the town.

As indicative of the non-partizan spirit of the people it may be stated that in the first week in May Hon. Earl S. Goodrich, chairman, and Hon. D. A. Robertson, as members of the State Democratic committee, resigned their positions, alleging as a reason for their action that in times like those there should

be but one party, and that for the Union. Then none were for a party; then all were for the State.

Colonel Robertson was in Colorado when the call for volunteers was made, but hastened home to enlist. He made the trip from Denver to St. Paul in eight days. He at once began the reorganization of the Twenty-third Regiment of Minnesota Militia, of which he was colonel, with the view of enlisting it for the war. In time this regiment was merged into the Second Minnesota Infantry, and on the appointment of its field officers Colonel H. P. Van Cleve was commissioned its colonel. Colonel Van Cleve was formerly of the regular army, and Colonel Robertson generously yielded his right to the position in favor of one who had more actual military experience.

Generous provision was made for the care of the dependent families left behind by the soldiers. On the 20th of April, when recruiting first started, the city council appropriated \$1,000 to meet the expenses of volunteers until they could be mustered into service, and pledged itself and the faith of the municipality to provide for the wants of all soldiers' families.

In July the organization of the Second Regiment was begun. On the 5th the "Western Zouaves," a St. Paul company, commanded by Captain Horace H. Western, was mustered in, becoming Company D. On the 8th, Company F was mustered in. It contained a number of St. Paul men, including its captain, John B. Davis, a very gallant young Kentuckian of twenty-three years, who was afterwards promoted to major. Company G, Captain Andrew R. Keifer, was the German company, chiefly from St. Paul, and was mustered July 8th with eighty-five men. A considerable number of men from the city were in Captain Foot's Company I, whose second lieutenant, Calvin S. Uline, was from St. Paul. Company K, commanded by Captain Jacob J. Noah, of St. Paul, was very largely from Ramsey county.

In September the organization of the Third Regiment was begun. Captain C. W. Griggs, of St. Paul, commanded Company B, of this regiment, which was enlisted in September and October, but not regularly mustered into service until November 7, 1861. There were a number of St. Paul citizens in other companies of this regiment, as there were in Colonel John B. Sanborn's regiment, the Fourth Infantry, whose organization was begun in December.

In the early summer of 1862 the citizens of St. Paul went about their ordinary avocations, but everybody read and pondered the war news, which was usually given pretty fully in the daily editions of the local newspapers. Intelligence of the First Minnesota was eagerly sought, particularly during General McClellan's battles about Richmond, in which the regiment was engaged. The Second and Third Regiments were in General Buell's army in Tennessee, and the Fourth with the army of the Mississippi about Corinth. The relief societies had something to do, and performed their work cheerfully and well. Medical supplies of various kinds were forwarded from time to time to the sanitary

commission, and the surgeon of the different regiments and the principal hospitals. Entertainments of various sorts were given for the benefit of the sanitary fund, and every week the ladies met to scrape lint and sew bandages for the volunteers, and to make and mend clothing for their needy families.

In the first week in July came President Lincoln's call for "three hundred thousand more." The young State of Minnesota began to raise her contingent, and before the season was over St. Paul had largely exceeded its quota. This result was largely due to the fact that public sentiment was practically a unit in favor of sustaining the government by every practicable means in its work of subduing the rebellion. The Democratic State Convention, which met at St. Paul July 2d, to nominate two candidates for Congress, and was presided over by General Sibley, adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That while we believe the war in which the United States is now engaged would have been averted by the adoption of those measures of conciliation and compromise which were submitted to Congress by Democrats, and rejected by Republicans, we also believe it is a war forced upon the country by the ambition of traitors ; and we pledge the Democracy of Minnesota to support the government in all lawful measures to restore the Union as it was, and to preserve the constitution as it is.

The candidates nominated by this convention, Hon. A. G. Chatfield, of Scott, and Major William J. Cullen, of Stearns, from the first and second districts respectively, were sound Union men. When the Republican Convention met a few days later, it adopted a series of resolutions every line of which was in the spirit of loyalty, and nominated Hons. Ignatius Donnelly and William Windom as its candidates. Major Cullen, who was Donnelly's opponent, proposed that they should both enlist in the military service as privates for three years, and let the people decide between them without a canvass. Before the election came Cullen was in the service, and Donnelly, who was lieutenant-governor at the time, was performing valuable services in behalf of the victims of Indian outrage. Both Donnelly and Windom were elected by good majorities.

Recruiting for the Federal army was begun at once and stimulated and encouraged in every possible way. Saturday, July 19, the city council met and offered a bounty of twenty dollars to every recruit, and agreed to pay five dollars per month out of the city treasury to every soldier's family. The council furthermore requested Mayor Prince to call a special meeting "for the purpose of arousing public sentiment to the alarming situation of the country and the pressing necessity of enlistments, that our State may respond promptly to the call of the president for volunteers." Thereupon the mayor called a meeting of the citizens to be held at the capitol on the evening of July 24.

It was a large meeting, similar in its general character to the one held a year previously, upon the outbreak of the war. The mayor presided and speeches were delivered by Sibley, Brisbin, James Smith, Gilman, Cullen and others. Strong resolutions were adopted without dissent, as follows:

WHEREAS, The chief magistrate of the United States has issued his proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers to reinforce our army in the field ; and, whereas, we are assembled in pursuance of the call of the city authorities to express our convictions upon the existing crisis of our national affairs ; and, whereas, our country in its present emergency demands of every citizen, by birth or adoption, laying aside all partisan strife and individual preferences, an earnest, cordial, and energetic support of the government, with cheerful sacrifices upon the altar of patriotism, of life, property, and everything with which God has endowed us ; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis ; those who are loyal to the constitution and every inch of its soil and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies. That we recognize as friends all persons ready and willing to sustain the government, and as enemies all who do not co-operate and heartily sympathize with all means known to civilized warfare to crush out the rebellion and punish the traitors. There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots and traitors.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the adoption of a more energetic policy upon the part of the government, and indorse the use of every species of person and property claimed by the rebels which can aid the efficiency or contribute to the comfort of our soldiers and weaken the enemy.

Resolved, That the people of St. Paul have abiding confidence in the ability and patriotism of the president of the United States, and we pledge our city to furnish its full quota of men under the wise call for 300,000 additional volunteers to join the armies in the field for the speedy termination of the war.¹

In the first part of August there were other "war meetings." A fund of several thousands of dollars was raised for the benefit of the families of volunteers, the city bounty was increased to fifty dollars, and the "war committee," which had been organized in May previously, with the wealthy banker, Parker Paine, as chairman, was strengthened and made thoroughly efficient. Many of the citizens offered bounties and assistance on their own account. The four clerks in the post-office, J. Fletcher Williams, Judson Parker, W. D. Clarkson, and John Lesh, agreed to give out of their modest salaries, \$2.50 per month each, to the families of the first two married men enlisting upon a certain day.

Enlistments followed rapidly, the organization of several companies, Irish companies, young men's companies, independent companies, and the volunteer was not restricted in his choice of service. There were perhaps as many foreign born recruits as natives, and among the enlisted men were not a few swarthy half breed Indian citizens. Some of the best men of the city stepped forward. Two members of the city council volunteered, and Alderman Valentine became captain of the "young men's company," designed for the Sixth Regiment.

The services of all of these volunteers, it was expected, would be employed in the fields of the South against the Confederates, and recruits were being obtained all over the State. Even in the most remote settlements the pioneers were leaving their families and enlisting to aid in the suppression of the great

¹ *Pioneer and Democrat*, July 25, 1862.

rebellion, expecting of course, to serve only against its forces, and the general acclamation was "on to Dixie."

But suddenly, like a pack of panthers, the Sioux Indians leaped upon the poor defenseless people of the frontier, and began to tear and rend. It was on the 18th of August when the series of massacres began, and on the evening of the 19th the terrible intelligence reached St. Paul. The first news was hardly believed. The next day, however, the reports were confirmed, and every hour thereafter for a fortnight came the blood-curdling details of the uprising.

No need of bounties now! every able-bodied man became a soldier of some sort. Even the mayor did service as a scout and courier. As soon as possible, within twenty-four hours in fact, the city's volunteers were on their way to Fort Ridgley and New Ulm, and the fair fields of Meeker and Brown counties now flecked with the blood and strewn with the mangled corpses of men, women, and children.

In a day or two the most appalling rumors reached the city. The Indians were "sweeping everything before them." Little Crow had assured his followers that if they captured Fort Ridgley they should pass the winter in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Ridgley was being assailed by a formidable force. There was a great scarcity of arms and ammunition in St. Paul, and many believed the city to be in serious and imminent peril. On the 22d Governor Ramsey felt impelled to issue a proclamation assuring the people that St. Paul was not in danger. "The capital of the State is not in danger," said he. "The scene of the first murders at Action, Meeker county, is eighty miles distant. The present scene of conflict, at New Ulm and Fort Ridgley, is, by the course of the valley of the Minnesota, about two hundred miles distant. If the Chippewas rise, which is doubtful, their agency at Crow Wing, is one hundred and fifty-three miles distant."

But the organization of troops and their departure for the scene of hostilities went on. The two companies of Irish-Americans—the "Corcoran Guards," Captain O'Connor, and the "Sarsfield Guards," Captain John Grace—took the field about the 25th of August, and near the same time a "home guard" and night patrol, composed of citizens, was organized. The latter part of the month and the first week of September detachments left the city almost every day to join General Sibley's expedition. The citizens were busily employed in outfitting the volunteers, providing for their families, and in caring for the fugitive citizens from the hostile district who began to arrive in considerable numbers. In this work no other organization did better service than the St. Paul Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, whose president was Mrs. Stella Selby, and whose secretary was Miss M. O. Holyoke. This society was composed of the wives and daughters of the best and most prominent citizens, and did much real work in securing and preparing supplies for the soldiers and their families, and the poor and wretched refugees who had fled from the savages, bringing nothing with them save what they could carry.

On the 2d of September occurred the battle of Birch Coolie, which on the side of the whites was fought almost exclusively by St. Paul men—including Company A, of the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Captain H. P. Grant, and Captain Joseph Anderson's Company of the "Cullen Guards," with a few from Captain Valentine's Company G, of the Sixth Regiment. The following St. Paul men were killed in this action, the first had with the Indians by the forces sent against them under General Sibley :

In Company A, Sixth Regiment, Sergeant John College (of West St. Paul), by wound in the back ; Sergeant William Irvine, died next day ; Corporal William M. Cobb, shot in the groin ; privates, Cornelius F. Coyle ; Henry Rolleau ; Henry Whetsler (of West St. Paul), shot in the head.

In Company G, Sixth Regiment, Sergeant Benjamin S. Terry, and Corporal Fred. C. W. Beneken, both shot in the head.

In the "Cullen Guards," George Colter, shot in the breast ; William Russell in the bowels ; Robert Baxter, through the heart ; and Robert Gibbons mortally wounded, died two days later. Total killed and mortally wounded in the engagement, 23 ; wounded, 45 ; horses killed, 70.

The bodies of the St. Paul men, but with two or three exceptions were disinterred and reburied with appropriate honors in the city cemeteries. Supplies were at once forwarded to the wounded, who were brought to Fort Ridgely, and reinforcements of men and material were sent to General Sibley as rapidly as possible. On the 23d was fought the battle of Wood Lake, and soon thereafter occurred the release of the two hundred wretched white captives in the hands of the savages. On the 4th of September the paroled members of the Third Regiment arrived at St. Paul, and, under command of Major Welch, took an active part in the Indian campaign.

Soon the town was thronged with refugees from the frontier to the number several hundred. The citizens of St. Paul were unable to care for them properly, and appeals were made abroad for assistance. La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Chicago responded first. On the 11th of October there was a grand distribution of clothing at Mackubin's Hall to over one hundred refugees, women and children, a number of German ladies and Mr. Frink, of the council, serving as almoners for the charitable contributors. Some unpractical, but well-meaning people in Chicago had sent out a barrel of tracts and other religious literature to be given the hungry and half-clad refugee fugitives, but though the documents were almost thrust upon them they were invariably declined.

Meanwhile the First Regiment had been heavily engaged at Antietam, the Second Regiment had participated in the action at Perryville, Ky., the Fourth Regiment had fought at Iuka and Corinth, and the Fifth too had been in the latter engagement, and the wounded of all these regiments were to be looked after.

On the 16th of September General John Pope arrived at St. Paul and as-



J. H. Simpson

sumed command of the military district of the Northwest. General Pope did not, however, interfere in any manner with the operations of General Sibley against the Indians, but wisely left that officer to follow his own discretion. He caused some reinforcements to be sent to this quarter, and secured a considerable quantity of military supplies for the use of the troops. In a few weeks he removed his headquarters to Milwaukee.

About the 1st of October the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Regiment arrived by steamer at St. Paul, *en route* to the Indian country. For a time the "blue coats" were as numerous on the streets as in any Southern city occupied by the Union troops, and the town had the appearance of a military post in the enemy's country. This was really the headquarters of the district, and the point from which military movements throughout the Northwest were directed. A great deal of money was expended, and while the town made no considerable advancement in its growth and development, it did not suffer materially by the quasi-military occupation.

But by the beginning of winter the town had practically resumed its former character. The volunteers who had regularly enlisted were at their posts in the field; those who had gone out on their own account had returned. The Indians had been subdued and were no longer feared. Only a few refugees and the dependent families of the soldiers remained to be cared for.

Perhaps the remainder of the military history of St. Paul during the war of the rebellion is sufficiently set forth on other pages of this volume. A brief résumé here may suffice. In the summer of 1863 the enrollment for the draft was made, and as there had been serious troubles in other cities over the enforcement of this measure, and as resistance had been threatened here, a provost guard was stationed in the city for some weeks. There were no disturbances, however. In October the Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments were sent South. The Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, July 4th, were appropriately celebrated. During the summer occurred the second expedition of General Sibley against the Sioux Indians, in which many St. Paul men participated.

From January to April, 1864, considerable numbers of veteran soldiers, *i. e.* soldiers who had re-enlisted for "three years more," arrived in the city from the front on a "veteran furlough" of thirty days, which had been granted them as one of their conditions of re-enlistment. There were numerous formal receptions and bountiful and imposing entertainments, and the "boys" were given cordial welcomes upon their arrival and hearty "God speeds" when they set out on their return to their commands.

In July, when the city had furnished one tenth of her entire population to the Union army, came a call for 160 more men to fill her quota of the 300,000 demanded by President Lincoln. An earnest effort was made to supply this number without resort to a draft, and this was accomplished only by spe-

cial exertions. The city gave \$30,000 in bounties, and besides large sums were raised by subscription. In December there was another call for 300,000 in men, and the quota of St. Paul was 200. It seemed impossible to raise this number, but it was done.

January 9, 1865, occurred the great sanitary fair at Mozart Hall, the proceeds to be used in providing for the families of destitute soldiers in the city. Of these there were very many reported. The fair lasted four days and nights. The people attended in crowds and spent their money freely. The gross receipts were in round numbers \$13,000, the expenses \$3,000, leaving a net profit of \$10,000 to be used for the noble purpose designed. Previously the citizens of St. Paul had given and subsequently gave lavishly to the sanitary and Christian commissions, to hospital funds, and other organized war charities, and to the families of soldiers and numerous special cases of distress.

In the first week of April tidings came of the collapse of the rebellion. Glorious news was received from Grant at Petersburg and Richmond, from Sherman in the Carolinas, from Canby at Mobile, from the Union commanders everywhere. A general celebration was arranged to commemorate the Union victories. It came off April 8th. An artillery salute, a procession civic and military, a general display of the national colors, were the chief features. At the International Hotel a meeting was organized with the president of the day, General Sibley as chairman. Speeches were delivered by Governor Miller, John M. Gilman, T. J. Galbraith, Judge Goodrich, J. W. Taylor, S. Ludvig, and others. The crowd in attendance was very enthusiastic, but when General Sibley read from the balcony a telegram announcing the affair of the Appomattox apple tree and the surrender of General Lee and his army, they fairly went wild and continued in a state of delirious excitement throughout the day. In the evening there was a general illumination and a torch-light parade, "and bad luck to the man who is sober to-night!"

The exultation over the Union victories, and the return of peace was mitigated, and the public heart saddened by the assassination of President Lincoln. The news of this terrible and calamitous event created profound gloom and sorrow. Proper action was taken on the day of the funeral, April 19. All business was suspended in the city, the bells tolled, and funeral sermons were preached in nearly all of the churches to large and sympathetic audiences.

In the first week of July "the boys" began to return. On the 5th came the Eleventh Regiment, on the 18th the First, on the 25th the Fourth, on the 29th the Second, August 7th came the Sixth and Tenth, on the 8th came the Seventh, and on the 11th the Eighth, October 4th came the Ninth Regiment and the heavy artillery. In due course the survivors of other commands came back, and the great war of the rebellion, with its wrong and its right, its gloom and its glory, its trials and its triumphs, and the glorious victories at its close and the great results that followed, was over.

Out of a total population of 10,000 at the outbreak of the war, and a voting population of a little more than 2,000, the city of St. Paul furnished, from first to last during the war, 1,498 men for the Union army.¹ In the three principal classifications of soldiers, the contingent of the city was divided as follows :

Infantry.—First Regiment, 100 ; Second Regiment, 264 ; Third Regiment, 40 ; Fourth Regiment, 80 ; Fifth Regiment, 130 ; Sixth Regiment, 230 ; Seventh Regiment, 42 ; Eighth Regiment, 42 ; Ninth Regiment, 4 ; Tenth Regiment, 75 ; Eleventh Regiment, 21 ; First Battalion, 21 ; Second Company Sharpshooters, 18 ; total, 1,115.

Cavalry.—Hatch's Battalion, 70 ; Second Minnesota Cavalry, 43 ; First Regiment Mounted Rangers, 75 ; Bracket's Battalion, 74 ; total, 262.

Artillery.—First Battery, 8 ; Second Battery, 2 ; Third Battery, 11 ; First Regiment Heavy Artillery, 100 ; total, 121.

Recapitulation.—Infantry, 1,115 ; cavalry, 262 ; artillery, 121 ; total, 1,498.

Of the 1,500 soldiers from the city, 813 were natives of the United States ; 378 were born in Germany ; 114 in Ireland ; 116 in Sweden and Norway, and the remainder were of other nationalities—Canadians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, etc.

Of the whole number of volunteers one hundred and twenty-four died that the Union might live. Some of these fell on the field of honor, others died in hospitals, and others again perished in prison pens. Their bodies were scattered from Birch Coolie and Redwood, to Mobile and the Carolinas, and many of them yet lie beneath the firs and cedars of Minnesota, as well as under the cypresses and magnolias of the South. From Gettysburg to Wood Lake, from Forts Abercrombie and Ridgely to the Spanish Fort and Blakely, their bones are resting. Some were slain by Indians, others by their own misguided countrymen, and still others succumbed to disease incident to a life of exposure and privation.

The city expended officially, according to a report of H. T. Friend, esq., city clerk, the following amounts in aid of the enlistment fund : Bonds issued to pay bounties to volunteers, \$28,550.00 ; amount borrowed of Messrs Thompson Brothers, \$16,000 00 ; individual subscriptions and payments without taking bonds, \$2,754.50 ; total, \$48,304.50.

In addition to this amount, the sum of \$30,170 88 was raised by certain committees, as follows : By the Central War Committee, Parker Paine, chairman, \$13,947.38 ; by the First ward committee, \$2,309 00 ; by the Second ward committee, \$3,109.50 ; by the Third ward committee, \$3,608.00 ; by the Fourth ward committee, \$3,555.00 ; by the Fifth ward committee, \$3,642.00 ; total, \$30,170.88.

There was paid in the form of relief furnished families of volunteers, \$37,-

¹ Williams states the number at 1,470.

568.55, and a special appropriation made and paid July 22, 1862, of \$1,500. The relief paid was by years as follows: In 1861, \$1,166.90; in 1862, \$6,920.15; in 1863, \$12,116.50; in 1864, \$11,535; in 1865, \$5,830. The aggregate of these three items was \$117,543.93. Paid by the city authorities to aid enlistments, \$48,304.50; raised by central war and ward committees, \$30,170 88; relief furnished soldiers' families, \$37,568.55; special appropriation July 22, 1862, \$1,500.00; making a total of \$117,543.93.

"There are no doubt other charges embraced in the amount stated as paid," said the city clerk, "sufficient to swell the above to over \$120,000."

In October, 1865, Colonel Frank P. Cahill, acting assistant provost marshal general of Minnesota, informed Mayor John S. Prince, that the war department desired to learn, (1) the entire bounty debt of St. Paul, paid and unpaid, "incurred for the purpose of filling its quota during the late war," and (2) the estimated sums paid by residents of the several wards during the same period, "to promote enlistments, for substitutes, or for association recruits." The mayor replied that the city had "paid, or assumed to pay, by the issue of bonds, for the purpose of filling its quota during the late war to the best of my official information, the sum of \$116,043.93,¹ and that "the estimated sums paid by residents of the several wards to promote enlistments, for substitutes or for association recruits" amounted to \$124,000, making the whole amount expended by the city of St. Paul, in its corporate character and by its citizens as individuals, about \$240,000. Subsequent estimates reduced this amount to \$225,000. Replying to Mayor Prince's communication, Colonel Cahill said: "The sums raised by your citizens for the support of our common country exceed by a large amount those contributed by the most populous county in the State for the same purpose; and from the reports that I have received it appears that your city has contributed about one-eighth of the whole amount paid by Minnesota for the purposes above mentioned. This is a record of which you, as the chief officer of the city, may well be proud, and I take pleasure in communicating it to you."

It will be seen, therefore, that in the war for the Union St. Paul did her whole duty. She sent 1,500 of her men to battle, nearly three fourths of her voters at the beginning of the contest, and she contributed to them and to their destitute families an average amount of \$20 for every man, woman and child in the city. This, of course, does not include the amounts privately expended by the charitable and patriotic, which cannot even be estimated. St. Paul may well be proud of her own record. Few cities in the Union have as good; none have a better.

List of volunteers in the United States service from the city of St. Paul during the war of the rebellion.

¹ Special appropriation \$1,500 of July 22, 1862, not included.—Compiler.

FIRST REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel, Willis A. Gorman ; mustered into service April 29, 1861 ; promoted to brigadier-general October 1, 1861. Surgeon, Dr. Jacob H. Stewart ; mustered into service April 29, 1861 ; subsequently transferred to "skeleton regiment" with headquarters at Fort Snelling. Chaplain, Rev. E. D. Neill ; mustered April 29, 1861 ; resigned July 13, 1862. Sergeant-major, C. E. Davis ; mustered April 29, 1861 ; promoted second lieutenant November 18, 1861 ; promoted first lieutenant September 17, 1862 ; promoted captain of Company E July 3, 1863 ; discharged with regiment May 4, 1864 ; appointed captain in Hancock's veteran corps November 18, 1864 ; resigned May 8, 1865. Captain, Napoleon J. T. Dana, formerly of the regular army, was appointed colonel October 2, 1861 ; vice Gorman, promoted brigadier-general February 3, 1862. William H. Morton was appointed surgeon February 2, 1862 ; resigned June 23, 1863. D. W. Hand was appointed assistant surgeon July 23, 1861 ; promoted to division surgeon ; discharged in November, 1863. Peter Gabrielson appointed assistant surgeon February 17, 1863, and discharged with the regiment. D. A. Coffin, mustered into service April 29, 1861 ; promoted sergeant-major April 18, 1863 ; promoted first lieutenant of Company A ; transferred to Company K, and discharged with regiment. A. S. Davis, mustered into service April 29, 1861 ; promoted first lieutenant Company A, March 4, 1864, and discharged with the regiment. John Peller, mustered into service April 29, 1861 ; promoted sergeant-major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and adjutant, and discharged with regiment.

Company A, Mustered April, 29, 1861.—Captain, Alexander Wilkin ; promoted major Second Infantry September, 1861. First lieutenant, Henry C. Coates ; promoted captain September 18, 1861 ; discharged with regiment. Second lieutenant, Charles Zierenberg ; promoted first lieutenant September 18, 1861 ; died September 13, 1862, of wounds received at Vienna, Va. Sergeants, Josiah R. King ;¹ promoted second lieutenant September 18, 1861 ; first lieutenant and adjutant July 10, 1862 ; captain Company G July 2, 1863 ; discharged with regiment May 4, 1864. August Krueger, promoted second lieutenant April 15, 1863 ; accidentally drowned from the steamer *Atlantic* at Alexandria, Va., August 20, 1863. Howard Stansbury, promoted second lieutenant in regular army in June, 1861. Henry C. Wright, mustered into service May 17, 1861 ; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Corporals, Matthias Steffes ; promoted to sergeant in 1861. Charles Steen, promoted to sergeant and orderly sergeant ; discharged with regiment. Frank Houston, promoted sergeant and first sergeant ; re-enlisted. William Kramer, deserted November 11, 1862. Charles King, discharged February 4, 1862. Musician, Edward C. Agnew, discharged with regiment. Wagoner, Gates Gibbs ; re-enlisted First

¹ Said to be the first man who enlisted in St. Paul.

Battery of Infantry. Privates, L. A. Adams, mustered in May 22, 1861; absent sick on discharge of regiment. J. H. A. Alpers, mustered in May 22, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran in First Battery Infantry. William Becher, mustered May 22, 1861; discharged for disability March 25, 1863. Fred A. Brown, mustered in May 22, 1861; no record. Timothy Crawley, mustered in April 29, 1861; promoted to corporal; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. John Dehn, mustered in April 29, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged for wounds received at Gettysburg. C. S. Drake, mustered April 29, 1861; absent sick on discharge of regiment. Julius Edler, mustered April 29, 1861; promoted to corporal; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Charles Eichler, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged on account of disability February 3, 1863. Jacob Feagar, mustered into service April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment, May 3, 1864. John J. Gallmann, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment. Nicholas Guntzer, mustered in April 29, 1861; absent, sick on discharge of regiment. Frederic Glave, mustered in May 22, 1861; died of wounds received at Gettysburg. John T. Halstead, mustered in April 29, 1861; discharged on account of disability, wounds received at Bull Run. Edward C. Hoff, mustered in April 29, 1861; died October 14, 1862, from wounds received at Vienna, Va. George Hedapp, mustered in April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment. John Hauser, mustered in May 15, 1861; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Jacob Klingel, mustered in May 17, 1861; transferred to United States Cavalry October 23, 1862. A. Levering, mustered April 29, 1861; promoted second lieutenant; died at Sioux City, Ia., March 27, 1863. Charles C. Loomis, mustered April 29, 1861; missing at Antietam. Charles Muller, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment. Peter Marks, mustered April 29, 1861; promoted to corporal; died in July, 1863, from wound received at Gettysburg. William F. Miller, mustered May 17, 1861; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Nicholas Matheis, mustered May 22, 1861; refused commission as lieutenant; discharged with regiment. John J. Marshall, mustered April 29, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps November, 1863; Henry Nickel, mustered April 29, 1861; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. N. E. Nelsen, mustered May 17, 1861; promoted to sergeant; discharged on account of disability November 6, 1862. Ole Nelsen, mustered April 29, 1871; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., September 8, 1862. William Nixon, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment. George H. Parker, mustered April 29, 1861; transferred to United States Cavalry in 1862. John Rohring, mustered May 22, 1861; taken prisoner near Warrenton, Va., and died in Andersonville prison. John G. Sondermann, mustered April 29, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged with regiment. G. W. Smoot, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged August 1, 1861. Robert Stevens, mustered April 29, 1861; wounded at Bull Run, and arm amputated. William Schmidter, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment. Andrew Stoll, mustered April 29,

1861; discharged for disability September 9, 1862. Jacob Stoll, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged for disability February 7, 1863. Joseph Schmucker, mustered April 29, 1861; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. E. I. Sproat, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged for promotion as first lieutenant in Thirty-second New York Infantry, July, 1862. Nicholas Streit, mustered May 15, 1861; discharged for disability February 3, 1863. Louis Sattler, mustered May 22, 1861; transferred to United States Artillery October 27, 1862. Matthias Thiessen, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment. Deitrich Vogelsang, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged for loss of leg at Antietam September 17, 1862. Recruit, John Wilson, mustered September 29, 1861; killed at Gettysburg.

Company C, First Minnesota Infantry, mustered April 29, 1861.—Captain, William H. Acker, promoted to captain Sixteenth United States Regular Infantry, August 8, 1861; killed at Shiloh. First lieutenant, Wilson B. Farrell, promoted to captain; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg. Second lieutenant, Samuel T. Raguet, promoted to first lieutenant; discharged with regiment. Sergeants, James Victory, reduced; re-enlisted and transferred to First Minnesota Battery. John C. Renshaw, wounded at Bull Run, probably dead. Eugene Wilmar, discharged on account of disability May 2, 1862. David B. Demarest, promoted second lieutenant July 10, 1862, and transferred to Company E; promoted first lieutenant September 26, 1862; died of wounds July 30, 1863. Corporals, John McConkey, wounded, and left on field at Bull Run. S. N. Waterhouse, killed in battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861. Edward H. Foster, promoted second lieutenant Fourth Minnesota Infantry November 7, 1861; resigned March 19, 1862. Musician, Henry O. Field, mustered May 20, 1861; promoted principal musician of regiment. Privates, Henry Arnsdorf, mustered April 29, 1861; killed on picket at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862. William A. Brack, mustered May 17, 1861; discharged with regiment; re-enlisted in Company E, Heavy Artillery. Edmund Brissette, mustered May 21, 1861; wounded at Bull Run. John Lonquist, mustered May 20, 1861; re-enlisted and transferred to First Minnesota Battalion. J. R. McNelly, mustered April 29, 1861; wounded and left on field at Bull Run. Marshall Sherman, mustered April 29, 1861; re-enlisted and transferred to First Minnesota Battalion. T. N. Whetstone, mustered August 29, 1861; re-enlisted and transferred to Company A, First Minnesota Battalion. Recruits, Warper Willey, discharged for disability May 17, 1862. George Mortimer, re-enlisted March 24, 1864; and transferred to First Minnesota Battalion. George Willey, transferred to Company A, First Minnesota Battalion.

Company F, First Minnesota Infantry, mustered April 29, 1861.—Privates, Andrew Bayer, mustered May 15, 1861; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. James Broffee, mustered May 24, 1861; transferred to United States Light Artillery July 16, 1862. Cyrus A. Brooks, mustered

May 22, 1861; promoted hospital steward, and transferred to N. C. S. May 14, 1863. Ole Gilburn, mustered May 15, 1861; discharged with regiment. Recruit, H. G. McGuire, mustered March 24, 1864; transferred to First Minnesota Battalion.

Company G, First Minnesota Infantry, mustered April 29, 1861.—Private, C. C. Davis, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment. Recruit, W. W. Brown, mustered September 18, 1861; transferred to First Minnesota Battalion.

Company I, First Minnesota Infantry, mustered April 29, 1861.—Sergeant, Richard L. Gorman, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged for promotion as first lieutenant Thirty-fourth New York Infantry. Recruit, John McClay, mustered February 26, 1864; transferred to First Minnesota Battalion.

The number of citizens of St. Paul in the First Minnesota Regiment was 99, as follows: Field and staff, 11; in Company A, 58; in Company C, 21; in Company F, 5; in Company G, 2; in Company I, 2; total 99. Number killed in action 18: 12 in Company A, and 6 in Company C. The First Minnesota Infantry was mustered into service April 29, 1861; ordered to Washington City June 14. It was engaged in the battles of the first Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Edward's Ferry, October 22, 1861; Yorktown May 7, 1862; Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862; Peach Orchard, June 29, 1862; Savage Station, June 29, 1862; Glendale, June 30, 1862; Nelson's Farm, June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Vienna, September 2, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; first Fredericksburg, December 11, 12, and 13, 1862; second Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863, where the regiment lost¹ 4 commissioned officers and 47 men killed, 13 officers and 162 men wounded, and 6 men missing, or a total of 232, out of less than 330 officers and men engaged; Bristow Station, Va., October 14, 1863, and in several others. The regiment was discharged from the service at Fort Snelling on the expiration of its three years' term, May 4 and 5, 1864. A number of the men re-enlisted and served throughout the war.

SECOND MINNESOTA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The Second Minnesota Infantry was recruited in June, 1861, and mustered into service July 5. Its first colonel was Horatio P. Van Cleve.

Field and Staff Officers.—Major, Alexander Wilkin; commissioned September 10, 1861; promoted lieutenant-colonel March 21, 1862; promoted colonel Ninth Infantry August 26, 1862. Assistant surgeon, William L. Armington, commissioned September 3, 1862; resigned February 23, 1863. Hospital steward, E. Brewer Mattocks, mustered June 27, 1862; promoted assistant surgeon Seventh Infantry July 3, 1862. Band, Michael Esch, leader, mus-

¹ According to the official report of Captain H. C. Coates who commanded the regiment after the battle, Colonel Coville being wounded.

tered September 25, 1861. A. B. Cowles, mustered September 10, 1861. Theodore Damon, mustered September 25, 1861. Henry Hanley, mustered August 27, 1861. Frederick Stolz, mustered August 23, 1861. F. Z. Cowles, mustered September 10, 1861. Charles Ebert, mustered August 31, 1861. Rasmus Oleson, mustered August 31, 1861. Fred Dohm, mustered July 8, 1861. Herman Memmler, mustered July 27, 1861. Alfred Moore, mustered September 4, 1861. Reinhart Leidell, mustered August 31, 1861. Peter Zenzious, mustered September 3, 1861; all discharged by order of General Buell, April 24, 1862.

Company A.—Private, Hugh Garety, mustered June 26, 1861; discharged on expiration of term, June 25, 1864.

Company B.—Recruits, Robert McKenzie, mustered November 20, 1861; discharged on account of disability, March 28, 1863. Drafted, James B. Jones, mustered March 8, 1865; discharged from hospital August 19, 1865. Bernard Shockwauler, mustered September 26, 1864; discharged per order June 11, 1865. Substitutes, Xavier Delmar, mustered November 14, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Fox, mustered December 2, 1864; discharged with regiment. James Goodhawk, mustered February 14, 1859; discharged with regiment.

Company C.—Recruits, George Dayton, mustered February 17, 1865; discharged with regiment. Charles Gautier, mustered October 12, 1861; deserted October 16, 1862. Edward Jones, mustered February 10, 1865; discharged with regiment. Drafted, George Stiff, mustered May 27, 1864; discharged from hospital August 10, 1865. Daniel Totten, mustered May 27, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company D, mustered July 5, 1861.—Captain, Horace H. Western, resigned October 27, 1862. First lieutenant, Moses C. Tuttle, resigned May 1, 1862. Second lieutenant, Samuel P. Jennison, promoted adjutant January 17, 1862; promoted lieutenant colonel Tenth Minnesota Infantry August 24, 1862. Sergeants, B. F. Irvine, discharged for disability October, 1862. S. G. Trimble, promoted second lieutenant May 1, 1862; first lieutenant October 27, 1862; killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863. W. R. King, reduced; deserted March 26, 1862. John Moulton, promoted second lieutenant January 1, 1862; first lieutenant May 1, 1862; captain October 27, 1862; major of regiment July 15, 1864; discharged with regiment. Corporals, Hiram Lobdell, promoted to sergeant; second lieutenant October 27, 1862; first lieutenant November 26, 1863; resigned July 12, 1864. Samuel B. Holdship, promoted to sergeant; wounded at Chickamauga; discharged at expiration of term of service July 4, 1864. William Dudley, promoted to sergeant; killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863. G. M. Fillmore, promoted second lieutenant in Third United States Artillery December 13, 1861. William Wilson, discharged on account of disability June 4, 1862. C. M. Bowes, discharged on expiration of term

of service. M. J. Clum, discharged on account of disability May 18, 1862. Musician, R. B. Jones, discharged for disability June 13, 1862. William Dobson, re-enlisted December 29, 1863; discharged with regiment. Privates, Hunter Brook, promoted staff officer with rank of captain April 1, 1862. J. W. Bartlett, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 15, 1862. Edward Brown, discharged on expiration of term July 11, 1864. Alphonso Bogan, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863. Felix Caribeu, wounded at Chickamauga; discharged on expiration of term July 4, 1864. Stephen Carpenter, discharged on account of disability June 10, 1862. A. I. De Comman, deserted at Tuscumbia, Ala., July 26, 1862. E. A. Davis, discharged for disability November 21, 1861. Leander Frazier, discharged on expiration of term of service. John Gibbons, discharged on expiration of term. Amos Hanson, discharged on expiration of term. T. A. Holdship, discharged for disability May 18, 1862. A. Y. Howell, discharged for disability March 30, 1862. William H. Harrison. Charles E. F. Johnson, discharged on expiration of term. James Kearney. Rollin A. Lanpher, promoted to corporal, sergeant, and commissioned as first lieutenant, not accepted; discharged on expiration of term. Napoleon Labrash, re-enlisted December 29, 1863; transferred to First Regiment Veteran Engineers July 5, 1864. Joseph E. LeBlond, re-enlisted January 2, 1864; discharged with regiment. William H. H. Morrow, killed at Mill Spring January 9, 1862; ("a good soldier." Records). Samuel Mair, discharged on expiration of term. John McMahon, discharged by civil authorities October 30, 1861. Benjamin W. Morse, discharged for disability September, 1861. Washington Maguire, re-enlisted December 29, 1863; promoted to sergeant; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; discharged July 11, 1865. Thomas Maguire, re-enlisted December 29, 1863; promoted sergeant; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; discharged July 11, 1865. O. H. Mevis, discharged on expiration of term of service. Matthew McEwen, discharged on expiration of term. J. T. McCoy, re-enlisted December 29, 1863; promoted to corporal, sergeant; first lieutenant October 18, 1864; discharged with regiment. Bernard McCarty, discharged on expiration of term. Luke Mulrean, promoted corporal; discharged on expiration of term. John S. Mullen, promoted corporal; wounded at Mission Ridge; discharged on expiration of service. Severe Neros, transferred to Company C, November 1, 1861. St. Don Palmer, discharged for disability October 1, 1862. Philip Potts, discharged on expiration of term. J. S. Sherburne, promoted corporal; killed at Chickamauga. Burton W. Sergeant; discharged by order November 16, 1861, under age. George G. Strong, discharged on expiration of term. Michael H. Shanley, discharged on expiration of term of service. E. R. Trowbridge, discharged for disability June 6, 1862. Robert Tankard, discharged for disability June 23, 1863. William Wagner, re-enlisted December 29, 1863; promoted corporal; transferred to band; discharged July 11, 1865. August H. Williams,

discharged on expiration of term of service. James H. Wilson, discharged on expiration of term. John D. Wilson, promoted sergeant major; discharged for disability November 11, 1862. William H. Wiley, re-enlisted January 13, 1864; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with regiment. Charles Whitmore, discharged on expiration of term. Nelson Young, discharged for disability August 9, 1862.

Recruits, Thomas Corcoran, mustered March 2, 1865; discharged with regiment. Charles Clewett, mustered October 13, 1861; promoted corporal; discharged on expiration of term. Alfred Guerin, mustered February 27, 1865; discharged per order June 19, 1865. Henry W. Hoover, mustered October 16, 1861; promoted quartermaster-sergeant; reduced at his own request; discharged on expiration of term. Michael King, mustered February 25, 1865; discharged per order June 19, 1865. Manville Levier, mustered October 22, 1864; discharged from hospital October 13, 1865. T. J. Perrin, mustered September 27, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., March 19, 1862. M. H. Pease, mustered September 23, 1861; discharged for disability July 17, 1862. Isaac W. Stuart, mustered October 7, 1861; re-enlisted December 26, 1863; promoted corporal, sergeant; second lieutenant March 3, 1865; discharged with regiment July 11, 1865. C. A. Treat, mustered February 8, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Charles F. Watkins, mustered October 8, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., October 28, 1862. Drafted, Bartholomew Dailey, mustered November 2, 1864; discharged from hospital in 1865. Substitutes, John Hall, mustered November 9, 1864; discharged from hospital in 1866. Thomas Klassey, mustered October 31, 1864; discharged per order June 16, 1865. David Maxon, mustered May 28, 1864; died at Marietta, Ga., October 6, 1864. Clark Weed, mustered November 22, 1864; discharged from hospital in 1865.

Company E, mustered July 5, 1861. Privates, C. O. Channing, discharged for disability in 1863. Recruit, Charles Diericks, mustered August 25, 1864; discharged per order June 11, 1865. Drafted, Rudolph Teich, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged per order May 10, 1865. Substitutes, Alof Becklin, mustered August 13, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1865. A. P. Cronkset, mustered August 8, 1864; discharged June 11, 1865. Ender Gustaff, mustered August 13, 1864; discharged with regiment. Peter Oleson, mustered August 8, 1864; died at Milledgeville, Ga., November 24, 1864. A. E. Wickstrom, mustered August 13, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company F, mustered July 8, 1861. Captain, John B. Davis, promoted major August 26, 1862; resigned April 5, 1864. Second lieutenant, John S. Livingston, promoted first lieutenant August 26, 1862; promoted captain August 23, 1864; discharged with regiment. Privates, James Andrews, died at Nashville, April 19, 1862. Oliver H. P. Abbott, discharged for disability

June 22, 1862. John H. Baxter, re-enlisted December 23, 1863; deserted at Nashville, March 20, 1864. Jacob Doney, discharged for disability April 19, 1862. Cornelius Holland, killed at Chickamauga. Patrick Maloney, discharged for disability June 25, 1862. John Tutt, re-enlisted December 23, 1863; discharged July 11, 1865. Recruits, Jasper Blanchard, mustered February 29, 1864; died July 24, 1864. Richard Butts, mustered February 29, 1864; died September 2, 1864. George Newville, mustered February 29, 1864; discharged June 9, 1865. Michael Short, mustered February 11, 1864; discharged with regiment. Drafted, Joseph Giddeman, mustered March 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Substitutes, Peter Dockendorf, mustered January 16, 1865; discharged June 24, 1865. Eugene Edgar, mustered March 6, 1865; discharged June 12, 1865. Cisco Edmundson, mustered January 13, 1865; died at Washington, D. C., May 13, 1865. Frederick Frankhouse, mustered November 26, 1864; discharged June 11, 1865. Frederick Koester, mustered November 28, 1864; discharged June 25, 1865. Thomas Lawrence, mustered November 9, 1864; discharged with regiment. Carl Lindenqued, mustered November 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Nicholas Lauerman mustered March 9, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Company G, mustered, July 8, 1861. Captain, Andrew R. Keifer, resigned July 18, 1863. First lieutenant, Jacob Mainzer, resigned March 19, 1863. Sergeants, John Hoffman, re-enlisted December 26, 1863; discharged with regiment. Henry Bierau, deserted July 1, 1862. Charles F. Meyer, promoted second lieutenant July 18, 1862; adjutant August 24, 1862; captain July 19, 1863; resigned July, 1864. Frederick Dohm, transferred to regiment band. Corporals, Erastus Harrington, died in St. Paul, September 29, 1861. Charles Rampe, promoted sergeant; promoted second lieutenant, March 22, 1863; resigned July, 1864. Henning Von Rumohr, promoted sergeant; promoted second lieutenant August 24, 1862; first lieutenant March 22, 1863; captain August 23, 1864; discharged with regiment. A. H. Moseley, discharged on expiration of term of service. Frederic Lambrecht, promoted sergeant; re-enlisted; promoted second lieutenant October 18, 1864; discharged with regiment. George Schlieff, discharged for disability May 19, 1862. Musicians, Rasmus Oleson, transferred to regiment band. Reinard Seidel, transferred to regiment band. Wagoner, John Woodward, discharged on expiration of term. Privates, John Backhoff, discharged for disability February 17, 1862. Frank Burr, discharged for disability August 1, 1863. Peter Douthiel, mortally wounded at Chickamauga. Mazel Daunenberger, died at Iuka, Miss.; June 30, 1862. Christian Dehn, discharged on expiration of term of service. Charles Ebert, transferred to regiment band. Peter Ferlein, deserted at Lebanon, Ky., January 1, 1862. John German, deserted at Louisville, Ky., October 1, 1862. John Gentzen, re-enlisted December 26, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. George Guetlich, discharged on expiration

of term of service. Henry Holtz, discharged for disability February 12, 1863. Joseph Huber, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864. Charles Janke, discharged for disability January 6, 1864. William Keil, discharged for disability May 19, 1862. Frank Keifer, discharged for wounds received June 17, 1862. John Letto, deserted August 13, 1862, at Decherd, Tenn. Charles Letto, re-enlisted December 26, 1863; discharged with regiment. Herman Memmler, transferred to regiment band. Jacob G. Miller, discharged on expiration of term. Anthony Morganstern, deserted at Louisville, August 1, 1862. John Ohrlein, captured at Chickamauga and died in rebel prison. Thomas Peterson, transferred to Company I September 1, 1861. Andrew Pohl, transferred to regiment band September 1, 1861. George Reed, re-enlisted December 26, 1863; discharged July 11, 1865. George Reichenbach, died at Louisville January 8, 1862. Stephen Sander, re-enlisted December 26, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Charles Schulle, killed at Chickamauga. Andrew Streicher, re-enlisted December 26, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Henry Siemers, discharged for disability August 5, 1862. Jacob Wanner, killed at Mill Spring, Ky., January 9, 1862. Charles Wick, discharged on recruiting service. Recruits, William Kamper, mustered September 12, 1861; re-enlisted December 26, 1863; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with regiment. William Parsons, mustered July 15, 1861; transferred to Company H, discharged on expiration of term. William Pratt, mustered July 15, 1861; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Peter Rungger, mustered August 26, 1861; transferred to Company H, discharged for disability in 1862. Joseph Scheffer, mustered February 24, 1864; discharged May 3, 1865. Paul Schlieff, mustered February 18, 1864; discharged with regiment. Henry Siemers, mustered February 5, 1864; discharged for disability. Frederic Waltz, mustered February 12, 1864; discharged with regiment. Substitutes, William Dohmann, mustered March 2, 1865; discharged from hospital August 10, 1865. Anton Guilbaume, mustered October 7, 1864; discharged with regiment. William Giesking, mustered January 18, 1865; discharged from hospital August 14, 1865. Bonifacius Hoffman, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged from hospital August 1, 1865. John Kaufman, mustered February 20, 1865; discharged from hospital August 1, 1865. Frederic Jungblut, mustered January 20, 1865; discharged with regiment. John Luchsinger, mustered September 15, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Leisen, mustered May 28, 1865; discharged with regiment. Jonas Sivequist, mustered November 18, 1864; discharged with regiment. Frederick Vahl, mustered November 17, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., May 28, 1865.

Company H, mustered July 15, 1861.—Private, William Parsons, transferred to Company G August 1, 1861. Recruits, Patrick Calloon, mustered January 21, 1865; discharged with regiment. G. C. Hyatt, mustered Sep-

tember 22, 1861; discharged for disability May 18, 1862. Thomas E. Matteson, mustered September 17, 1861; re-enlisted December 15, 1863; promoted corporal; transferred to Signal Corps April 19, 1864. M. E. Reese, mustered September 27, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. A. B. Rose, mustered October 12, 1861; promoted corporal; killed at Chickamauga. LaFayette Truesdale, mustered March 2, 1865; discharged with regiment. Drafted, Dennis Mulcahey, mustered February 20, 1865; discharged with regiment. Substitutes, Wandelin Berger, mustered October 24, 1864; discharged with regiment. R. Glidden, mustered March 29, 1865; discharged July 10, 1865. John Johnson, mustered January 20, 1865; discharged May 29, 1865. John Jacobson, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with regiment. Bredesick Lindert, mustered April 5, 1865; discharged with regiment. Joseph Miron, mustered January 14, 1865; discharged with regiment. James Odell, mustered November 9, 1864; discharged with regiment. Ole Torenson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged July 2, 1865. Clark Weed, mustered November 21, 1864; discharged from hospital July 24, 1865. August Ucker, mustered March 27, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Company I.—Second lieutenant, Calvin S. Uline; promoted first lieutenant January 1, 1862; captain, March 4, 1862; major April 6, 1864; lieutenant-colonel July 16, 1864; discharged with regiment. Privates, John S. Berry, mustered August 12, 1861; discharged for disability August 24, 1863. Charles J. Erickson, mustered September 10, 1861. Edward McPhilip, mustered September 8, 1861; re-enlisted December 19, 1863; discharged with regiment. Henry Parker, mustered July 30, 1861; died at Nashville December 18, 1863. Charles A. Sandin, mustered July 30, 1861; re-enlisted December 19, 1863; discharged with regiment. John Strom, mustered September 10, 1861; deserted at Danville, Ky., October 23, 1862. James W. Wood, mustered August 12, 1861; promoted second lieutenant March 9, 1862; first lieutenant — —; captain Company B June 20, 1864; discharged with regiment. Recruits, Norman E. Alger, mustered October 8, 1861; died at Somerset, Ky. Richard H. McElroy, mustered September 16, 1861; captured and paroled in August, 1862; killed by Indians at Wood Lake September 22, 1862. Wardwell Mathers, mustered September 14, 1861; killed at Chickamauga. William McCurdy, mustered September 24, 1861; killed at Chickamauga. S. M. Parker, mustered September 4, 1861; killed by a bayonet thrust at Mill Spring, Ky., January 9, 1862. Thomas B. Peterson, mustered September 1, 1861; deserted at Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1862. Augustus Peterson, mustered September 10, 1861; discharged for disability March 1, 1863. Louis Quinnell mustered October 18, 1863; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., January 18, 1864. G. W. Shuman, mustered September 24, 1861; re-enlisted, promoted corporal, sergeant; promoted first lieutenant April 6, 1864; captain Company D, August 23, 1864; discharged with regiment. Substitutes, George Parks, mus-

tered November 25, 1864; discharged with regiment. George Wilson, mustered January 20, 1865; discharged June 12, 1865.

Company K.—Captain Jacob J. Noah, mustered August 23, 1861; resigned June 3, 1862. Second lieutenant, Ephraim A. Otis, mustered August 23, 1861; appointed staff officer in October, 1861. Corporals, G. A. Stark, mustered July 31, 1861; discharged for disability. James M. Wilson, mustered July 31, 1861. Fred V. Hotchkiss, mustered August 19, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. Musicians, George Woodward, mustered August 8, 1861; discharged for disability April 19, 1862. William Bircher, mustered August 14, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863; discharged with regiment. Wagoner, Ulrich Bircher, mustered August 14, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863; discharged with regiment. Privates, Christian Bensen, mustered September 10, 1861; wounded at Mill Springs; discharged for disability April 19, 1862. W. H. F. Bishoff, mustered August 26, 1861; discharged for disability. John D. Burr, mustered August 26, 1861; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged on expiration of term. John H. Clark, mustered September 12, 1861; deserted October 12, 1862. William I. Clyde, mustered September 11, 1861; died in hospital at Chattanooga. Gilbert Jackson, mustered August 12, 1861; died in hospital at Chattanooga. Thomas H. Johnson, mustered September 11, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 13, 1863. Christian Kersemier, mustered August 8, 1861; died of wounds received at Mission Ridge. John McAlpin, mustered August 30, 1861; missing at Chickamauga. Robert McLellan, mustered August 30, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga; re-enlisted; promoted corporal; discharged July 15, 1865. Charles Metzger, mustered September 12, 1861; discharged for disability February 8, 1862. Alex. Metzger, mustered September 20, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, September 20 1863. John M. Olson, mustered August 19, 1861; re-enlisted December, 1863; promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. John D. Smith, mustered September 11, 1861; died at Lebanon, Ky., April 6, 1862. Levi Stalcop, mustered August 26, 1861; re-enlisted December, 1863; discharged with regiment. James M. Waldorf, mustered August 19, 1861; deserted at Louisville, Ky., in October 1862. Recruits, Felix Carture, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. Nicholas Freedman, mustered May 20, 1864; died at Marietta, Ga., September 21, 1864. Substitutes, Chris. Zimmerman, mustered October 8, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Horatio P. Van Cleve, of St. Anthony, who was promoted to brigadier-general in March, 1862, was finally commissioned a major-general by brevet, holding important commands in the Army of the Cumberland.

The regiment was ordered from Fort Snelling to Louisville, Ky., in October, 1861, and at first assigned to General Buell's Army of the Ohio. With this command it participated in the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., January 9,

1862, (losing severely) and in the siege of Corinth, Miss., in April and May, 1862. It was then transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the campaign against General Bragg; in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862; the skirmishes of the Tullahoma campaign; the bloody battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, and the storming of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

The regiment re-enlisted or "veteranized" in January, 1864, and thereafter participated in many of the battles and skirmishes of General Sherman's Atlanta campaign. It was in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 15, and 16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27; Jonesboro, September 2; the "March to the Sea"; and through the Carolinas, and the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. The regiment greatly distinguished itself at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. In both engagements it suffered severely; in the latter it made a gallant and successful charge on the enemy's works. It was mustered out of service at Fort Snelling, July 11, 1865.

St. Paul representatives in the Second Regiment numbered about two hundred and sixty-five men, the majority of whom were in companies D, G, I, and K, although the city was represented in every company of the regiment.

THIRD MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Company A.—Recruits, John Worley, mustered September 7, 1864; discharged July 23, 1865. Pleasant Green, (colored) mustered November 1, 1863; discharged with regiment.

Company B, mustered November 7, 1861.—Captain, Chauncey W. Griggs; promoted major May 1, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, May 29, 1862; colonel, December 1, 1862; resigned July 15, 1863. Sergeant, Ephraim Pierce, promoted second lieutenant, May 12, 1863; first lieutenant and adjutant; captain Company F, April 17, 1865; died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., July 1, 1865. Corporal, John Berisford, deserted at Chicago January 25, 1863. Privates, Peter Brunell, re-enlisted February 2, 1864; discharged with regiment. Frank Brunell, re-enlisted February 2, 1864; died at Prairie Du Chien, Wis., December 16, 1864. George Breuer, re-enlisted February 2, 1864; wounded at Fitzhugh's Woods, Ark.; discharged with regiment. Stenard Bliss, discharged with regiment. John Cochran, re-enlisted February 2, 1864; discharged May 31, 1865. Joseph Colter, discharged on expiration of term of service. F. M. Cartwright, re-enlisted February 2, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. R. B. Dean, discharged for disability, March 28, 1862. James L. Fisk, appointed assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with rank of captain, May 29, 1862. Edward Freygang, promoted corporal; re-enlisted, February 2, 1864; discharged with regiment. F. B. Galusha, discharged for disability. Benjamin Hand, discharged for disability May 28, 1863. Frank Simmons, re-enlisted February 2, 1864; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged for



Samuel Morrison

promotion November 7, 1864. Recruits, J. G. Hutchins, mustered February 11, 1864; discharged with regiment. Michael Harrington, mustered April 18, 1864; discharged for disability December 7, 1864. Andrew Sandberg, mustered August 27, 1863; discharged July 28, 1865. Abraham Iberson, mustered February 9, 1864; discharged for disability December 7, 1865.

Company D.—Private, Nels O. Skoog, mustered November 4, 1861; discharged on expiration of term, November 12, 1864.

Company E.—Privates, H. C. Collins, mustered November 7, 1861; promoted second lieutenant in Eleventh Louisiana Colored Volunteers, December 6, 1865. William Green, mustered November 7, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863; discharged for disability May 30, 1865.

Company F.—Sergeant, Otto F. Dreher, mustered November 8, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, December 1, 1862; captain Company A, August 14, 1864; discharged with regiment; died August 30, 1889. Corporal, Chris C. Berkman, mustered November 8, 1864; discharged for disability in December, 1862. Recruits, H. R. Hare, mustered January 26, 1864; discharged with regiment. Robert Hare, mustered August 29, 1864; discharged July 28, 1865.

Company G.—Second lieutenant, John C. Devereux, mustered November 6, 1861; promoted first lieutenant July 8, 1862; captain, July 15, 1863; resigned March 2, 1865. Privates, Nicholas Remus, mustered November 6, 1861; transferred to Company B December 1, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. Drafted, Thomas Miller, mustered June 24, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Rigney, mustered June 24, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company I.—Second lieutenant, Damon Greenleaf, mustered November 6, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, December 1, 1862; resigned August 16, 1864. Michael Farrell, musician, mustered October 16, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 11, 1865. Recruits, Frank E. Miller, mustered December 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Company K.—Sergeant, Hiram D. Gates, mustered November 14, 1871; first lieutenant, December 1, 1862.

The Third Minnesota Infantry was organized in October, 1861, and originally commanded by Colonel Henry C. Lester, of Winona, who, though he had been a good disciplinarian, was dismissed from the service for his conduct in surrendering the regiment to the enemy at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the summer of 1862.

After its capture the regiment was paroled not to take arms against the Confederates until exchanged, and sent to St. Louis to await exchange. From here it was returned to Minnesota and engaged in General Sibley's Indian expedition of 1862, participating in the battle of Wood Lake, September 23d. It took part in the operations at Vicksburg, in the expedition against Little Rock, "veteranized" in January, 1864, and April 1, following, fought in the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, Ark. In April, 1864, it was ordered to Pine

Bluff, Ark., and from thence in October following, to Duvall's Bluff, where it was mustered out September 2, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Fort Snelling. This regiment was distinguished for excellent drill and discipline, and served for a long time on guard duty in the city of Little Rock, Ark., while its colonel (Andrews) was in command of the post. The city of St. Paul had about forty men in this regiment, the majority being in Company B.

FOURTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Colonel, John B. Sanborn, mustered November 5, 1861; promoted brigadier-general August 5, 1863. Quartermaster, D. M. G. Murphy, commissioned April 9, 1863; promoted captain Company B May 3, 1864; discharged with regiment. Surgeon, John H. Murphy, commissioned December 4, 1861; resigned July 9, 1863. Assistant-surgeon, George M. D. Lambert, commissioned September 16, 1864; discharged with regiment July 19, 1865.

Company A, mustered October 4, 1861.—Privates, John Anderson, 2d, mustered October 4, 1861; re-enlisted July 19, 1864; discharged July 19, 1865. John Peterson, mustered October 4, 1861; died August 31, 1863. Michael Ramenger, mustered October 4, 1861; deserted. George W. Rogers, mustered October 4, 1861; killed October 5, 1864. Ole Ruid, mustered October 4, 1861; discharged October 11, 1864. John Unsalt, mustered October 4, 1861; deserted from Fort Snelling. John Van Buren, mustered October 4, 1861; discharged at expiration of term. Drafted, Baptiste Marx, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment July 10, 1865.

Company B.—Substitute, Joseph Leppo, mustered March 20, 1865; discharged July 18, 1865.

Company C.—Privates, Francis Berquest, mustered October 7, 1861; re-enlisted; promoted corporal; discharged July 19, 1865. W. B. Morgan, mustered October 7, 1861; discharged for disability September 10, 1862. Recruits, J. B. Dufford, mustered February 1, 1862; re-enlisted March 22, 1864; discharged for disability June 27, 1865. Substitute, M. I. Mattson, mustered August 29, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company D.—Private, Cheesman Gould, mustered October 10, 1861; promoted second lieutenant November 4, 1862; first lieutenant Company B January 29, 1864; discharged with regiment. Recruit, O. H. Wiley, mustered March 21, 1864; transferred from Company K, discharged with regiment. Substitutes, Jacob Feger, mustered August 21, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865. Daniel Hughes, mustered August 23, 1863; discharged June 12, 1865. Lorenzo Vetsch, mustered May 20, 1864; discharged October 20, 1864. Stephen Wyles, mustered June 6, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company E, mustered November 27, 1861.—Sergeant, Peter Jerome, re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted second lieutenant June 5, 1865. Corpo-

ral, Lewis Fontaine, re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Privates, Paul Bassler, mustered October 18, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Amea Cohl, mustered October 20, 1861; died at Camp Dennison; O., date unknown. Peter Keller, mustered October 20, 1861; discharged for disability December 21, 1862. Chris Mohr, mustered October 18, 1861; discharged for disability April 4, 1862. Frederick Schranun, mustered October 23, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Joseph White, mustered October 11, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864. Substitutes, Napoleon St. Germain, mustered December 29, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Hadam, mustered January 19, 1865; discharged with regiment. William Jordan, mustered January 9, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Company F.—First Lieutenant, William T. Wheeler, mustered November 15, 1861; promoted captain August 9, 1863; discharged for disability January 25, 1864. Second lieutenant, James Drysdale, mustered November 20, 1861; promoted first lieutenant August 9, 1863; discharged per order May 24, 1864. Privates, John Cooney, mustered November 6, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Henry Carroll, mustered November 16, 1861; re-enlisted February 24, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Philip Guinup, mustered October 16, 1861; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., November 27, 1864. James M. Hubbard, mustered November 20, 1861; transferred to regiment band; discharged for disability May 6, 1863. C. P. Hubbard, mustered November 20, 1861; transferred to regiment band; discharged for disability August 10, 1863. Recruit, John Anglesburg, mustered September 4, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865.

Company G.—Second lieutenants, D. M. G. Murphy, promoted quartermaster April 9, 1863; promoted captain Company B, May 3, 1864; discharged with regiment. John G. Janicke, mustered September 23, 1864; promoted first lieutenant June 5, 1865; discharged with regiment July 19, 1865. Sergeant, Samuel W. Russell, promoted second lieutenant Company I, June 14, 1862; first lieutenant January 6, 1864; regimental quartermaster August 7, 1864; discharged with regiment. Privates, James Conway, mustered November 22, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Sebastian Ernst, mustered November 22, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. John Fisher, mustered November 22, 1861; died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 27, 1863. George Fisher, mustered November 22, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. William Hutchinson, mustered November 22, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted corporal; wounded at Allatoona, Ga.; discharged with regiment. Patrick Loftus, mustered November 22, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. August Loch, mustered November 22, 1861; discharged January 19, 1864, for wounds received at Corinth, Miss. Joseph La Bue, mustered November 22, 1861;

discharged February 28, 1863, to enlist in marine brigade. Richard McLagan, mustered November 22, 1861; discharged on expiration of term of service. George Schmidt, mustered November 22, 1861; died at Farmington, Miss., July 8, 1862. Charles Schalefoo, mustered November 22, 1861; discharged for disability July 31, 1863. John B. Trotter, mustered November 22, 1861; deserted at Memphis March 2, 1863.

Company H.—Corporal, J. H. B. Beebee, mustered December 20 1861; discharged for disability May 5, 1862.

Company I, mustered December 23, 1861.—Second lieutenant, Edward H. Foster, resigned March 19, 1862. Sergeant, Johnson Colter, drowned at Memphis March 3, 1863. Privates, Peter Gauthier, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. Henry Harper, deserted at Iuka, Miss., September 19, 1862. Adam Kiefer, discharged for disability September 2, 1862. John Smith re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Leonard Seibert, transferred to regiment band; discharged on expiration of term. T. P. Wilson, promoted commissary sergeant; transferred as first lieutenant to Eleventh Louisiana (colored) Infantry April 22, 1863; discharged with regiment August 21, 1866.

Company K, mustered December 23, 1861.—First lieutenant, Lucian B. Martin, promoted captain October 3, 1862; resigned July 6, 1863. Privates, Francis Belot, re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. J. S. Boyd, re-enlisted March 21, 1864; promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. A. F. Hagerman, deserted. John McCann, discharged for disability November, 11, 1862. William Monson, discharged for disability October, 1863. William H. Mortimer, discharged October 3, 1863, for loss of arm. Robert P. Miller, discharged at Vicksburg in 1863 for promotion. Joseph Montour, re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles E. Smith, discharged on expiration of term. Peter Sherrier, discharged April 29, 1865. G. G. Sherbrook, promoted corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant; died May 24, 1863, at Vicksburg, from wounds. Recruits, Joseph Monteuier, mustered August 25, 1864; discharged with regiment. J. F. Tostevin, mustered March 28, 1862; discharged April 21, 1865. Oscar H. Wiley, mustered March 7, 1862; re-enlisted March 21, 1864; transferred to Company D; discharged with regiment.

The Fourth Minnesota Infantry was organized in December, 1861, and originally commanded by Colonel John B. Sanborn, of St. Paul, who was promoted to brigadier-general in August, 1863, and subsequently major-general by brevet. The regiment was sent to the South in May, 1862, and took part in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka and Corinth, the Yazoo Pass expedition, the engagements at Forty Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, the assault on and siege of Vicksburg, etc. Being transferred in the fall of 1863 from the Seventeenth to the Fifteenth Army Corps, it participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

It "veteranized" in January, 1864. October 5, 1864, it bore a memorable part in the defense of Allatoona, Ga., where the gallant General Corse "held the fort" and afterwards participated in the Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas. It was at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865, and at Raleigh, April 14. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865, and discharged at Fort Snelling. St. Paul had, from first to last, about eighty men in the Fourth Regiment, distributed through the different companies.

FIFTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Field and Staff Officers.—Quartermaster, William B. McGrorty, mustered December 20, 1861; resigned September 15, 1864. Assistant surgeon, J. A. Vervais, commissioned September 3, 1862; resigned April 3, 1863. Chaplain, John Ireland,¹ commissioned June 22, 1862; resigned April 3, 1863.

Company A.—Recruit, H. I. Roth, mustered August 31, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company D, mustered March 15, 1862.—First lieutenant, Francis A. Cariveau, resigned May 3, 1863. Sergeant, Frederic Sinven, discharged on expiration of term. Charles Gervais, severely wounded at battle of Nashville; discharged from hospital January 2, 1865. Corporals, August Van Beck, promoted sergeant; discharged on expiration of term. Asa E. Kelley, promoted sergeant; died at Duckport, La., June 22, 1863. Anthony Hoeningschmidt, discharged for disability March 16, 1863. Louis Carle, deserted January 30, 1864. Nicholas Hettinger, discharged for disability January 5, 1863. Musician, John P. Koss, discharged January 6, 1865. Privates, Nicholas Angelsberg, killed in the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864. Sebastian Ashfal, discharged for disability January 5, 1863. Michael Brouillette, discharged for disability February 5, 1863. Maxim Case, died at Germantown, Tenn., March 12, 1863. Xavier Ellemond, re-enlisted February 15, 1864; discharged with regiment. William F. Gerth, re-enlisted February 23, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. August Gerth, discharged on expiration of term. Alois Heoningschmidt, discharged for disability October 31, 1863. John Kranze, discharged on expiration of term. Onesime Leford, re-enlisted March 11, 1864; discharged with regiment. Andre St. Jean, discharged for disability March 16, 1863. Mathias Smith, promoted corporal; died at Mound City, Ill., August 2, 1863. Joseph St. Germain, transferred to Company F February 8, 1863. Joseph Tourville, mortally wounded June 6, 1864, at battle of Lakeville, Ark. Joseph Therein, re-enlisted February 15, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Vogler, re-enlisted February 15, 1864; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with regiment. Recruits, Jacob Mossbrugger, mustered August 30, 1864; discharged June 30,

¹ Now Catholic archbishop of St. Paul.

1865. William Rhode, enlisted March 10, 1862 ; promoted corporal and sergeant ; discharged on expiration of term. Ferdinand Rhode, mustered September 30, 1864 ; discharged June 15, 1865. John Truwe, mustered September 3, 1864 ; discharged with regiment. Samuel Truwe, mustered September 3, 1864 ; discharged June 30, 1865. Substitute, Alfred Rogue, mustered August 8, 1864 ; no record. Drafted, Augustus Charley, mustered July 6, 1864 ; discharged with regiment. Dennis Moore, mustered July 13, 1864 ; transferred to Company K.

Company E, mustered April 2, 1862.—Captain, John C. Becht, promoted major May 1, 1863 ; discharged March 18, 1865. First lieutenant, Charles Roch, died at St. Paul August 7, 1863. Second lieutenant, Killain Six, resigned September 3, 1862. Sergeants, Henry Stissen, promoted second lieutenant September 3, 1862 ; captain, August 1, 1863 ; killed in the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864. Jacob Amos, promoted first lieutenant August 7, 1863 ; captain, February 9, 1865 ; discharged with regiment. Corporals, C. F. Lipke, discharged on expiration of term. Chris Grape, discharged for disability March 16, 1863. John Walters, re-enlisted February 28, 1864 ; discharged with regiment. Wilhelm Kreuther, died at St. Louis, May 8, 1863. John Wenges, transferred to Invalid Corps May 11, 1864. Musician, John Lipke, transferred to Invalid Corps November 20, 1863. Privates, Thomas Breyer, promoted corporal ; died at Young's Point, La., July 2, 1863. John Brettner, promoted sergeant May 1, 1862 ; reduced June 6, 1864 ; discharged with regiment. Matthias Beseke, died July 23, 1863. Moritz Dreyer, discharged for disability February 24, 1863. Frederic Fleming, re-enlisted February 26, 1864 ; discharged with regiment. Louis Jorg, discharged on expiration of term. Anton Kleffner, died at Bear Creek, Miss., August 9, 1862. Henry Ley, re enlisted February 28, 1864 ; transferred as regimental bugler. Charles Meyforth, wounded at Corinth, and in Arkansas ; discharged at expiration of term. Jacob Niederhoffer, deserted at Corinth July 2, 1862. John Pfeiffer, wounded at Corinth October 4, 1862 ; transferred to Invalid Corps. John Peterson, discharged for disability March 18, 1863. John G. Petter, discharged on expiration of term. Jacob Schneeberger, discharged for disability July 11, 1862. Heinrich Studt, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., September 18, 1863. David Volmer, transferred to Invalid Corps September 1, 1863. John Wagner, drowned May 18, 1862, at St. Louis. Peter Wilhelmi, discharged for disability November 28, 1863. Julius Weyl, promoted corporal and sergeant ; wounded at Nashville ; discharged on expiration of term. Recruits, Christian Bohrer, mustered July 28, 1864 ; discharged May 10, 1865. Martin Biske, mustered September 10, 1864 ; discharged with regiment. Anton Cantieni, mustered August 3, 1864 ; discharged on expiration of term. Charles Lang, mustered August 9, 1864 ; wounded at Nashville ; discharged May 19, 1865. Joseph Retzer, mustered

September 3, 1864; mortally wounded at Nashville. Henry Wilms, mustered August 25, 1862; died at Vicksburg October 5, 1863. Substitutes, Warner Meyer, mustered August 1, 1864; wounded at Nashville; discharged with regiment. Julius Schmidt, mustered August 25, 1864; served in First Minnesota Regiment Infantry; promoted sergeant; discharged September 6, 1865.

Company F, mustered April 25, 1862.—First lieutenant, Ross Wilkinson, promoted captain March 1, 1865; discharged with regiment. Second lieutenant, David O. Oakes, killed May 28, 1862, at Corinth, Miss. Sergeants, Charles L. A. Demers, died August 22, 1863. James Agnew, discharged for disability February 6, 1863. Corporals, Addison T. Smith, re-enlisted February 29, 1864; discharged with regiment. John M. Bliven, discharged for disability April 11, 1863. Samuel Quinn, discharged for disability February 16, 1863. Musician, Jacob Metzgar, promoted principal musician of regiment January 1, 1863. Privates, Peter Bermier, re-enlisted February 13, 1864; discharged with regiment. Joseph Bastian, discharged, date unknown. Jean B. Duclos, re-enlisted March 20, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. James T. Gibbons, promoted corporal; died August 11, 1863; Peter Schroeder, discharged on expiration of term. Joseph St. German, transferred from Company D; re-enlisted February 13, 1864; discharged with regiment. Recruits, Michael Dorgan, mustered February 4, 1864; died at Jefferson City, Mo., October 16, 1864. John Farrel, mustered February 16, 1864; discharged with regiment. George Sirringer, mustered March 30, 1864; discharged for disability February 6, 1865.

Company G, mustered April 24, 1862.—Second lieutenant, William A. Vanslyke, resigned July 23, 1863. Corporal, Benjamin Young, re-enlisted March 15, 1864; discharged with regiment. Privates, John Glenn, promoted corporal; re-enlisted March 26, 1864; wounded at Nashville; discharged September 25, 1865. F. M. Gembe, re-enlisted March 24, 1864; promoted corporal; sick at Demopolis, Ala., on discharge of regiment. Charles Kelley, promoted corporal; transferred to Invalid Corps November 20, 1863. John Kunz, discharged on expiration of term. Warren Woodbury, died at Young's Point, La., July 10, 1863. Recruits, E. R. French, transferred from Company I; mustered March 14, 1862; re-enlisted March 25, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Franklin Gale, mustered February 24, 1864; deserted at Nashville, December 1, 1864. D. P. Glenn, mustered September 1, 1864; died July 8, 1865, of wounds received at Nashville. C. P. Jeannin, transferred from Company I May 1, 1862; discharged on expiration of term.

Company I, mustered April 30, 1862.—Captain, Luther E. Clark, discharged May 13, 1862. First lieutenant, Patrick Ryan, discharged December 31, 1862. Sergeant, Thomas Devany, re-enlisted February 27, 1864; discharged with regiment. Corporals, John Clancy, discharged for disability. Michael Flem-

ing, discharged January 18, 1865. Musician, Thomas Nolan, deserted at Fort Snelling May 14, 1862. Privates, James Brogan, drowned in Mississippi River March 14, 1863. Roger Cunningham, discharged for disability October 7, 1863. James Farrell, promoted corporal, sergeant; promoted first lieutenant April 3, 1863; discharged with regiment. Edward R. French, transferred to Company G February 24, 1863. John Flannagan, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Thomas Fallowe, re-enlisted February 27, 1864; discharged with regiment. James Grady, deserted at Fort Snelling, May 14, 1862. Charles P. Jeannin, transferred to Company G. Matthew Kerwin re-enlisted February 27, 1864; deserted August 6, 1864. James McDonald, deserted at Memphis, March 13, 1863. J. H. Mead, discharged January 31, 1865. Robert Nolan, discharged for disability March 14, 1863. James Nolan, promoted corporal and sergeant; re-enlisted February 27, 1864; discharged with regiment. James O'Farrel, discharged for disability November 8, 1862. Andrew Walsh, promoted corporal and sergeant; deserted at Vicksburg July 18, 1864. James Wilson, deserted at Fort Snelling May 14, 1862.

Company K, mustered April 30, 1862.—Privates, James Dolan, promoted corporal; deserted at Memphis March 13, 1863. Charles Fields, promoted corporal; re-enlisted February 29, 1864; discharged with regiment. Michael Green, deserted at Fort Snelling May 8, 1862. Robert Healey, discharged on expiration of term. Drafted, Dennis Moore, transferred from Company D.

The Fifth Minnesota was organized in April, 1862, and ordered South on May 9, following. Three companies, B, C, and D, were left in Minnesota as garrisons for the frontier posts. In the "Sioux war" of 1862, these companies bore a conspicuous part. Company B lost its captain, John S. Marsh, and twenty-three men killed in the engagement with the Indians at Redwood, Minn., August 18. The other companies fought in the defense of Forts Ridgely, Abercrombie, and elsewhere. The regiment was engaged in the following battles, skirmishes and expeditions in the South: Iuka, Miss., September 19, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3, and 4, 1862; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, May and June, 1863; Mechanicsburg, June 3d, and Richmond, June 15, 1863; Fort De Russey, La., March 14, 1864; General Banks and Red River expedition, March, April and May, 1864; Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864; Tupelo, June, 1864. Veteranized in July, 1864; skirmish at Abbeyville, Miss., August 23, 1864.

In September and October it marched in pursuit of General P. Price's rebel raiders into Missouri, from Brownsville, Ark., to Cape Girardeau, Mo.; thence by boat to Jefferson City; thence on foot to Kansas line; thence back to St. Louis. In November it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and took a prominent part in the battles in front of Nashville, December 15, and 16, 1864; was in the engagements at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely near Mobile, Ala., in April, 1865, and was mustered out at Demopolis, Ala., September 6, 1865, being



John C. Smice

finally discharged at Fort Snelling. Its first colonel was Rudolph Borgesrode, who resigned in a few months, and was succeeded by Colonel Lucius F. Hubbard, afterwards governor. St. Paul had about one hundred and fifty men in this regiment who were chiefly in Companies D, E, F, G and I.

SIXTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Colonel William Crooks, mustered August 23, 1862; resigned October 28, 1864. Lieutenant-colonel, John T. Averill, mustered August 22, 1862, promoted colonel October 28, 1864; promoted provost marshal of the State, chief mustering officer, and superintendent of recruiting service, and brigadier-general by brevet; discharged by special order war department September 30, 1865. Adjutant, Florian E. Snow, mustered August 21, 1862; resigned December 10, 1864. Surgeon, Alfred Wharton, mustered August 22, 1862; resigned July 29, 1864. Assistant surgeon, James N. McMasters, mustered May 20, 1864; discharged with regiment August 19, 1865. Chaplain, Daniel Cobb, mustered August October 15, 1864; discharged with regiment. Sergeant-major, Fred W. Norwood, mustered October 18, 1864; discharged for promotion in negro regiment May 9, 1864. Quartermaster-sergeant, Henry H. Gilbert, mustered October 8, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, Company G, January 1, 1863; promoted regimental quartermaster June 10, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company A, mustered October 1, 1862.—Captain, Hiram P. Grant, promoted major April 9, 1864; lieutenant-colonel October 8, 1864; discharged with regiment. First lieutenant, Henry G. Gillham, promoted captain April 9, 1864; discharged with regiment. Second lieutenant, Jacob E. Baldwin, died at St. Paul December 18, 1863. Sergeants, William Irvine, died of wounds received at Birch Coolie, Minn., September 3, 1862. William Pratt, died at Memphis, Tenn., September 22, 1864. Alonzo P. Connelly, promoted second lieutenant January 7, 1864; adjutant December 16, 1864; discharged with regiment. John College, killed at Birch Coolie September 2, 1862. G. W. Braiman, promoted to first sergeant; discharged with regiment. Corporals, Rasmus Oleson, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. George B. Gardner, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. W. T. Barnes, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Solomon Walters, died at Glencoe, Minn., March 13, 1863. Seth Fielding, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Joseph Staples, discharged for disability October 13, 1864. Privates, Benjamin F. Arbuckle, died at Memphis, Tenn., September 8, 1864. Samuel G. Arbuckle, wounded at Birch Coolie, discharged for disability March 19, 1863. Edwin S. Beck, transferred to Invalid Corps November 18, 1863. William H. Bowers, deserted January 28, 1863. Ernest S. Blase, discharged December 1, 1862, for wounds received at Birch Coolie. William H. Bolton, discharged with regiment. Enoch Brown, wounded at Birch Coolie; discharged with regi-

ment. Patrick H. Byrnes, discharged with regiment. George Colter, killed at Birch Coolie September 2, 1862. Joseph F. Chapron, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. William H. Caine, discharged for disability November 21, 1864. Cornelius F. Coyle, killed at Birch Coolie. A. M. Daniels, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. E. A. Erickson, discharged with regiment. Melville B. Field, promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with regiment. Patrick Freamy, discharged with regiment. Henry C. Greenlee, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. DeWitt House, wounded at Birch Coolie; discharged for disability March 10, 1863. John Hays, discharged for disability April 9, 1864. George W. Hard, discharged for disability January 4, 1863. William Havens, discharged with regiment. Andrew G. Hilberg, discharged for disability September 24, 1864. Joseph C. Havens, discharged with regiment. Samuel Hart, discharged with regiment. Alfred Hayford, discharged with regiment. Anke Johnson, died at Helena, Ark., August 9, 1864. Andrew Kilpatrick, transferred to Third Minnesota Battery May 18, 1863. Swan Lindstorm, died at Helena, Ark., October 18, 1864. Theodore H. Miller, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Michael Meneken, transferred to Invalid Corps November 18, 1864. William S. McCauley, promoted commissary sergeant September 1, 1862; transferred to N. C. S. Daniel S. McCauley, discharged with regiment. Joseph Madison, promoted second lieutenant December 16, 1864. Charles Mayall, transferred to Invalid Corps October, 1863. Dennis Murphy, discharged with regiment. Alexander R. McLeod, died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, November 14, 1864. George Nemo, discharged with regiment. W. A. Newcomb, discharged with regiment. Hans Oleson, transferred to Third Minnesota Battery May 3, 1863. William Russell, killed at Birch Coolie. Henry Rolleau, killed at Birch Coolie. Francis Shanley, discharged December 11, 1862, for wounds received at Birch Coolie. William Schuler, discharged for disability, May 8, 1864. Charles W. Smith, discharged with regiment. Dennis Sweeney, discharged with regiment. Peter F. Thielen, discharged with regiment. Daniel F. Terwilliger, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. William Vaughnger, discharged with regiment. Thomas Van Etten, transferred to Company I, Ninth Infantry as second lieutenant January 16, 1865. Henry Whetsler, killed at Birch Coolie. Bernhard Weber, died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, September 15, 1864. Thaddeus S. Wirt, deserted at Fort Snelling, January 28, 1863. Charles Weed, discharged with regiment. Richard White, discharged with regiment. Sanders J. Whiting, wounded at Birch Coolie; transferred to Invalid Corps November 18, 1863. Louis Marlo, discharged with regiment. Recruit, Jeremiah McCarty, mustered February 28, 1863; discharged June 12, 1865.

Company B.—Recruit, Nelson Chandler, mustered September 10, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company C.—First lieutenant, Dana White, mustered October 3, 1862; resigned August 14, 1864. Private, Cornelius Sullivan, mustered October 3, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Company E, mustered October 5, 1863.—First lieutenant, Christian Exel, resigned July 23, 1863. Second lieutenant, Matthias Holl, promoted first lieutenant July 23, 1863; discharged with regiment. Sergeants, Justus B. Bell, promoted second lieutenant November 9, 1863; discharged with regiment. George Huhn, transferred to United States Army as hospital steward, February 20, 1864. Frederick Sheer, discharged with regiment. Elias Siebert, promoted first sergeant; discharged with regiment. Paul Huth, discharged on expiration of term. Corporals, John Burch, discharged with regiment. Matthias Miller, discharged with regiment. William Rhode, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Peter J. Leitner, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Reinard Stiefel, promoted sergeant; discharged for disability May 31, 1865. George Sauer, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Joseph Smith, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Wagoner, Henry Heinrichs, discharged with regiment. Privates, Matthias Becker, discharged for disability in 1863. Peter Beckendorf, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Ferdinand Besicke, discharged with regiment. John Blesius, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. William Best, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. Henry Deters, discharged with regiment. Nicholas Dreis, discharged at Hutchinson, Minn., November 24, 1864. Charles Ebert, discharged with regiment. Joseph Ehein, promoted corporal; transferred to Invalid Corps November 21, 1863. Joseph Ferlein, discharged on expiration of term. Louis Fisher, discharged for disability March 24, 1863. Jacob Gautner, discharged on expiration of term. Henry Graper, discharged with regiment. Rudolph Griebler, deserted at Fort Snelling April 9, 1863. William A. Hill, transferred to Third Minnesota Battery May 1, 1863. F. Carl Hahn, discharged with regiment. Herman Hellman, transferred to Invalid Corps November 20, 1863. Jacob Hauck, discharged May 10, 1865. Frederick Henrich, discharged with regiment. Alfred J. Hill, discharged with regiment. Louis Jergens, promoted corporal; discharged June 13, 1865. Frederic Kabelitz, discharged for disability June 17, 1863. Ernest J. Knabelsdorf, discharged for disability June 17, 1863. Ludwig Koenig, discharged with regiment. Jacob Kernen, transferred to Invalid Corps November 20, 1863. August Kellermann, transferred to Invalid Corps November 20, 1863. Henry Kruegler, discharged with regiment. John H. Meyer, transferred to Third Minnesota Battery May 3, 1863. Charles Metz, discharged with regiment. John J. Miller, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. John T. Meurer, deserted at Fort Snelling, April 29, 1863. Richard Miller, discharged October 29, 1862, for wounds received at Birch Coolie. William Mohle, discharged with regiment. Michael Neierburg, died October

23, 1864, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Charles Plessner, discharged with regiment. Jean Rassian, died in field hospital near Helena, Ark. John Reimers, discharged with regiment. William Schene, died at Montgomery, Ala., July 8, 1865. Fred Scheinheiter, died near Helena, Ark., in field hospital August 10, 1864. W. A. Smith, died on steamer *Brilliant*, en route to Fort Snelling. Charles Temme, discharged with regiment. Anton Wolf, transferred to Invalid Corps November 20, 1863. August Williams, died at Helena, Ark., August 23, 1864. Wilhelm Gabert, discharged for disability December 20, 1864. Recruits, William S. Adams, mustered September 12, 1864; discharged with regiment. Edward Bryan, mustered November 9, 1863; discharged with regiment. Henry Fandel, mustered August 15, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Company G, mustered October 1, 1862.—Captain, Daniel H. Valentine, resigned January 21, 1863. First lieutenant, George W. Prescott, discharged with regiment. Second lieutenant, Charles J. Stees, promoted captain June 21, 1863; discharged with regiment. Sergeants, Orlo Rogers, discharged for disability October 8, 1864. John B. Perrin, discharged for disability January 16, 1863. Benjamin S. Terry, killed at Birch Coolie, September 2, 1862. Henry J. Kneiff, discharged with regiment. Corporals, Nazainre Yelle, discharged for disability January 16, 1863. Edward J. Van Slyke, discharged November, 1864, to accept promotion in First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. James S. Cornelle, promoted sergeant; discharged for disability January 14, 1863. James F. Lowe, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 3, 1863. E. O. Zimmerman, promoted sergeant June 3, 1864; second lieutenant October 22, 1864; discharged with regiment. Joseph Hare jr., discharged May 18, 1865. Ferdinand C. W. Beneken, killed at Birch Coolie. Musician, Franklin Brawley, died at St. Paul January 7, 1865. Privates, William H. Abbott, died at White Hall General Hospital, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1865. Zephrene Archambeau, discharged with regiment. Michael Byrne, deserted at Glencoe, Minn., March 4, 1836. W. R. Brown, discharged with regiment. Benjamin P. Bartlett, discharged for disability March 16, 1863. Lewis W. Beach, discharged with regiment. George M. Brack, promoted sergeant July 1, 1865; discharged with regiment. Edgar A. Brown, discharged for disability April 12, 1863. Peter Barbeau, discharged with regiment. Dennis Cherrier, discharged with regiment. Albert Colgrave, died at Glencoe, Minn., March 4, 1863. John B. Carle, discharged June 24, 1865. Benjamin M. Carr, discharged May 10, 1865. John Dreis, died at Helena, Ark., August 4, 1864. William Dames, transferred to Third Minnesota Battery May 1, 1863. William Eilers, discharged with regiment. Louis Eisenmenger, discharged with regiment. Edwin L. Fryer, discharged for disability December 26, 1864. Nicholas Fogen, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 3, 1863. George Germin, discharged with regiment. Henry F. Gross, discharged with

regiment. David Guerin, promoted corporal; discharged July 10, 1865. Robert George, deserted at Fort Snelling in March, 1863. John H. Gillis, appointed hospital steward August 25, 1862; died of smallpox at St. Peter. James Gibbs, deserted at Glencoe, Minn., March 4, 1863. W. A. Hobbs, transferred to Third Minnesota Battery May 1, 1863. William Y. Horne, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Charles F. Hennigo, discharged for disability March 16, 1863. Anthony C. Helmcamp, promoted sergeant October 2, 1862; second lieutenant June 13, 1864; died at St. Paul February 24, 1865. Gordon S. Haseltine, promoted second lieutenant in One Hundred and Twelfth United States (colored) Infantry July 25, 1864. William L. Johnson, discharged with regiment. Andrew G. Johnson, discharged for disability May 10, 1863. Edward H. Judson, promoted corporal; discharged for disability October 30, 1864. Cyril Labelle, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 18, 1863. Theophile Le Fevre, discharged with regiment. Peter Molitor, died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, October 11, 1864. Henry McLean, transferred to Fifth Minnesota Infantry. Xavier Mannhart, discharged with regiment. Isaac D. Morgan, promoted corporal, sergeant, and orderly sergeant; discharged for disability November 27, 1864. Henry D. Mathews, discharged with regiment. Lewis W. Middlebrook, discharged for disability at St. Louis, and died before reaching home. George Mead, died at Helena, Ark., December 10, 1864. Hance D. McLeod, promoted sergeant-major, transferred to N. C. S. May 30, 1864. John H. Myrick, promoted corporal sergeant; discharged May 31, 1865. Joseph Oburn, deserted at Fort Snelling February 3, 1863. Gaspard Prudhomme, discharged for disability April 21, 1865. Milton H. Patterson, discharged with regiment. Edward C. Palmer, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Anton Rohl, discharged with regiment. Elisha D. K. Randall, discharged September 14, 1864, for promotion in First Regiment Heavy Artillery. John Suthheimer, discharged with regiment. Jacob M. Siebenthaler, discharged with regiment. Thomas J. Stokes, detailed as wagoner, October 1, 1862; discharged with regiment. John Staus, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Franz Stolz, discharged with regiment. Henry D. Tenny, promoted quartermaster-sergeant January 21, 1863; discharged May 19, 1865. Andrew Thompson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 18, 1863. George L. Van Solen, discharged May 29, 1865. William Wallace, promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged for promotion May 10, 1865. Pomeroy P. Wilson, discharged with regiment. John Way, discharged with regiment. Charles A. Zimmerman, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Ole Gordman, died at St. Louis March 1, 1864. Henry L. Carver promoted first lieutenant and quartermaster August 19, 1862; promoted captain and assistant quartermaster April, 1864; brevetted major and brevetted colonel; and appointed chief quartermaster district of Minnesota on General Sibley's staff.

Recruits, Timothy Cherrier, enlisted February 19, 1864; discharged with regiment. Morgan Haus, February 24, 1864; discharged August 4, 1864. John E. Horne, enlisted February 9, 1864; died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, October 14, 1864.

Company I, mustered October 4, 1862.—Privates, Tufue Trulson, discharged for disability November 6, 1863. Menzo Plato, discharged for disability June 16, 1863. William Frankland, discharged with regiment. Recruit, Charles Cavender, mustered August 1, 1864; discharged May 11, 1865.

The Sixth Minnesota Infantry was organized in August, 1862, the organization being completed during the Indian rising. Though intended for service in the South, it was hurried to the frontier on account of the news of the outbreak, without being sufficiently armed, equipped or uniformed. Company A, one of the St. Paul companies took part in the battle with the Indians at Birch Coolie, (or Coulee) September 2, and lost ten men killed and several wounded. The regiment participated in the battle of Wood Lake, September 22, and garrisoned posts on the frontier from November, 1862, until in May, 1863, when it was ordered on the second expedition of General Sibley against the Indians, and was in a series of skirmishes with them July 24, 26, and 28. It was again stationed at frontier posts from September, 1863, to June 5, 1864, when it was ordered to Helena, Ark. In November, 1864, it was sent to St. Louis, and from thence, in January, 1865, to New Orleans. It was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and participated in the operations before Mobile, Ala., April 1865, being in the engagements at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and thus literally having done military service "from the lakes to the gulf." The regiment was discharged at Fort Snelling, August 19, 1865. The city of St. Paul had in the Sixth Regiment, from first to last, 230 men, including both its colonels, William Crooks and John T. Averill. The latter, however, was appointed from Lake City, and became a resident of St. Paul at the close of the war. A majority of the enlisted men were in Companies A, E and G.

SEVENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel, Stephen Miller, commissioned August 24, 1862; mustered October 10, 1862; promoted brigadier general November 6, 1863. Lieutenant-colonel, William R. Marshall, mustered October 10, 1862; promoted colonel November 6, 1863; discharged with regiment. Major, George Bradley, mustered October 10, 1862; promoted lieutenant-colonel November 6, 1863; discharged with regiment. Assistant surgeon, Brewer Mattocks, mustered July 27, 1863; discharged with regiment.

Company A.—Captain, John K. Arnold, mustered June 17, 1863; resigned in January, 1865.

Company C.—Captain, William H. Burt, mustered November 24, 1862; promoted major March 30, 1864; discharged with regiment. Recruits, Will-

iam Dibble, mustered February 22, 1864; discharged with regiment. Eric Ericson, mustered March 5, 1864; absent, sick on discharge of regiment. Lewis C. Kennedy, mustered February 17, 1865; discharged with regiment. John Newman, mustered March 2, 1864; transferred to Veteran Relief Corps April 1, 1865. Charles Olson, mustered February 16, 1864; discharged with regiment. Hakken Oleson, mustered February 26, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company D.—Recruits, William Rowe, mustered February 11, 1865; discharged with regiment. Nicholas Schepps, mustered February 11, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Company E.—Recruits, John Johnson, mustered February 11, 1865; discharged with regiment. Allen Oleson, mustered February 11, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Company F.—Recruit, Stephen C. Miller, enlisted July 15, 1862; transferred to Company B; promoted corporal; promoted second lieutenant January 8, 1863; commissary of subsistence United States army with rank of captain in 1864.

Company H, mustered October 8, 1862.—Captain, James Gilfillan, promoted colonel Eleventh Minnesota Infantry September 11, 1864. Second lieutenant, S. Lee Davis, promoted first lieutenant February 13, 1863; discharged with regiment. Sergeants, S. P. Folsom, promoted first sergeant; discharged with regiment. Davis Newell, died on hospital steamer *Baltic* May 5, 1865. Corporals, Charles A. Wackerhagen, discharged May 12, 1864, for promotion Sixty-eighth United States (colored) Infantry. Henry L. Mills, promoted sergeant; lost right foot in battle of Nashville; discharged in 1865. Musician, Jeremiah Cantwell, deserted at La Crosse, October 9, 1863. Privates, Michael Bellair, discharged with regiment. John Bloom, deserted at Bloomington, Ill., October 10, 1863. John Brennan, deserted at Fort Snelling, October 6, 1863. Ira Cole, discharged with regiment. Arthur H. De Long, discharged for promotion in Forty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers. John Griggs, discharged with regiment. Jacob Harrisberger, promoted corporal; wounded in battle of Tupelo, Miss; discharged per order May 22, 1865. Henry T. Hagadorn, discharged for disability January 22, 1864. Franz Lambrecht, discharged for disability September 11, 1862. Napoleon L'Hereaux, discharged with regiment. Ed S. Lightbourne, promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with regiment. Victor Miller, deserted in Minnesota March 7, 1863. James G. Mullin, discharged with regiment. John G. McGregor, transferred to Eighth Minnesota Infantry October, 1862. Orrin C. Murray, died August 7, 1865, on steamboat *Savanna*. John L. Ruth, discharged June 5, 1865. William Stringer, discharged for disability February 9, 1865. William Whitehill, promoted corporal; discharged for promotion in United States (colored) Infantry May 5, 1864.

The Seventh Minnesota Infantry was organized in August, 1862, and was first commanded by Colonel Stephen Miller, who was promoted brigadier-general in November, 1863, and succeeded by Colonel William R. Marshall, of St. Paul, who was brevetted brigadier-general about the close of the war. The regiment served in the expedition against the Sioux Indians, in the fall of 1862, and was in the battle of Wood Lake. It was then stationed on the frontier until in May, 1863, when it formed a part of the expedition against the Indians of that year, and was in the engagements of July 24, 26, and 28. October 7, 1863, it was ordered to St. Louis, and from thence successively to Paducah, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn. It was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, June, 1864, and participated in the engagements with the Confederates at Tupelo, Miss., July 14, and Talahatchie, August 7, and 8. It marched in pursuit of the Confederates under General Price in the fall of 1864, from Brownsville, Ark., to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and from thence by boat to Jefferson City, Mo; thence to the Kansas line; thence to St. Louis, and from thence to Nashville, Tenn. Subsequently it participated in the battles before Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864; Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Ala., in April, 1865, and was finally discharged at Fort Snelling, August 16, 1865. Colonels Miller and Marshall, of the regiment, subsequently became governors of the State, and Captain Gilfillan, of Company H, became chief justice of the Supreme Court.

St. Paul had about fifty representatives in the Seventh who were chiefly in Companies C and H.

EIGHTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Field and Staff Officers.—Surgeons, Francis Reiger, mustered September 27, 1862; resigned April 10, 1864. John H. Murphy, mustered May 27, 1864; resigned January 12, 1866. Sergeant-major, Richard Goodheart, mustered September 23, 1862; discharged with regiment. Quartermaster-sergeant, Edgar W. Bass, mustered August 14, 1862; discharged to receive appointment as cadet at West Point, October, 1864.

Company C.—Private, John B. Olivier, mustered October 12, 1862; discharged for disability June 15, 1865.

Company H, mustered October 30, 1862.—First lieutenant, Egbert E. Hughson, discharged with regiment. (On detached service). Second lieutenant, William Paist, promoted captain April 7, 1865; discharged with regiment. Sergeant, Cushman A. Branch, discharged in 1865, but died before reaching home. Corporal, Patrick McDermott, discharged with regiment. Musician, James Kennedy, deserted March 1, 1863. Privates, Thomas Byron, discharged with regiment. James F. Burnett, discharged for disability December 10, 1863. Patrick Burke, died at Marshan, Minn., August 6, 1863. John B. Brisette, discharged for disability December 12, 1864. James Cun-



Edw'd C. Mitchell.



ningham, discharged for disability June 5, 1863. James Cheever, discharged with regiment. Charles Disjaredin, discharged for disability March 31, 1863. Franklin I. Gale, discharged for disability March 20, 1863. William Hart, discharged for disability July 2, 1864. George W. Laturelle, discharged with regiment. Catlin P. Lane, transferred to Company K. Prudent Lemay, discharged with regiment. Oliver C. Ludlow, discharged October, 24, 1864, for promotion in One Hundred and Twenty-second United States (colored) Infantry. John McGartney, discharged with regiment. Robert I. McHenry, no record. James Murphy, died February 11, 1865 at Camp Stoneman. Isaac Oberg, deserted February 28, 1863. George Paulson, deserted February 28, 1863. Ecan Rescenlibue, discharged with regiment. Thomas Reddy, discharged with regiment. J. W. Sherbourne, discharged for disability May 9, 1863. James Shepard, discharged with regiment. Samuel E. Smith, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. William H. Stillman, discharged for disability May 8, 1863. Alexander Trevitt, no record. George A. Weaver, discharged with regiment. Sylvanus White, discharged from hospital 1865. George W. Wells, discharged with regiment.

Company I.—Second lieutenant, John C. McGregor, mustered October 25, 1862; promoted first lieutenant December 1, 1862; captain January 1, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Company K, mustered September 23, 1862.—Captain, William F. Rockwood, discharged for disability March 24, 1865. First lieutenant, John I. Salter, discharged from service by order of the president. Second lieutenant, William Halsper, discharged with regiment. Sergeants, Benjamin W. Bronson, promoted first lieutenant September 24, 1864; discharged in July, 1865. Conrad Loeffelholz, discharged with regiment. Andrew J. Whitney, discharged for disability May 29, 1863. Edgar W. Bass, promoted quartermaster sergeant. Corporals, Varnum B. Parks, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Lorenzo D. Brown, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Hiram Dyer, discharged with regiment. Edward Richards, discharged with regiment. Ezekiel G. Rogers, discharged with regiment. Musicians, John Schaeffer, discharged with regiment. Peter Wilhelmus, discharged with regiment. Wagoner, David B. Shipley, deserted January 5, 1864. Privates, Jacop Arth, died at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, September 15, 1864. William H. Blackman, discharged from hospital in 1865. David Bruch, discharged with regiment. George W. Bray, discharged May 24, 1865. William W. Defoe, discharged with regiment. E. N. Darling, discharged for promotion March 12, 1864. Henry Downs, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Andrew Erickson, discharged with regiment. William O. French, died at Clinton Falls, Minn., March 27, 1864. Peter Goelz, discharged with regiment. Richard Goodhart, promoted sergeant-major September 23, 1862. Robert Holgate, discharged for disability March 20,

1863. Edward Holman, discharged with regiment. Matthias Junger, discharged with regiment. Matthew Krech, discharged with regiment. John Loveridge, discharged in hospital in 1865. Catlin P. Lane, transferred from Company H; discharged for disability May 17, 1865. Joseph Lossinger, discharged with regiment. Frank Moore, discharged for disability December 9, 1862. Archibald Mooney, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. E. D. North, discharged with regiment. Thomas Pemberton died December 8, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of "The Cedars," Tenn. Gottlieb Reichert, discharged with regiment. J. D. Rogers, jr., discharged March 12, 1864, for promotion. C. R. Stuart, discharged for promotion October 25, 1864. Charles Saunders, discharged with regiment. Marshall Seller, discharged for disability April 2, 1865. Robert Silcox, discharged from hospital in 1865. Franz Schoenig, discharged for disability April 9, 1864. D. D. Williams, discharged for disability March 12, 1864. John A. Proper, discharged for disability September 23, 1862. William R. Marshall, promoted lieutenant-colonel Seventh Minnesota Infantry, September 23, 1862. Recruits, John Brennan, mustered February 11, 1864; discharged with regiment. Joseph Herley, mustered February 17, 1864; discharged with regiment. George B. Leyde, mustered February 4, 1864; discharged with regiment. Samuel A. Lloyd, mustered February 4, 1864; discharged with regiment.

The Eighth Minnesota Infantry was organized in August, 1862, and originally commanded by Colonel Minor T. Thomas, of Stillwater. This was another Minnesota regiment that fought both Indians and rebels. It served on the frontier until in the fall of 1864, and took part in the engagements with the Indians at Tak-cha o-ku-tu and the Little Missouri, besides Sibley's expedition of 1862-63. In the fall of 1864 it was sent to Tennessee and fought against General Hood's Confederates at the battles of "The Cedars," Wilkinson's Pike, and near Murfreesboro. Subsequently it was ordered to Clifton, Tenn., thence to Washington, D. C., and thence to Newbern, N. C., March 8, 9, and 10, 1865. It was mustered out at Charlotte, N. C., July 11, 1865, and finally discharged at Fort Snelling. The city of St. Paul sent ninety men with this regiment, chiefly in Companies H and K.

NINTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Colonel, Alexander Wilkin, mustered August 24, 1862; killed in battle of Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864. Assistant surgeon, John Dewey, mustered December 20, 1862; resigned September 11, 1863. Hospital steward, Samuel P. Tomlinson, mustered November 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Company I.—Second lieutenant, Thomas Van Etten, mustered October 12, 1862; promoted first lieutenant September 26, 1864; captain February 9, 1865.

As there were but four St. Paul men in this regiment its history, though a very creditable one, may be passed. Colonel Alexander Wilkin, who was killed at the head of the regiment in the desperate engagement with General Forrest's Confederates at Tupelo, Miss., was a well-known citizen of St. Paul, an accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier.

TENTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Field and Staff Officers—Lieutenant-colonel, Samuel P. Jennison, mustered September 16, 1862; discharged with regiment. Assistant surgeon, Cyrus A. Brooks, mustered December 12, 1864; discharged with regiment. Commissary sergeant, Michael R. Pendergast, discharged with regiment.

Company H, mustered October 21, 1862.—Captain, Michael H. Sullivan, discharged with regiment. Sergeants, James O'Brien, discharged July 6, 1865. Patrick Keating, died at New Orleans April 9, 1865. Corporals, George W. Lightcap, discharged with regiment. Jeremiah Sullivan, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. James J. Consadine, deserted at St. Louis April 21, 1864. James Conway, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 20, 1864. Musician, Glover G. Irvine, discharged July 10, 1865. Privates, Charles C. Bowen, discharged with regiment. Fred Christianson, deserted at Fort Snelling October 29, 1862. Wesley Chase, died at St. Peter, Minn., January 14, 1863. Edward A. Cramsie, discharged with regiment. Hugh Crawford, deserted at St. Louis, November, 1863. Sylvester Dregger, in military prison on discharge of regiment. Hiram J. Dibble, discharged June 26, 1865. Xavier Doney, discharged January 15, 1864. William Elliott, deserted October 30, 1862, at Fort Snelling. Michael Finerty, discharged June 9, 1865. Arthur A. Harper (West St. Paul), discharged May 18, 1865. Nicholas Idour, discharged for disability August 5, 1864. Martin Kilroy, discharged with regiment. James McBride, deserted at St. Louis February 20, 1864. Martin Noon, discharged with regiment. Thomas O'Maley, discharged for disability June 13, 1864. Michael R. Prendergast, promoted to non-commissioned staff, Amon Olson died at Nashville, Tenn., January 21, 1865. John Robecea, discharged with regiment.

Company I.—Private, Peter Bacon, discharged with regiment.

Company K., mustered October 31, 1862.—Captain, Michael J. O'Connor, discharged with regiment. Sergeants, James Flanigan, transferred to Company F, April 21, 1864. Matthew Flood, reduced to ranks; discharged with regiment. Corporals, Thomas O'Herr, discharged with regiment. George Stewart, discharged with regiment. Owen McGrann, reduced to ranks; discharged with regiment. Andrew Welsh, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Musician, Christopher Connelly, discharged with regiment. Wagoner, Daniel Sexton, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 18, 1863. Privates, Patrick Burke, killed by provost guard at St. Louis November 21,

1864. Hugh A. Cox, discharged with regiment. Michael T. Connelly, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. John Costello, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 18, 1863. James Conlin, deserted at Fort Snelling September 8, 1863. Timothy Daly, discharged with regiment. Michael Nixon, discharged August 16, 1865. Patrick Eustis, deserted at La Seur, Minn., May 12, 1863. John Gallagher, discharged with regiment. Thomas Horance, discharged with regiment. Benjamin Herrons, discharged with regiment. Kerr Hennessy, deserted November 10, 1864. Patrick Kennedy, discharged for disability in 1865. John McGrann, died at Fort Ridgley September 27, 1863. Edward Martin, discharged with regiment. James Manning, discharged February 13, 1865. Patrick Maloney, died at St. Paul August 10, 1865. Hugh McCann, deserted at Le Seur, Minn., February 10, 1863. William McCool, discharged with regiment. James J. O'Gorman, discharged July 10, 1865. William O'Gorman, discharged July 10, 1865. Michael O'Gorman, discharged with regiment. Patrick Ronan, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. John Sheridan, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Patrick Sullivan, discharged with regiment. Alex. Sauce, discharged with regiment. Timothy Wood, discharged with regiment. Peter Ward, discharged with regiment. Recruits, John Gleason, mustered January 29, 1864; discharged with regiment. Alex. Lytle, mustered February 12, 1864; discharged for disability November 19, 1864. John Lysight, mustered February 13, 1864; discharged with regiment. Michael McGrath, mustered September 5, 1864; discharged with regiment. Michael McMenamon, killed in battle of Nashville December 16, 1864. Patrick Quinlan, discharged with regiment.

The Tenth Minnesota Infantry was organized in August, 1862, with Colonel (afterwards Brevet Brigadier-General) James H. Baker, of Mankato, as colonel. It, too, served against the Indians on the frontier until in October, 1863, when it was sent to St. Louis. In April, 1864, it went to Columbus, Ky., and in June following to Memphis, Tenn. It was the battle of Tupelo, and on the Oxford (Mississippi) expedition, in August, 1864; also on the Price raid from Brownsville, Ark., to the Kansas line and back to St. Louis. It took part in the battles of Nashville December 15 and 16, 1864, and of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, Ala., in April, 1865. Discharged at Fort Snelling August 19, 1865. The St. Paul members of this regiment were chiefly in Companies H and K.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel, James Gilfillan, mustered November 3, 1864; discharged with regiment. Assistant surgeons, Peter Gabrielson, mustered September 8, 1864; discharged with regiment. Robert L. Morris, mustered November 22, 1864; discharged with regiment. Quartermaster-sergeant, Jason W. Gardner, mustered August 22, 1864; discharged with regiment. Hospital steward, Wilford C. Wilson, mustered August 19, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company A.—Sergeant, Frederic Foster, mustered August 24, 1864; discharged with regiment. Recruits, Nels Knutson, mustered September 15, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Riebe, mustered September 15, 1864; discharged for disability March 22, 1865.

Company B.—Captain, Franklin Paine, mustered August 19, 1864; discharged with regiment. First lieutenant, Joseph P. Jones, mustered August 20, 1864; discharged with regiment. Corporal, E. F. Crocker, mustered August 15, 1864; discharged with regiment. Privates, Charles Beyer, mustered August 5, 1864; discharged with regiment. Henry Boyden, mustered August 7, 1864; discharged with regiment. Napoleon Duford, mustered August 9, 1864; discharged with regiment. Wilford C. Wilson, mustered August 19, 1864; promoted hospital steward, transferred to non-commissioned staff September 13, 1864.

Company E.—First lieutenant, John S. Moulton, mustered September 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Corporal, Joseph Allen, mustered August 23, 1864; discharged with regiment. Private, Timothy O'Brien, mustered August 23, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company F.—Private, Benjamin Brack, mustered August 18, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company G.—Corporal, Rufus Davenport, mustered August 24, 1864; promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Private, Jason W. Gardner, mustered August 22, 1864; promoted quartermaster-sergeant, transferred to non-commissioned staff September 6, 1864.

The Eleventh Minnesota was organized in August, 1864, with James Gillfillan, of St. Paul, as colonel. The regiment was largely composed of drafted men and substitutes from all over the State. It was sent South soon after its organization, and was engaged in guarding the military railroad between Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., until its muster out June 26, 1865. Only twenty-one St. Paul men were members of this regiment.

FIRST MINNESOTA MOUNTED RANGERS.

Field and Staff Officers.—Commissary, Edward D. Cobb, mustered December 19, 1862; discharged with regiment. Chaplain, Thomas E. Inman, mustered April 30, 1862; discharged with regiment. Veterinary surgeon, Frank D. Chapman, mustered December 30, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Company A, mustered October 9, 1862.—Wagoner, D. G. White; discharged with company. Privates, John M. Adams, discharged with company; George Lytle, discharged with company; William Grober, discharged with company; Abraham McDonald, discharged by writ of *habeas corpus* October 25, 1862, under age; Ole Oleson, discharged with company; Nicholas Miller, discharged with company. Henry Stuteville, discharged with company. Michael White, discharged with company. This company was commanded

by Captain Eugene M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, and was composed of men from various counties in this quarter of the State. It was discharged from service October 20, 1863.

Company F, mustered November 24, 1862.—Captain, Joseph Daniels, discharged with company December 2, 1863. Corporal, Nehemiah P. Pease, discharged with company December 2, 1863. Privates, George McGowan, discharged with company December 2, 1863. John Milner, discharged March 3, 1863. Isaac Milner, discharged with company. Recruit, George W. Dunn, mustered May 22, 1863; discharged with company. This company was mustered out of service December 2, 1863.

Company G, mustered November 24, 1862.—Captain, Joseph Anderson, discharged with company November 28, 1863. Sergeants, F. C. Griswold, discharged with company. C. J. Faily, reduced January 19, 1863. M. F. Dunham, discharged with company. Corporals, Charles Holmes, discharged with company. F. Patoils, reduced January 21, 1863. Chalon A. Eade, discharged with company. Wagoner, Horace M. Johnson, discharged with company. Abner Comstock, discharged with company. Blacksmith, Michael Heitz, discharged with company. George Caddey, discharged with company. Saddler, M. Mayhew, discharged with company. Privates, William Behmer, appointed corporal, discharged with company. B. F. Bulin, discharged for disability March 1, 1863. Frank Beal, discharged for disability March 1, 1863. George Caddy, jr., discharged with company. John A. Colwell, discharged with company. Samuel Callitte, discharged with company. Dennis Dohany, discharged with company. T. G. Davison, discharged with company. L. N. Fessenden, discharged with company. Michael Lanen, discharged for disability May 7, 1863. Louis L. Marrien, discharged with company. Gilbert B. Nafey, discharged with company. Thomas Nicolls, discharged with company. Michael Reddington, discharged with company. M. R. Swartout, discharged with company. Eugene M. Swartout, discharged with company. F. St. Aubin, discharged with company. Edward Therriot, discharged with company. James Whitmore, discharged with company. This company was mustered out of service November 28, 1863.

Company I.—Recruit, Thomas C. Killo, mustered April 15, 1863; discharged with company December 1, 1863.

Company K.—First sergeant, Thomas F. Quinn, mustered December 10, 1862; discharged November 4, 1863, to accept promotion.

Company L.—Sergeant, Alex. Cramer, mustered December 28, 1862; reduced September 8, 1863; discharged with company December 7, 1863. Privates, Nicholas Rode, mustered December 28, 1862; discharged with company. Jonn Meyer, mustered December 28, 1862; discharged with company. Athmas Schieddel, discharged with company. This company was commanded by Captain Jacob Nix, of New Ulm.

Company M, mustered December 30, 1862 — Corporal, W. W. Hines, discharged for disability April 14, 1863. Blacksmiths, William Harlington, deserted November 10, 1863. John Bonjour, discharged with company. Saddler, Frank D. Chapman, appointed regimental veterinary surgeon May 20, 1863. Privates, Joseph Bellinger, discharged with company. Henry Disher, discharged with company. Ezra V. Felton, deserted January 1, 1863. Baptiste Gervais, discharged with company. Perry Gervais, discharged with company. Lewis Johns, discharged with company. William Kappan, discharged with company. Edward Lauderdale, discharged with company. Robert Lauderdale, discharged with company. James McCarney, discharged for disability August, 1863. Joseph McCloud, discharged with company. This company was commanded by Captain James Starkey, of Sunrise, Chisago county. It was discharged from the service December 7, 1863. This regiment contained about seventy-five St. Paul men. It was organized in the fall of 1862, and commanded by Colonel Samuel McPhaill, of Houston. Its term of service was spent on the frontier against the Indians, with whom it had numerous engagements. It was mustered out by companies between October 1 and December 30, 1863.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

Privates, Christian Gaeng, enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability August 5, 1862. John Marth, enlisted November 4, 1861; re-enlisted December 1, 1863; discharged with battery. Matthias Pfeiffer, enlisted October 7, 1861; discharged for disability in 1862. Francis Stots, enlisted November 1, 1861; died in 1862, day and place unknown. William Winges, enlisted October 4, 1861; re-enlisted December 1, 1863; discharged with battery. Recruits, George D. Eddy, enlisted December 2, 1863; discharged with battery. Thomas Smith, enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged with battery. Matthew Weis, enlisted June 29, 1864; discharged for disability May 11, 1865.

The First Minnesota Battery, Light Artillery, was organized in October, 1861, and at first commanded by Captain Emil Munch, of Chengwatana, Pine county; subsequently by Captain William Clayton, of Winona. It was composed of men from every portion of the State. It was ordered to St. Louis in December, 1861. Its first engagement was at Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6, and 7, 1862, where it had five men killed. Subsequently it took part in the siege of Corinth, Miss., April and May, 1862; battle of Corinth, October 3, and 4, 1862; was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, in November, 1862, and took part in all the leading military campaigns in the West, concluding with Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas. It veteranized in January, 1864, and was finally discharged from the service at Fort Snelling, June 30, 1865.

Second Battery.—Senior first lieutenant, Gustave Rosenk, mustered January 18, 1862; discharged September 11, 1862. Private, William E. Pulk, enlisted December 30, 1861; re-enlisted March 22, 1864; discharged with battery July 13, 1865.

Third Battery.—Captain, John Jones, mustered February 25, 1863; discharged with battery. Junior first lieutenant, Horace H. Western, mustered January 12, 1864; discharged with battery. Privates, Henry La Flesh, mustered May 1, 1863; discharged for disability April, 1864. Richard Burchedine, mustered August 10, 1864; discharged with battery. William Dames, mustered May 1, 1863; discharged for disability March, 1864. Thomas Eastwood, mustered December 29, 1863; discharged with battery. W. A. Hobbs, mustered October 1, 1862; promoted quartermaster-sergeant; discharged July 20, 1865. W. A. Hill, mustered May 1, 1863; discharged July 20, 1865. Andrew J. Kilpatrick, mustered May 18, 1863; discharged July 20, 1865. John H. Meyer, mustered May 1, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged July 24, 1865. Hans Oleson, mustered October 1, 1863; found dead near Fort Ridgely, March 25, 1864.

The Third Minnesota Battery was organized in February, 1863, and commanded by "Sergeant Jones," who won such great renown at the defense of Fort Ridgely, against the Indians in August, 1862. The battery was on the Indian expedition of 1863; participated in engagements with the Indians, July 24, 26, and 28; was stationed at the frontier posts until May, 1864, when it entered upon the Indian expedition of that year; was engaged with the Indians July 28, and in August, 1864; on return of the expedition it was stationed on the frontier until its muster out February 27, 1866.

FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

Surgeon, Clinton G. Stees, mustered May 15, 1865; resigned June 24, 1865. Hospital steward, George Powers, mustered February 7, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Company A.—Senior first lieutenant, E. D. K. Randall, mustered October 5, 1864; discharged with regiment. Junior first lieutenant, E. J. Van Slyke, mustered March 19, 1865; promoted regimental quartermaster; discharged subsequent to regiment and left at Chattanooga to close up business; mustered out at Covington, Ky. Junior second lieutenant, William Colter, mustered March 5, 1865; discharged July 1, 1865. Quartermaster-sergeant, E. R. Trowbridge, mustered September 21, 1864; reduced November 19, 1864; dismissed in 1865, absent from company. Privates, Michael Burke, mustered September 20, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with company. James Kittson, mustered September 12, 1864; discharged with company. Samuel Pierson, mustered September 28, 1864; discharged with company. Dennis Wood, mustered September 15, 1864; discharged with company. Robert



Warren H. Mead

Whittaker, mustered September 22, 1864; discharged July 3, 1865. Edward Walsh, mustered September 17, 1864.

Company B.—Captain, William M. Leyde, commissioned October 13, 1864; resigned February 12, 1865. Junior first lieutenant, James J. Eagan, October 13, 1864; discharged July 1, 1865. Privates, Thomas L. Bennan, mustered September 14, 1864; discharged with company. Portugal Barton, (West St. Paul), mustered September 20, 1864; transferred to Company D July 7, 1865. Thomas Hamson, mustered September 14, 1864; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with company. Medard Lucier, mustered September 16, 1864; discharged with company. Michael D. Manning, mustered September 24, 1864; transferred to Company M July 7, 1865. Michael McMahon, mustered September 14, 1864; discharged with company. John F. Madden, mustered October 3, 1864; transferred to Company M July 7, 1865. Alvin Phelps, (West St. Paul), mustered September 22, 1865; discharged with company. Orrin A. Phelps, (West St. Paul), mustered September 20, 1864; discharged with company. Blake Peterson, mustered September 15, 1864; discharged with company. William Shields, mustered September 24, 1864; discharged with company. Orange W. Stearns, (West St. Paul), mustered September 24, 1864; discharged with company. Peter Stolts, mustered September 21, 1864; discharged with company.

Company C.—Junior first lieutenant, Rinalds G. Daniels, mustered October 19, 1864; discharged July 1, 1865. Sergeant, Robert Palmer, mustered September 14, 1864; discharged with company. Corporal, Jonathan Booth, mustered September 14, 1864; discharged with company. Privates, Michael Connelly, mustered September 23, 1864; discharged with company. Hans P. Dahlberg, mustered September 15, 1864; discharged July 27, 1865. Henry Kirchner, mustered September 14, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865. William Smith, mustered September 14, 1864; discharged with company. Edward N. Young, mustered October 11, 1864; discharged with company.

Company E.—Captain, Harvey Officer, mustered February 11, 1865; discharged October 31, 1865. Junior first lieutenant, Benjamin N. Cushway, mustered February 20, 1865; resigned June 27, 1865. Privates, William A. Brack, mustered January 10, 1865; discharged for disability June 5, 1865. Gilbert Wakeman, mustered February 7, 1865; discharged with company.

Company F.—Private, Samuel Alden, mustered February 4, 1865; discharged with company.

Company G.—Sergeant, Simeon Kyser, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Corporals, William Larsen, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. J. H. Rose, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. Privates, Henry Anderson, mustered February 14, 1865; died March 25, 1865. E. C. Burdick, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Charles Barneman, mustered February 15, 1865;

discharged with company. John Burton, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. C. H. Cary, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. C. A. Carpenter, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. Daniel F. Dibble, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. Theodore H. Daescher, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. Thos. H. Daily, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Ole A. Dolson, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. William H. Dibb, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. Benjamin F. Doyle, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. Wilber F. Fisk, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. George Forsythe, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. John A. Ford, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. Patrick Gibbon, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. John Gildea, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. George N. Gilbertson, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged in 1865. Warren Hewitt, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged August 8, 1865. Henry H. Hamilton mustered February 16, 1865; promoted senior second lieutenant; discharged with company. Charles L. Ilett, mustered February 15, 1865; promoted corporal; discharged with company. Benedict Jani, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Christian Lepel, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. James R. McKee, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged in 1865; absent. Minor R. Parks, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged July 24, 1865. Henrie Pouleson, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Leonard Peters, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. Clark Sheltenbarger, mustered February 11, 1865; discharged in 1865; absent. M. J. Steimerg, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Conrad Shields, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Hiram C. Smith, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged in 1865; absent. Lester L. Scott, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Oscar Slocum, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Martin Steck, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. George Vistman, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company. Henry Zimmerman, mustered February 15, 1865; discharged with company.

Company H.—Senior second lieutenant, James K. Wilson, mustered February 17, 1865; discharged with company. Quartermaster-sergeant, George T. Belden, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. Sergeants, James McKay, mustered February 13, 1865; discharged with company. Washington McGuire, mustered February 11, 1865; discharged with company. Leroy S. Sampson, mustered February 14, 1865; discharged with company. John Y. Ziegler, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. Corporals, J. A. Austin, mustered February 11, 1865; discharged

with company. Thomas Faucett, mustered February 15, 1865 ; discharged with company. A. J. Hodgman, mustered February 15, 1865 ; discharged with company. L. B. Moore, mustered February 14, 1865 ; reduced ; discharged with company. T. J. Woodworth, mustered February 13, 1865 ; discharged with company. Artificer, Lewis Koak, mustered February 14, 1865 ; discharged with company. Privates, Sivert Alexson, mustered February 10, 1865 ; discharged with company. George F. Babbidge, mustered February 15, 1865 ; discharged with company. H. C. Collins, mustered February 16, 1865 ; promoted second lieutenant Company I February 22, 1865. Elza Connor, mustered February 13, 1865 ; discharged July 26, 1865. M. F. Canfield, mustered February 6, 1865 ; discharged with company. Thomas Costello, mustered February 16, 1865 ; discharged with company. William Dimick, mustered February 11, 1865 ; discharged August 22, 1865. Matthias Gener, mustered February 15, 1865 ; discharged with company. Charles H. Gilbert, mustered February 7, 1865 ; discharged with company. John Greig, mustered February 10, 1865 ; discharged with company. James Grimes, mustered February 15, 1865 ; discharged with company. Charles Hamilton, mustered February 15, 1865 ; discharged with company. John D. Hoffman, mustered February 7, 1865 ; promoted corporal ; discharged with company. Frank G. Jewett, mustered February 11, 1865 ; discharged with company. W. T. C. Johnson, mustered February 6, 1865 ; discharged with company. Henry Lukkart, mustered February 15, 1865 ; discharged with company. Dennis Leahy, mustered February 15, 1865 ; discharged with company. Elijah Lambert, mustered February 8, 1865 ; discharged with company. Rufus E. Mars, mustered February 6, 1865 ; discharged with company. Joseph Mills, mustered February 10, 1865 ; discharged August 9, 1865. W. M. Orton, mustered February 11, 1865 ; discharged with company. George Powers, mustered February 8, 1865 ; promoted hospital steward September 1, 1865. Romaine Pouillet, mustered February 4, 1865 ; discharged with company. John Peterson, mustered February 16, 1865 ; discharged with company. L. F. Ready, mustered February 6, 1865 ; discharged with company. D. L. Reynolds, mustered February 11, 1865 ; discharged with company. Palmer Soper, mustered February 15, 1865 ; discharged with company. A. W. Winter, mustered February 4, 1865 ; discharged with company. Ernest Zahn, mustered February 14, 1865 ; discharged with company. D. L. Sutliff, mustered February 4, 1865 ; discharged August 25, 1865.

Company I.—Junior second lieutenant, Henry C. Collins, mustered February 22, 1865 ; discharged with company. Private, John Bailor, mustered February 16, 1865 ; discharged with company.

Company K.—Junior second lieutenant, H. H. Wilson, mustered April 20, 1865 ; resigned June 22, 1865.

Company L.—Captain, James P. Allen, mustered February 22, 1865 ; dis-

charged with company. Second lieutenant, Harrison Allen, mustered February 28, 1865; discharged with regiment. Private, Nikolas Ludwig, mustered March 6, 1865; transferred from Company A, July 5, 1865; discharged with company.

The First Minnesota Regiment of Heavy Artillery, commanded by Colonel William Colville, of Redwing, was not organized until April, 1865, when the rebellion was practically over. It was ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., where it was stationed until its muster out in September, 1865. There were in all about one hundred men from St. Paul in this regiment.

HATCH'S INDEPENDENT BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

Field and Staff Officers.—Major commanding, E. A. C. Hatch, mustered September 30, 1863; resigned in June, 1864. Major, Henning Von Minden, mustered November 2, 1864; discharged with battalion. Assistant surgeon, Clinton G. Stees, mustered October 3, 1864; promoted surgeon First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

Company A, mustered July 25, 1863.—Captain, Allen T. Chamberlin, resigned June 4, 1864. First lieutenant, Charles H. Mix, promoted captain June 25, 1864; discharged with company June 5, 1866. Sergeants, Geo. A. Freudenrich, promoted first lieutenant and adjutant of battalion and post, and acting assistant adjutant general of third sub-district of Minnesota. Geo. E. Green, reduced; discharged with company. Corporal, Gustave Meyer, discharged July 8, 1865. Trumpeter, Chas. Narwack, discharged with company. Privates, Sylvester Bedal, discharged March 29, 1866. Edwin Brewster, promoted first sergeant; discharged with company. Jos. A. E. Duffee, discharged July 8, 1865. Wm. Dorrington, deserted July 12, 1864. John Encke, discharged for disability August 1, 1864. William Grigg, discharged with company. James N. Graham, discharged with company. William Hicks, discharged with company. John Kane, promoted corporal; discharged with company. James R. Lord, discharged for disability January 10, 1865. Henry H. Lynch, discharged January 19, 1865. Henry Reiner, discharged with company. Charles Schultz, discharged with company. Theodore Schlieff, discharged for disability. Joseph D. St. Cyr, discharged for disability. Napoleon St. Germain, discharged on writ of *habeas corpus*. Christian Walter, discharged with company. Benjamin Woodbury, discharged per order. Recruits, Leman P. Le Claire, discharged for disability October 29, 1864. John Le Claire, promoted corporal; discharged May 2, 1864. John Druey, died at Georgetown, Minn., October 3, 1864. John Ackers, mustered August 14, 1863; discharged with company. John Ledwidge, mustered September 23, 1863; discharged with company. Hugh B. McCauley, mustered October 5, 1863; discharged May 5, 1866. John Roberts, mustered March 31, 1864; discharged with company. Wm. Fullerton, mustered February 27, 1864; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with company.

Company B.—First lieutenant, William H. Ensign, mustered August 10, 1863; resigned February 5, 1864. Farrier, William White, mustered August 10, 1863; discharged for disability June 8, 1865. Privates, Frederic Gelderman, mustered August 10, 1863; discharged with company. William Gelderman, mustered August 10, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged with company. Edmund G. Knight, mustered August 10, 1863; deserted at Camp Sibley, Minn., September 25, 1865. Hypolite Metzgar, mustered August 10, 1863; discharged with company.

Company C, mustered September 11, 1863.—Corporal, Charles D. Allen, discharged with company. Privates, John Carter, discharged with company. Charles C. Hare (West St. Paul), promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with company. Recruit, Paul Xavier, mustered February 17, 1864; discharged with company.

Company D, mustered November 19, 1863.—sergeant, Frank Warner, reduced; discharged with company. Corporal, Charles D. Kelly, promoted sergeant; discharged with company. Privates, Peter Churbontan, discharged with company. Benjamin N. Cushaway, discharged February 18, 1865. Dan. Cady, discharged with company. John A. McDonald, discharged July 3, 1865. Abr. W. Wheelock, discharged June 23, 1865. Leonard Walker, deserted November 22, 1863. Recruits, Pierre Gervais, mustered February 20, 1864; discharged with company. Orin DeWitt, mustered February 23, 1864; discharged with company. Chas. Goltz, mustered February 27, 1864; discharged with company. Frank Lambert, mustered March 27, 1864; discharged with company. Matthias Esch, mustered February 27, 1864; discharged with company. Joseph Billinger, jr., mustered March 2, 1864; discharged with company. Edward Theriot, mustered March 28, 1864; discharged with company.

Company E.—Sergeant, Lyman S. Kidder, mustered August 26, 1864; discharged with company. Corporal, James Chamberlin, mustered August 16, 1864; discharged with company. Privates, W. B. Campbell, mustered August 15, 1864; discharged for disability February 6, 1865. Barney Seaman, mustered August 24, 1864; discharged with company.

Company F.—Quartermaster-sergeant, George W. Caldwell, mustered August 30, 1864; discharged with company. Privates, Alfred D. Kelly, mustered July 25, 1864; discharged with company. Charles Warren, mustered August 29, 1864; discharged with company. Recruits, Inman Harrington, mustered February 17, 1865; discharged on expiration of term February 10, 1866.

"Hatch's Battalion" of Cavalry, composed exclusively of Minnesota volunteers, was organized as an independent command by order of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, solely for service against the Indians. Major Hatch refused to accept service under General Pope, then commander of this department, and received his orders direct from the war department. The organization of the battalion was effected in July and August, 1863, and in Oc-

tober was sent to Fort Pembina, Dakota Territory. The several companies were stationed here and at Fort Abercombie, doing scouting and guard duty until their muster out, which was by companies from April to June, 1866. 'St. Paul had in all about seventy men in this battalion.

SECOND MINNESOTA CAVALRY.

Field and Staff Officers.—Commissary, Andrew J. Whitney, mustered January 6, 1864; discharged with regiment. Assistant surgeons, Joseph A. Vervais, mustered January 13, 1864; discharged November 5, 1864. Charles J. Farley, mustered January 13, 1864; discharged April 2, 1866. Hospital steward, Horace W. Moore, mustered February 13, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company A, mustered December 5, 1863.—Sergeants, Claudio Underwood, reduced; discharged with company. Thomas A. Holdship, reduced; discharged with company. Corporals, Andrew J. Fisk, promoted quartermaster-sergeant; discharged with company. Isdell D. H. Lyster, discharged with company. Privates, John T. Anderson, discharged with company April 2, 1866. A. L. Cummings, discharged with company. L. D. Hamil, died September 20, 1864. Michael Hanne, discharged with company. Alfred H. Marston, promoted hospital steward; transferred to non-commissioned staff; discharged with regiment. Gilbert B. Nafey, promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with company. Charles J. Spillman, deserted at Fort Wadsworth December 5, 1865. A. W. Shepherd, discharged with company. Richard Wilson, deserted March 25, 1864. Recruit, Edwin R. Nafey, mustered February 18, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, February 13, 1865.

Company D.—Jacob Haman, mustered December 30, 1863; discharged with company, December 2, 1865.

Company F.—Recruit, Swain Anderson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company.

Company G, mustered January 4, 1864.—Saddler, Willard Carney, deserted at Fort Ridgely, January 5, 1864. Privates, William Bischoff, discharged with company, December 29, 1865. Christian Engelmann, discharged with company. Ferdinand Hertz, discharged with company. Alfred Maillaux, discharged with company. Peter Wuettuwa, discharged with company.

Company H, mustered January 4, 1864.—Sergeants, John Ledden, veteran; promoted second lieutenant January 1, 1864; resigned April 21, 1865. Charles Holmes, veteran; discharged with company. Robert Tankard, discharged with company. Corporal, Rock Bertheaume, discharged with company. Blacksmith, George Caddey, veteran; discharged with company. Privates, George Caddy, jr., veteran; promoted farrier; discharged with company. Lewis Johns, died at St. Peters, Minn., April 1, 1864. Recruits, Francis La Bree, mustered February 24, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865. William N.

McGowan, veteran; mustered February 22, 1864; discharged with company. Theophilus Perrisien, mustered February 22, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, February 13, 1866. William Starkey, veteran; mustered February 23, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged April 29, 1866.

Company I.—Privates, Dennis Dohaney, mustered January 4, 1864; discharged with company. William Grover, mustered January 4, 1864; discharged with company. John F. McCoy, mustered January 4, 1864.

Company M.—Second lieutenant, Frank C. Griswold, mustered January 5, 1864; promoted first lieutenant June 17, 1865; discharged with company. Privates, Michael Heitz, veteran; mustered December 22, 1863; discharged with company. John Silk, (West St. Paul), mustered January 5, 1864; discharged with company.

This regiment in which there were forty three citizens of St. Paul, was commanded by Colonel Robert N. McLaren, of Red Wing, and was organized in January, 1864. Its service, which was full of exposure, privation, and peril, was spent on the frontier against the savages. It lost more men by freezing and exposure than by the bullets and arrows of the Indians. It was mustered out by companies between November, 1865, and June, 1866.

BRACKETT'S BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

Major commanding, Alfred B. Brackett, mustered February 1, 1862; discharged May 16, 1866.

Company A, mustered September 16, 1861.—Captain, Henning VonMinden, mustered September 29, 1861; promoted major in Hatch's Independent Battalion September 27, 1864. First lieutenant, August Matthew; mustered September 16, 1861; discharged December 5, 1864. Second lieutenant, Gustave Leue, mustered October 7, 1861; discharged for disability May 20, 1863. Sergeants, John G. Janicke, mustered September 16, 1861; discharged for disability January 28, 1863. George A. Freudenreich, afterward in Hatch's Battalion. Isaac Hickborn, mustered October 9, 1861; promoted first sergeant; died of wounds received at Dodsonville, Ala., December 16, 1863. Corporal, Matthias Reuther, discharged for wounds received July 16, 1862. Wagoner, Casper Cantieni, discharged for disability September 2, 1862. Blacksmith, Peter Schmidt, mustered September 25, 1861; transferred to Company I, Fifth Iowa Cavalry in March, 1862. Farrier, Joseph N. Hauber, discharged October 4, 1864. Saddler, Jacob Beck, mustered October 15, 1861; discharged for disability August 5, 1862. Privates, Henry Bimschlage, re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with company. Spencer H. Dyer, deserted December 20, 1861, at St. Louis. Lorenz Drewicke, mustered October 7, 1861; discharged May 29, 1865. Andrew Dufield, mustered October 14, 1861; discharged January 28, 1863. J. M. Fetzger, mustered September 30, 1861; discharged for disability August 29, 1862. Anthony Fritz, mustered August 15,

1861; re enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted sergeant, and first sergeant; discharged with company. Henry Grole, mustered October 15, 1861; discharged for disability March 10, 1862. Gottfried Hestorfer, mustered October 3, 1861; deserted at Cairo, Ill., July 20, 1862. Joseph Higler, mustered October 14, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. Adam Lindig, mustered October 14, 1861; promoted commissary sergeant; promoted second lieutenant March 23, 1865; discharged with company. John Marsh, mustered September 30, 1861; discharged for disability August 30, 1862. Anthony Marsh, mustered September 30, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. Herman Otto, mustered October 7, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. Gustave Otto, mustered October 7, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. Albert T. Phelps, mustered October 3, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted quartermaster-sergeant and first-sergeant; promoted captain September 26, 1864; discharged with company. Peter Reuther, discharged July 16, 1862; for accidental wounds. Paul Russell, mustered September 18, 1862; deserted September 30, 1862, from Paducah, Ky. Anton Simonet, mustered September 8, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with company. George Scheldt, mustered October 3, 1861; re-enlisted January 3, 1864; discharged with company. Charles Follsdorf, mustered September 30, 1861; died at Camp Lowe, Ky., April 12, 1862. Recruits, Ferdinand Hans, mustered January 28, 1862; discharged for disability May 8, 1863. Albert Burgraf, mustered March 31, 1864; discharged for disability March 13, 1866. Adam Bohland, mustered March 31, 1864; discharged with company. William Doerr, mustered March 14, 1864; discharged with company. Charles Dolzin, mustered March 4, 1864; discharged with company. Martin Dolzin, mustered March 31, 1864; discharged with company. Lewis Decurtins, mustered March 14, 1864; discharged for disability April 23, 1866. Gerard Gessell, mustered February 26, 1864; discharged with company. Jacob Gross, mustered February 26, 1864; discharged with company. Nicholas Krech, mustered February 29, 1865; discharged with company. August Losch, mustered February 29, 1865; discharged with company. Jacob F. Reinhart, mustered February 25, 1865; discharged with company. Albert Kalt, mustered November 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term.

Company B.—First lieutenant, William Smith, mustered November 1, 1861; promoted captain June 17, 1863; discharged January 3, 1864. Private, Peter Schmidt, mustered September 25, 1861; transferred from First Company Independent Minnesota Battalion; appointed blacksmith; re-enlisted January 23, 1864. Recruits, John Andrews, Edward J. Biggs, William J. Beaupre, George S. Bowers, all mustered in April, 1864, and discharged with company.

Company C.—Captain, Alfred B. Brackett, mustered November 21, 1861; promoted major and lieutenant-colonel of battalion; discharged with battalion.

First lieutenant, Erwin Y. Shelly, mustered November 4, 1861; promoted captain February 1, 1862; discharged January 31, 1865. Second lieutenant, Mortimer Neely, mustered November 21, 1861; promoted first lieutenant February 1, 1862; captain April 3, 1865; discharged with company. Sergeants, Andrew J. Church, mustered November 1, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted second lieutenant April 3, 1865; discharged October 31, 1865, and died November 29, 1865. William B. McGeorge, mustered November 1, 1861; promoted second lieutenant and adjutant. Corporals, David Stewart, mustered November 1, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged for disability April 28, 1865. C. H. Osgood, mustered November 1, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted second lieutenant December 11, 1865; discharged with company. Lyman S. Kidder, mustered November 1, 1861; discharged May, 1863, for promotion as first lieutenant in Mounted Rangers. Musician, Francis Huffman, mustered November 28, 1861; discharged at Fort Snelling August 21, 1862. Farrier, John W. Cramsie, mustered November 2, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with regiment. Blacksmith, Richard Postell, mustered November 1, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged with company. Privates, John F. Bradford, mustered October 10, 1861; discharged for disability March, 1864. J. H. Constantine, mustered November 25, 1861; re-enlisted December 30, 1863; discharged with company. William Caffrey, mustered November 1, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged with company. C. E. Kelly, mustered November 14, 1861; discharged for disability February 6, 1863. Joseph Sempare, mustered November 1, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged with company. Edward Sephton, mustered November 4, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. John M. Spencer, mustered December 2, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. John Smith, mustered November 20, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged per order. Robert E. Wasson, mustered November 11, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged with company. Charles Wenz, mustered November 1, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged for promotion in United States (colored) regiment. Recruit, Leander Capistrant, mustered March 24, 1864; discharged with company.

Company D.—Recruit, James Corrison, mustered February 13, 1864; discharged for disability.

There were seventy five citizens of St. Paul, including Major Brackett, in this organization. The first, second, and third companies were organized in November and December, 1861. In the latter month they were ordered to St. Louis and assigned to a cavalry regiment called "Curtis's Horse," which subsequently became the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The battalion served chiefly in Tennessee, until in the spring of 1864, when, having "veteranized" in Febru-

ary previously it was assigned to duty against the Indians in the northwest, and was on duty on the frontiers until its muster out. The battalion was discharged by companies between May and June, 1866.

SECOND COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS, MUSTERED IN, MARCH, 1862.

Sergeant, Franklin Paine, discharged for promotion March 19, 1863. Corporal, John Salt, no record. Privates, Sylvanus Balsley, died in 1862. Edward J. Briggs, discharged for disability in 1862. Upton Donnelly, discharged by general order October 24, 1862. Hammond Fallon, discharged for disability February 16, 1863. James L. Heath, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 26, 1863. Christian J. Lend, discharged for disability October 10, 1862. W. M. McMahon, discharged by general order October 24, 1862. Osay Perry, no record. John Powers, discharged for disability December 28, 1862. Clark Putnam, veteran. J. W. Roe, veteran. William Scott, died of wounds at Frederick, Md., in December, 1862. Robert J. Strong, no record. Luman O. Tanner, discharged to enlist as hospital steward February 16, 1863. Andrew J. Wilson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 1, 1863. Harry H. Wilson, veteran; discharged for promotion April 1, 1865.

This company was mustered into service March 6, 1862, sent to Virginia, and May 22d, by order of General McClellan, was assigned to duty with the First Minnesota Infantry. It was on duty with that regiment from June 1, 1862, until its muster out, participating in all of its battles and engagements.

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

Major, Frank Houston, mustered May 2, 1865; discharged with battalion.

Company A—Sergeant, Thomas H. Pressnell, mustered March 24, 1864; veteran volunteers; promoted second lieutenant December 16, 1864. Thomas N. Whetstone, mustered March 24, 1864; veteran volunteer; promoted captain Company D, March 17, 1865; discharged with battalion. Corporals, J. H. A. Alpers, veteran volunteer; mustered March 24, 1864; promoted sergeant; taken prisoner; absent, sick on discharge of battalion. George F. Mortimer, mustered September 9, 1864; discharged September 16, 1864. Musician, George Wiley mustered February 24, 1864; discharged with battalion. Waggoner, Gates Gibbs, mustered March 31, 1864; dropped as deserter July 1, 1864. Privates, W. W. Brown, mustered September 13, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. Jacob George, veteran volunteer, mustered March 24, 1864; promoted sergeant; discharged with battalion. George Buck, veteran volunteer; mustered March 24, 1864; discharged with battalion. John Lonquist, veteran volunteer; mustered January 1, 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864. Marshall Sherman, veteran, mustered March 22, 1864; lost a leg at the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., August 14, 1864; absent sick on dis-



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charge of battery. James C. Victory, veteran; mustered January 1, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with battery. Recruits, Thomas Brady, (West St. Paul), mustered March 11, 1865; discharged August 2, 1865. Clark Putnam, veteran, mustered January 4, 1864; was prisoner of war; discharged with company. Maurice F. Shepard, veteran; mustered February 29, 1864; discharged with company.

Company B.—First lieutenant, Frank Houston, veteran; mustered May 12, 1864; promoted captain October 13, 1864; promoted major May 2, 1865. Corporal, W. W. Holden, mustered February 26, 1864; promoted second lieutenant March 16, 1865; first lieutenant, Company H, June 8, 1865; discharged with battalion. Privates, Hugh G. McGuire, mustered March 25, 1864; discharged with battalion. John McClay, mustered February 26, 1864; wounded; absent since August 14, 1864. Recruit, Francis Sampier, mustered February 17, 1865; discharged with battalion.

This battalion, among whose members were twenty citizens of St. Paul, originally consisted of two companies made up of veterans, "stay-overs," and recruits of the First Minnesota Infantry. Ordered to Washington in May, 1864, they were attached to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the numerous engagements about Petersburg and Richmond, Va., in 1864-65, and in the campaign resulting in Lee's surrender. The two companies were joined by another in March, 1865, by four more in April, and by two more in May. The battalion was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., June 14, and discharged at Fort Snelling, July 25, 1865.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF ST. PAUL.¹

THE bar of St. Paul has long enjoyed an enviable reputation for the high personal and professional standard which has prevailed among its members. Two circumstances have contributed largely to this result. One was the fact that as the capital of the Territory and State, the sessions of the Supreme and Federal Courts and of the Legislature have here afforded superior advantages for the development of the practitioner and for instruction and incentive to the student. The other cause was the ability and elevated character of the pioneers of the bar.

Many of the legal profession, among the men who composed the constitu-

¹ By Hiram F. Stevens. For material concerning some of the older members of the bar, and in relation to the courts, the writer is indebted to the very interesting and copious contribution of Hon. Charles E. Flandrau to an earlier work, of which he has availed himself by the kind permission of that gentleman.

tional convention of 1857, and who have from time to time presided in Territorial, State and Federal Courts, and held other positions of responsibility and trust in our midst, as well as others who have declined official position, were men who, in character and capacity, would have reflected credit upon any community at any period.

The limits of this work permit only a general characterization of those who participated in the earlier struggles and triumphs of our profession, and a still briefer reference to its present active members. The latter are engaged in making history, and the future biographer will have the opportunity of doing justice to their achievements.

Among the pioneers of the bar, Henry H. Sibley was probably the first person who ever announced himself an attorney and counselor-at-law in the State of Minnesota, having put up his professional sign at Mendota in 1835. He was also the first judicial officer who ever executed the functions of a court of law within the boundaries of the present State, having been commissioned a justice of the peace in 1836, with a jurisdiction extending from a point below Prairie du Chien on the south to the British boundary on the north, and from the Mississippi River on the east to the White River on the west. After the organization of the territory General Sibley was duly admitted to the bar, but was immediately called to the exercise of high civil functions and has never since practiced his profession. His life and public services are elsewhere mentioned, and it is sufficient to say in this connection that his name has become a household word throughout the State and the Northwest, reflecting honor upon every profession and calling in life which he has followed.

Henry L. Moss was appointed United States district attorney for the Territory of Minnesota by the organic act approved March 3, 1849, entitled "an act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota," and held the office during the administration under which he was appointed, at one time practicing his profession with Lafayette Emmett, who was the first chief justice of the State. Mr. Moss has not been in active practice for many years, but has devoted his attention to the business of real estate and insurance. He still resides in St. Paul, is in vigorous health and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community.

David Lambert was admitted to the bar of New York, and came from Madison, Wis., to St. Paul in 1848. He was a man of fine ability, but his career was short. He was drowned from a steamboat on the Mississippi River in November, 1849, aged about thirty years.

William D. Phillips was a native of Maryland, and was admitted to the bar of that State. He came to St. Paul in 1848, and was the first district attorney of the county of Ramsey, having been elected to that office in 1849. Under the administration of President Pierce he was appointed to a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington and never returned to St. Paul. He is sup-

posed to have died many years ago. He was eccentric in his methods as well as profuse in anecdote and illustration, and in one particular justified the estimate popularly supposed to be entertained by the bar as to the value of its services. It is related of him that Hon. Henry M. Rice once presented him with a lot on Third street on which to erect an office, and that when he presented his bill for services he charged Mr. Rice for drawing the deed to himself.

Bushrod W. Lott was a native of New Jersey, but removed to Illinois in his youth, and was admitted to the bar of that State. He commenced the practice of law in St. Paul in 1848, was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives several terms, United States consul at Tehauntepec, and officiated in other positions. He did not practice his profession for many years previous to his death, which occurred at St. Paul in 1886. The four persons above named were the only attorneys residing within the present limits of Ramsey county at the date of the passage of the organic act June 1, 1849.

By that act the judicial power of the territory was invested in a Supreme Court, three District Courts, a Probate Court and justices of the peace. Aaron Goodrich was appointed chief justice, and David Cooper and Bradley B. Meeker associate justices. The first district, embracing St. Croix county, which then included all of St. Paul lying east of the Mississippi River, was assigned to Chief Justice Goodrich, and the first term was opened at Stillwater August 13, 1849.

On the first day of this term David Lambert, Henry A. Lambert, John A. Wakefield, Charles K. Smith, Alexander M. Mitchell, William D. Phillips, Edmund Rice, Ellis G. Whittall and Samuel H. Dent, all of St. Paul, were admitted to practice. On the second day the court admitted Putnam P. Bishop, and on the fourth day Alexander Wilkin and Bushrod W. Lott, also of St. Paul.

James K. Humphrey, who was the first clerk of this court, still resides at St. Paul, and is sixty-three years of age; he is a native of Hudson, O., where he attended Western Reserve College, which was afterwards removed to Cleveland. He was admitted to the bar at Canton in that State in December, 1846, and came to St. Paul in September, 1849. He was a clerk of the first Supreme Court ever held in Minnesota as well as of the first district court. He has also held various responsible positions under the United States government. Further details of his career are given elsewhere.

Alexander Wilkin had been an officer in the United States service in the Mexican War, and was appointed secretary of the Territory of Minnesota in 1851. He visited Europe during the Crimean War and traveled extensively, and in 1861 went to the front as an officer in the First Minnesota Regiment. He was soon placed in command of the Ninth Minnesota, and after participating in many engagements with valor and skill, fell at the battle of Tupelo. His memory is held in great respect and affection.

Westcott Wilkin, a younger brother of Colonel Wilkin, has been for nearly a quarter of a century judge of the District Court of Ramsey county, and has

discharged the duties of that position with such remarkable ability that it has been the sole obstacle to his promotion to higher official position ; greater honor he could not receive than the estimate in which he is universally held. His knowledge of the practice is unsurpassed and for many years he has been the Gammaliel at whose feet the bar have delighted to sit in admiration and respect. To a thorough knowledge of all branches of the law and the principles of equity jurisprudence, he unites clear insight and rare urbanity of deportment, even under trying circumstances. His decisions are seldom appealed from ; as a *nisi prius* judge he has few peers and no superior. A sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work.

Michael E. Ames was a native of Vermont, but came to Minnesota from Wisconsin. He was one of the leading members of the bar, a persuasive orator and a successful advocate.

Edmund Rice was a native of Vermont, but came to Minnesota from Michigan. He was engaged in the practice of the law until about the year 1856, when he became prominent in railroad matters and for many years devoted his attention to those enterprises. He has been president of several of the leading railroad companies and has contributed much to the construction and operation of the great system which has so largely benefited the State. Mr. Rice has always enjoyed and deserved the confidence and warm friendship of the people of Minnesota to an unusual degree. After filling many offices of honor and trust he was elected in 1886 as representative in Congress from this district.

George L. Becker came to St. Paul in 1849, and was an active practitioner and successful lawyer until the advent of the railroads when he, like Mr. Rice, became interested in those projects and until recently has been prominently connected with them. He is now one of the railroad commissioners of the State. He is a man of broad culture, superior judgment and strict integrity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

William P. Murray, who is a native of Indiana, came to St. Paul in 1849, and has been actively engaged in practice ever since. He is sagacious, ready, affable and a walking encyclopedia of everything pertaining to the interests of the city. He has repeatedly been a member of both branches of the Legislature and for many years corporation attorney of the city, in the direction of whose affairs he has always borne a prominent and influential part. A detailed account of his life and services is given in another part of this work.

Aaron Goodrich, the first chief justice of the Territory, was a native of New York, but appointed from Tennessee. After the expiration of his judicial term he rarely practiced his profession, but engaged in literary work and historical research. He was secretary of the American Legation at Brussels during the administration of President Lincoln and died at St. Paul in 1887.

Judge Cooper, at the end of his official term, resumed the practice of law in St. Paul and continued it until June, 1864, when he removed to Nevada. He died in Salt Lake City several years ago.

The first law firm ever established in Minnesota was formed by Henry F. Masterson and Orlando Simons, who arrived in St. Paul June 20, 1849. They were both from New York and were admitted to the bar of that State. They remained in practice together until 1875, when Mr. Simons was appointed by the governor one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was subsequently transferred by statute to the district bench and has been subsequently re-elected to the same position. Judge Simons is possessed of common sense, sound judgment, and clear insight; he is courageous and impartial, of stern and inflexible fidelity to the right as he sees it, and not at all scrupulous in denouncing fraud and imposition; for these reasons he enjoys the confidence and respect of the bar and community. His industry is untiring and his devotion to the duties of his position have made such inroads upon his health that he is now enjoying a needed vacation. Mr. Masterson continued the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred March 18, 1882. He was engaged in much important litigation, which he conducted with ability.

The second law firm that was established in the county was composed of Edmund Rice and Ellis G. Whitall and was also formed in 1849. Later in the year George L. Becker entered the firm. Mr. Whitall soon after removed to St. Anthony and left the State about 1852. He was succeeded in the firm in 1851 by William Hollinshead, who came from Philadelphia to St. Paul in 1850, and who was for several years regarded as at the head of the bar. He died at St. Paul December 25, 1860.

Rensselaer R. Nelson, a son of Judge Samuel Nelson of the Supreme Court of the United States, arrived in St. Paul in 1850. He had been admitted in New York, and forming a partnership with Captain Wilkin, practiced his profession in this city until he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory in 1857. He held this office until the admission of Minnesota into the Union, when he was appointed United States district judge for the District of Minnesota, which position he still holds. His administration has been characterized by impartiality, fearlessness and vigor, and few magistrates have ever possessed and deserved to a like degree the confidence and respect of the bar and the people. Elsewhere a fuller sketch of his life is given.

William H. Welch was a native of Connecticut, and arrived in St. Paul in 1850. He was appointed chief justice of the Territory by President Pierce and reappointed by President Buchanan, serving until the admission of the State. Judge Welch was well versed in law and highly esteemed. He died several years ago.

Dewitt C. Cooley, a native of New York, and a member of the bar of that State, settled in St. Paul in 1851 and was the second district attorney of the county. He had practiced in several other States before coming to Minnesota, and since that time has resided in Pennsylvania for many years, but returned a few years since and now resides in St. Paul, although not in active practice.

Lafayette Emmett of Ohio, arrived in St. Paul in 1851. He was at one time in partnership with Henry L. Moss and afterwards with James Smith, jr. He was attorney-general of the Territory during the administration of Governor Gorman and was the first chief justice of the State. His judicial record is contained in the Minnesota reports from volume 2 to volume 9 inclusive. He now resides at Ortonville in this State, where he is practicing his profession.

On the 18th of September, 1851, R. R. Nelson entered into partnership with Isaac Van Etten. This firm was succeeded on November 25th by that of Wilkin & Van Etten. Isaac Van Etten was graduated at Union College in 1849. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1851, and came to St. Paul the same year. In 1853 he was appointed adjutant-general of the Territory, in which capacity he served until 1858. In 1863 he received a consular appointment. He retired from practice in 1866 and died December 28, 1873.

Isaac V. D. Heard is a native of New York, and came to St. Paul April 29, 1852. He was elected district attorney of Ramsey county in 1855, although then in his minority, and for eight years performed the duties of the office with fidelity and success. He was subsequently for several years city attorney of St. Paul. Mr. Heard participated in the Sioux War of 1862 as an officer on the staff of General Sibley, and acted as recorder and judge advocate of the military commission which tried the Sioux prisoners. He is the author of a work called the "History of the Sioux War." He has been engaged in some of the most important litigation, both civil and criminal, that has taken place in the county, and is a gentleman of culture and literary taste.

Horace R. Bigelow was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., March 13, 1820, received a common school education, and attended at the Utica gymnasium. He was admitted to practice at Utica, and in 1853 removed to St. Paul. He has steadily risen in his profession, and is now regarded as the Nestor of the Ramsey county bar. He was for many years president of the County Bar Association. He has been connected with much of the important railroad litigation of the State, and is a remarkably safe counselor.

John B. Brisbin is a native of Saratoga, N. Y., where he was born January 10, 1827. He was prepared for college at Schuylersville and Troy, and was graduated from Yale College in 1846. He removed to St. Paul in 1853, and was a member and president of the Territorial Council in 1856 and 1857, and a member of the house for two terms after Minnesota became a State. In 1857 he enjoyed the remarkable distinction of an unanimous election to the position of



B. D. Brown

mayor of the city. He has also been city attorney and Supreme Court reporter. In 1859 he was the candidate of his party for attorney-general of the State, and in 1864 was a delegate to the national convention which nominated George B. McClellan, being chairman of the Minnesota delegation.

Charles E. Flandrau was born in New York City July 15, 1828, and has lived an eventful life. He entered his father's office at Whitesboro, N. Y., as a law student, and was admitted to the bar of Oneida county January 7, 1851. He immediately formed a partnership with his father, which continued until the fall of 1853, when, in company with Horace R. Bigelow, he came to St. Paul, where they opened an office under the firm name of Bigelow & Flandrau. From that day to this his life has formed no inconsiderable part of the history of the State and particularly of its judicial and legal features. In 1870, after an absence from the city of several years, he entered the firm of Bigelow & Clark, of St. Paul, where he has since resided, in the enjoyment of a large and remunerative practice, and having the confidence and respect of the bench, bar and community of the State to a degree not excelled by any other citizen. Although in term of practice probably the oldest attorney at the bar of the State, he is yet in the prime of his intellectual and physical powers and blends the dignity and affability of a gentleman of the old school with the prompt and energetic prosecution of an engrossing profession. A fuller sketch appears elsewhere.

Willis A. Gorman was born in Kentucky in 1816, where he was admitted to the bar in 1836. He removed to Indiana in 1845, and was elected to the Legislature. He served in the Mexican War, and afterwards in Congress for several years. He came to St. Paul in 1853, having been appointed governor of the Territory, and remained in office for four years, after which he resumed the practice of law, and was prominent in political affairs until the commencement of the Civil War in which he served with prominence. After the war he returned to St. Paul and resumed the practice of his profession. He served as city attorney until his death, which occurred in 1876.

David Sanford is a native of Egremont Plain, Berkshire county, Mass., and is sixty-three years of age. He was educated at the academies at Lenox and Great Barrington, Mass., and admitted to the bar at Lenox in June, 1847. In 1850 he was admitted to the Supreme Court of California, and in 1854 to the Supreme Court of Minnesota. He came to St. Paul in 1853, and was an active practitioner for several years. The early judicial records of the county bear testimony to his energy and accuracy. Mr. Sanford has acquired a handsome competency, and, while still in practice, devotes much of his time to the management of his property interests.

Henry L. Carver is a native of Nunda, N. Y., and is fifty-eight years of age. He was educated at the common and high schools of that locality and at the Poughkeepsie Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in

1854, in which year he came to Minnesota. During the war he served with distinction and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was a member of the Legislature in 1862, and has filled various offices of trust and responsibility. He is not now in active practice.

William Sprigg Hall was born July 9, 1832, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and was graduated at St. John's College in that State. He removed to St. Paul in 1854, and in 1856 was appointed superintendent of the common schools of the State, and in 1857 served as a member of the State Senate. In 1867 the Court of Common Pleas of Ramsey county was established, and Judge Hall was selected as the first incumbent, where he served until his death, which occurred February 25, 1875. Judge Hall was a genial and accomplished gentleman and a highly respected judge.

Edward C. Palmer was born in Vermont in 1825, and was educated at the University of the State, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He removed to St. Paul in 1854, and in 1857 was elected the first judge of the District Court upon the organization of the State. He was the chief reviser of the general statutes which were published in 1866. In 1865, at the end of his judicial term, he resumed the practice of his profession, and was for many years attorney of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company. He removed to Georgia in 1885, and died there soon after.

John B. Sanborn was born in Epsom, N. H., December 5, 1826, and, after attending Blanchard and Thetford academies, entered Dartmouth College. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1854, at Concord, N. H., and came to Minnesota in December of that year, forming a partnership with Theodore French, which continued until the breaking out of the war, when he tendered his services to the government and served throughout the war, steadily rising in rank until he was brevetted major-general. On April 30, 1866, at Washington, he was honorably mustered out of a service of great valor, extent and usefulness. Since that time at Washington and in St. Paul he has practiced his profession with success, also serving the city and State in various capacities. General Sanborn is a fluent writer, an impressive speaker, and a courteous and dignified gentleman.

Charles D. Gilfillan was born July 4, 1831, at New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y. He was educated at Homer Academy and Hamilton College, and removed to Stillwater, in this State, in 1851, where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. Two years later he removed to St. Paul, and practiced law for about twelve years. He has since been connected with important enterprises and held prominent political offices.

Henry J. Horn was born March 25, 1821, at Philadelphia, where he received his education. He read law with Henry D. Gilpin, attorney-general of the United States, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He practiced at Philadelphia until 1855, when he removed to St. Paul. He was for several

years city attorney, and afterwards county attorney and corporation counsel, and is probably more familiar with the charter and other legislation affecting the city and county, than any other individual. Although he is unassuming, Mr Horn is a gentleman of ability and of genial disposition, and is universally admired and respected. He is exceedingly adroit and persevering, and enjoys a large and successful practice. A further sketch of his life is given elsewhere.

Harvey Officer was born at Monongahela City, Pa., and is fifty-four years old. He attended Natchez Institute, at Natchez, Miss., where he resided from 1839 to 1855. He was admitted to the bar in the High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi July 3, 1854. He removed to St. Paul June 13, 1855, and on January 14, of the following year was admitted in the Supreme Court of Territory, and to the Supreme Court of the United States December 22 of the same year. He was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court from 1857 to 1865, the period covered by volumes 1 to 10 of the Minnesota reports. He served as captain of United States Volunteers from March to November, 1866, and as city attorney of St. Paul in 1867 and 1868. He was also county attorney in 1869 and 1870. Captain Officer has long been regarded as one of the most careful and sagacious advisers at the bar and in that capacity has been intrusted with large interests. Of modest and retiring demeanor, but of unswerving integrity, he enjoys the confidence of the bench and bar.

George L. Otis, was born in New York October 7, 1829. In 1837 he removed to Michigan where he was admitted to the bar. In October, 1855, he came to St. Paul and continued the practice of his profession for more than twenty-five years, with ability and success. He served in 1857 as a member of the Legislature, and in 1866 as a member of the State Senate. A year later he was elected mayor of the city and afterwards served as one of the managers of the State Reform School. He attained high position in the Masonic order and was considered one of the ablest members of the bar, enjoying the confidence of the entire community to a degree unsurpassed by any other citizen. He died March 29, 1883, respected and lamented by all who ever enjoyed the pleasure and honor of his acquaintance. A fuller biographical sketch appears elsewhere.

Lorenzo Allis was born in Vermont in 1823 and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1845. He removed to New Orleans where he practiced his profession and also engaged in editorial work. He came to St. Paul in 1856, and for nearly a quarter of a century was engaged in some of the most important litigation in the county. He died at St. Paul in March, 1883.

Gordon E. Cole was born in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Mass., June 18, 1833. He was educated at the Connecticut Institution at Suffield, Conn., at the State and National Law School and at the Dane Law School of Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1854, with the title of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar at Lenox, Mass., in 1854 and practiced for about two years at

Cheshire. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, and settled in Faribault in January, 1857, where he has since resided. His practice, however, extended through all parts of the State and has called him before the higher courts in different parts of the country. Interests of magnitude have been intrusted to him and he has managed them with distinguished success. For several years he has maintained an office in St. Paul and is now the senior member of the firm of Cole, Bramhall & Morris. He was the first president of the State Bar Association and is vice-president for Minnesota of the American Bar Association. In 1859 he was elected attorney general of the State and held the office for three successive terms. In 1865 he served as one of the commissioners to revise the statutes. He has been repeatedly elected to the House of Representatives and to the State Senate. Mr. Cole is a man of rare culture and versatility; he is a deep student and a close reasoner. In his habits and action of thought he is original and independent. His career has been one of energy and usefulness and as he is still in the prime of life, it bids fair to increase in honor to himself and advantage to the State.

Oliver Dalrymple was born at Sugar Grove, Pa., and is fifty-eight years of age. He was educated at Allegheny, Pa., and attended lectures in various departments of Yale College. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar at Warren, Pa., and removed to St. Paul in April of the following year, where he practiced law for several years until important business enterprises absorbed his time and attention. He has since become famous as the "bonanza wheat grower" of the country.

Henry Hale was born in Vermont in 1816, where he was admitted to the bar. He came to St. Paul in 1856, and practiced at one time in partnership with E. C. Palmer, but soon engaged in real estate transactions which have since increased to such a magnitude as to absorb his entire time and attention.

Christopher C. Andrews was born at Hillsboro, N. H., and is fifty-nine years of age. He was educated at Francistown Academy and at Dane Law School at Cambridge, Mass. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts at Cambridge in October, 1850, and came to Minnesota in 1856. He has been State Senator and served with distinction in the war, attaining the rank of brigadier-general and brevet major-general of the United States Volunteers. In 1857, while connected with the United States Treasury Department, he prepared a "Digest of the Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States," which was published by the Government, and in the following year a work entitled "Practical Treatise on the Revenue Laws of the United States." These works have since been in constant use in the Treasury Department, where they are recognized as of great convenience and practical utility. In 1866 he published a "History of the Campaign of Mobile." He was afterwards appointed minister resident to Sweden and Norway and contributed valuable service to his State and

country during his residence there. Later he was appointed counsul-general to Brazil, and since his return from that post has resided in this city. In 1887 he published an interesting work entitled "Brazil, its Condition and Prospects." General Andrews has not practiced his profession for several years, but has been foremost in all enterprises for the advancement of the interests of the city and State.

James Smith, jr., is a native of Mount Vernon, O., where he was born October 29, 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1839 at Mount Vernon, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to St. Paul and formed a co-partnership with Judge Lafayette Emmett. He was afterwards for many years a partner of John M. Gilman, and the firm enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Smith served in the State senate and house for several terms and has been for many years connected with the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company of which he has been president and attorney. He stands high in the confidence of the bar and community.

James Gilfillan was born in Scotland in 1829, and came to New York the next year, where he received an academic education. He studied law at Ballston Spa and Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1850. He came to St. Paul in 1857 and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, of the Seventh Regiment and was commissioned captain the same year. He served with the regiment in its Indian campaigns and afterwards at the South in many engagements. On the 3d of November, 1864, he was mustered in as colonel of the Eleventh Minnesota Regiment, and served in Tennessee until the regiment was ordered home and mustered out July 16, 1865. He was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court July 13, 1869, and served until January 1870. He was again appointed in 1875 and has since held the office by re-election. During the intervals when not upon the bench he was engaged in practice of an important character. Judge Gilfillan is quiet and unassuming but exceedingly industrious and has long been recognized as an able and accomplished jurist. In addition to his judicial duties, which he has always performed with promptness and fidelity, he has found time to revise and annotate the first twenty volumes of Minnesota State Reports which bear his name.

John M. Gilman was born at Calais, Vt., September 7, 1824, and was educated at Montpelier Academy, where he was admitted to the bar in 1844. During the same year he removed to New Lisbon, O., where he practiced his profession for eleven years. Mr. Gilman came to St. Paul in September, 1857, and soon formed a partnership with James Smith, jr. He was a member of the Legislature, in Ohio, and has also served in the Minnesota Legislature, attaining prominence in the councils of his party. Mr. Gilman has long been recognized as one of the ablest members of the bar.

Greenleaf Clark, is a native of Plaistow, N. H., and is fifty-three years of

age. He was educated at Atkinson Academy, and Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Boston in 1858, and soon after came to Minnesota, where he has since practiced his profession with ability and success. He was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1881, and has been for several years a member of the Board of Regents of the State University. Judge Clark has been connected with much of the important railroad litigation of the State and is a safe and reliable counselor. He is dignified and courteous in his manner and scholarly in his tastes. He occupies an enviable position at the bar of the State and in the confidence and respect of the community.

Reuben B. Galusha is a native of Shaftsbury, Vt., and is fifty-seven years of age. He removed in early life to Mount Vernon, O., where he was admitted to the bar in 1857, and came to St. Paul in August of the following year. He was at one time a partner of Henry J. Horn and has been in constant practice since his arrival. He was for many years United States pension agent for Minnesota, and afterwards held the responsible position of attorney for the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, having been previously connected with the litigation which resulted in the transfer of the property of the former St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company to the first named corporation. Mr. Galusha has been connected with some of the most important litigation of the State and is a gentleman of high personal and professional standing. A detailed sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work.

Robert P. Lewis is a native of Louisville, Indiana county, Pa., and is fifty-three years of age. He was graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and admitted to the bar at that place in 1859. He came to Minnesota in August of that year and has since practiced his profession. He was United States pension agent for Minnesota from 1864 to 1866.

William P. Warner is a native of Covington, N. Y., and is forty-nine years of age. He was educated at Union College in that State, and admitted to the bar at Winchester, Tenn., in 1859. He removed to St. Paul in 1860, and soon after formed a partnership with John B. Brisbin, which continued for some time, during which the firm conducted an important and lucrative practice. Afterwards he formed a partnership with M. J. Severance, now judge of the Sixth Judicial District, which was dissolved upon that gentleman's accession to the bench. He is now the senior member of the firm of Warner & Lawrence, who stand in the front rank of their profession, particularly in the line of commercial and corporation law. Mr. Warner is a quiet, unassuming man of indefatigable industry and tenacity of purpose. Possessed of a superior mind, which has been carefully trained, and aided by a clear and retentive memory, he has attained a knowledge of the law and a familiarity with its practice which is rarely excelled. In every relation of life he has acted with fidelity and without reproach. His standard of ethics is high, and while, to those who have



Robt. A. McLane

been honored by his friendship, he has been "true as steel," few men have sought less or more deserved the good opinion of the world.

Jacob Mainzer was born December 16, 1834, in Germany. He attended the gymnasium in Treves, and landed at New York in November, 1853. In June, 1855, he removed to St. Paul and was admitted to the bar in 1860. For two years he was city justice. During the war he served as lieutenant of Company G, Second Minnesota Volunteers. He has held several official positions and has made a specialty of abstracts and examinations of titles to real property, achieving reputation and profit in his practice. A further sketch appears elsewhere.

Henry L. Williams was born at Farmington, Me., and is fifty years of age. He was educated at Farmington Academy and Bowdoin College. He came to Minnesota in 1854, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at St. Paul in January, 1861. He has since practiced his profession in this city, formerly as a partner of James Gilfillan, now chief justice of the Supreme Court, and afterwards with Colonel J. Ham Davidson. Mr. Williams is a gentleman of high personal character, and is a studious and careful lawyer. He is now the senior member of the firm of Williams & Goodenow.

Cushman K. Davis was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 16, 1838. He was educated at the University of Michigan, and was graduated there in 1857. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States volunteer service, and by promotion attained the rank of acting adjutant-general under Brigadier-General Willis A. Gorman. In August, 1864, he came to St. Paul and commenced the practice of law. His progress has been exceptional, and he holds an acknowledged position in the front rank of his profession. In 1867 he was a member of the Legislature, and from 1868 to 1873 United States district attorney for Minnesota. In the fall of 1873 he was elected governor of the State at the age of thirty-five, and in 1887 United States senator. His life has been active and successful, both in professional, official and literary capacities. He is a close student, an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, and has contributed an interesting and widely read volume to the bibliology of the great dramatist. He holds a warm place in the hearts of the people of Minnesota, and promises to supplement an already brilliant career with still greater honors and achievements.

Samuel J. R. McMillan was born at Brownsville, Pa., February 22, 1826, and was graduated at Duquesne College, Pittsburgh, in 1846, where he was admitted to the bar in 1849. He removed to Stillwater in this State in 1852, and was elected judge of the First Judicial District in 1858. He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1864, which position he held until April 8, 1874, when he was elected chief justice. The following year he was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1881. Since the expiration of his senatorial term in 1887, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in St. Paul.

Stanford Newel was born at Providence, R. I., June 7, 1839, and was educated at Yale College and Harvard Law School. He came to Minnesota in May, 1855, and was admitted to the bar at the July term of the Supreme Court in 1864, since which time he has practiced his profession. Mr. Newel is a gentleman of taste and refinement, a genial companion, and a skillful and influential factor in the political affairs of the community and the State.

James H. Davidson is forty nine years of age and was born at Burlington, O. He was graduated in the classical course at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., in 1861, and came to St Paul in September, 1866, where he was admitted to the bar the following year. Colonel Davidson had a highly creditable military career. He has not been in active practice for some time. He was for many years one of the ablest and most successful advocates at the bar. A detailed sketch of his life appears in another part of this work.

Warren H. Mead is a native of Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., and was educated at Groton Academy, and Cazenovia Seminary in that State, and at Bradfordsville Institute in the State of Kentucky. He entered the army and had a severe and thrilling experience, having been an inmate of Libby and other Southern prisons for twenty-two months. He was admitted to the bar at Louisville, Ky., in 1865, and came to Minnesota in the following year. He served as a member of the Legislature from St. Paul in 1877, and 1879. Further particulars relating to his life appear in another part of this work.

Josias N. Rogers was born at St. Joseph, Mich., in 1845, and was educated at Berlin, Wis., High School. In the spring of 1866 he was admitted to the bar at Wautoma in that State, and immediately came to St. Paul. He was a member of the State House of Representatives from St. Paul in 1873, and has operated in real estate largely and with success.

Edward G. Rogers is forty-five years of age, and was born at St. Joseph, Mich. He was educated at the high schools of the vicinity, and attended the law department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar at Dartford, Wis., September 13, 1864, and came to St. Paul November 23, 1866. He was county attorney of Ramsey county from January 1, 1877, to January 1, 1879, and a member of the House of Representatives from St. Paul from January, 1887, to January, 1889. In the practice of commercial law Mr. Rogers has achieved marked success.

James J. Egan is a native of Ireland, and is forty-seven years of age. He came to Minnesota in 1857, and afterwards served in the army, attaining the rank of lieutenant. He was admitted to the bar at St. Paul in 1867, and served as a member of the House of Representatives from this county in 1869, and afterward from St. Louis county, where he resided for several years. He has been, for the last ten years, county attorney of Ramsey county, and seems to be an indispensable part of the judicial system. "Judge" Egan is noted for his good nature, wit, keen insight and thorough knowledge of human nature,

These qualities have made him deservedly popular, and few men in the city are more widely known or warmly esteemed.

Cyrus J. Thompson was born at Castile, Wyoming county, N. Y., and is fifty-three years of age. He was educated at New York Central College, Cortland county, N. Y., and afterwards at Michigan University at Ann Harbor, where he was admitted to the bar in May, 1862. He came to Minnesota in April, 1868, and has practiced his profession here since that time. Mr. Thompson is a thorough student, a careful adviser and a conscientious man, and these qualities have won him a deserved position in the estimation of the bench and bar.

Edwin S. Chittenden was born at Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., in 1843. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1865, and admitted to the bar at Albany, December 5, 1867. While in New York he served as clerk of the Assembly Judiciary Committee in 1865 and 1866. He was assistant solicitor of the Department of State at Washington from 1867 to 1869. He came to Minnesota in October, 1869, where he has since practiced his profession.

William H. Grant was born at Lyndeborough, N. H., December 23, 1829, and was educated at Hancock Academy in that State, and at Yates Academy, Orleans county, N. Y. He served as a member of the House of Representatives in his native State in 1853 and 1854, and during the latter year was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough county. He came to Minnesota in 1855.

William S. Moore is a native of Weston, Fairfield county, Conn., and is fifty-eight years of age. He was educated at the public schools of that State and at Yale College. He came to Minnesota in 1858, and was admitted to the bar of Wright county in the fall of that year. He has been for several years a resident of St. Paul in successful practice. Mr. Moore is original and independent in his methods of thought and action. He is a man of high principle and undeviating attachment to what he believes to be right.

Edward H. Wood is a native of Spencer county, Ky., and is fifty-two years of age. He was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and came to Minnesota July 13, 1856. He was admitted to the bar at Taylor's Falls October 13, 1859, Judge S. J. R. McMillan presiding. He served in the war as first lieutenant and judge advocate in the Army of the Cumberland. He has been city justice of the peace and alderman of St. Paul, and city attorney of Taylor's Falls in this State.

William D. Cornish was born in 1849 at Middleboro, Plymouth county, Mass., but afterwards lived at Binghamton, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in 1870. He came to Minnesota in August of that year and has practiced his profession since with reputation and success. In the law of insurance he is recognized as particularly able and accomplished. Mr. Cornish is endowed with strong common sense, integrity and sagacity. He has attained

a high position in the Masonic fraternity, and is a recognized authority in its ethics and jurisprudence. He was a member of the common council of the city of St. Paul from 1880 to 1885, where his services were of great value. He also served with credit as a representative in the Legislature in 1883 and 1885.

William Louis Kelly is a native of Kentucky, and comes of a family who have been prominent in legal circles of that State, his grandfather having occupied a position upon the Supreme bench. Judge Kelly removed to Minnesota nearly twenty-five years ago, and was engaged for some time in literary work. For several years prior to his appointment to the bench of the District Court of Ramsey county, which took place in 1888, he was engaged in practice in the city. In the short period during which he has been upon the bench he has been industrious and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and has given general satisfaction.

Homer C. Eller is a native of Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, Ind., where he was born July 9, 1845. He was educated at the common and grammar schools of the vicinity and at the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department in the class of 1868. During the war he served under General, afterward United States Senator, Miller. Mr. Eller was admitted to the bar at South Bend, Ind., in May, 1869, and to the Supreme Court of Minnesota January 27, 1870. In November, 1869, he removed to St. Paul where he has since resided. He was appointed one of the first special judges of the Municipal Court of the city. Mr. Eller is the author of Eller's digest of the first twenty-five Minnesota reports. He is an indefatigable student, and his labors have been rewarded by a familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence and their application to the vexed questions of modern society, rarely equaled in one of his age. For many years he has been connected with important litigation, and has shown much ingenuity and ability in the management of his cases. Of genial manners and patient disposition, he has rendered kind and useful assistance to the younger members of the profession, and by many qualities of mind and heart has endeared himself to his associates, both young and old. Few men enjoy to the same extent the respect of the bar and the confidence of the court.

William W. Erwin is a native of Erwin, Steuben county, N. Y., where he was born July 12, 1842. He attended Alfred Academy and Genesee College, and was admitted to the bar at Albany at the General Term, May 5, 1864. He removed to Minnesota in May, 1870, and was county attorney of Ramsey county from 1872 to 1874. For many years Mr. Erwin has made a specialty of criminal law and practice, and is unexcelled in that field. He has achieved wonderful success in the defense of persons accused of capital crimes. He is a man of strong originality of thought and action, sometimes metaphysical and again meteoric; at times charming his auditors by thoughts that sparkle into

expression like sunshine upon babbling brooks, and again, when occasion demands, he becomes a mental Etna in eruption. His methods are his own, and his use of them is masterly. Mr. Erwin is a student of nature and of art, and a gentleman of culture and literary taste. Elsewhere appears a detailed sketch of his life.

John W. White is a native of Philadelphia, and is forty-six years old. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, and at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1868. He removed to St. Paul in 1870, and has since been actively engaged in practice. He is proficient in mercantile and real estate law. Mr. White is a gentleman of culture and refinement and is a great favorite in the community.

Christopher D. O'Brien is a native of county Galway, Ireland, but afterwards resided in Wisconsin, and is forty years of age. He was educated in the common schools, and came to Minnesota in 1863. In January, 1870, he was admitted to the bar at St. Paul and was soon after appointed assistant United States district attorney for Minnesota. He was four years county attorney of Ramsey county and in 1883 was mayor of St. Paul. He has been president of the St. Paul Bar Association and is now a law lecturer at the University of Minnesota. Mr. O'Brien is literary in his tastes, genial in his disposition and energetic and successful in the practice of his profession. For many years he has conducted some of the most important litigation in the county and has remarkable influence with juries. At one time he obtained a verdict of \$50,000 in a personal injury case, the largest of that kind ever recovered in the Northwest, if not in the country. How he accomplishes so much and does it so well, and yet finds leisure for social entertainment, literary research and athletic exercise, in all of which he is an adept, is an enigma to his many friends.

James B. Beals was born at New York, and was forty-three years old at the time of his death, which occurred in 1888. He came to Minnesota in 1862 and was educated at the University of Michigan. In July, 1871, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at St. Paul, and from that time until his death pursued his profession with great industry and success. He was noted for his fidelity to the interests of his clients, and was greatly lamented by his brethren of the bar.

John B. Olivier is fifty-one years old and is a native of Berthier, Province of Quebec, Canada, where he attended college. He came to Minnesota May 27, 1854, and served as deputy register of deeds of Ramsey county in 1857 and 1858. He was a member of the Legislature from St. Paul in the session of 1859 and 1860, and deputy county auditor in 1866 and 1867. From 1868 to 1872 he was again deputy register, and was county auditor in 1873. Upon the creation of the office of abstract clerk in 1873 he was made the first incumbent and served in that position until 1883. He was admitted to the bar at St. Paul April 8, 1871, and is more familiar with the official records of the

county than any other man living. Mr. Olivier's memory is as long as his experience, and his kind and obliging disposition has won him troops of friends.

Walter H. Sanborn was born at Epsom, N. H., and is forty-two years of age. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1867, and removed to St. Paul in 1870, where he was admitted to the bar the following year. He was a member of the St. Paul city council from 1878 to 1880, and again elected in 1885, and is now its vice president. He has been commander of Damascus Commandery No. 1, of St. Paul Knights Templar since 1886, and has been for three years a member of the board of abatement and the board of equalization of Ramsey county. In all of these positions he has served with industry and ability, and still has found time to conduct a law practice of magnitude and importance, and with such care and attention as to win success. Mr. Sanborn is a clear and forcible debater and both in court and in public life exercises a marked and increasing influence. A more extended sketch is given elsewhere in this work.

Edward Simonton was born at Searsport, Me., in 1840, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1861. He served in the United States army from 1862 to 1870, first as captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, and afterwards as first lieutenant and brevet captain of the Fourth United States Infantry (regulars). He resigned in July, 1870, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine at Belfast in October of that year. Captain Simonton removed to Minnesota in December, 1870, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of this State, January 28, 1871. He is also a member of the bar of the United States Circuit Court. In connection with the practice of his profession he has managed large property interests and has contributed materially to the growth and advancement of the city. He is a gentleman of courteous manners and pleasing address, upright in character and public-spirited in all his actions.

Hascal R. Brill is a native of Canada, but came to St. Paul in boyhood and received his education here. In 1872 he was elected judge of Probate and served in that capacity until March 1, 1875, when he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas to succeed William Sprigg Hall, deceased. The following year, that court having been merged with the district court, he became one of the judges thereof, and has since served by successive re-election. Judge Brill is possessed of a clear, discriminating mind, gives patient attention to the progress of cases before him, and by careful and constant research has attained great familiarity with the principles and practice of law. His decisions command respect, and the facility, firmness and accuracy with which he presides, deserve and have won the approval of the bar and the public.

Squire L. Pierce is a native of Trenton, Butler county, O., and is fifty-six years of age. He was admitted to the bar at Eaton, O., in April, 1853. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Pierce was elected district attorney of Wabash



A. R. Kiefer

county, Ind. He came to Minnesota in May, 1856, and was elected judge of probate of Dodge county at the first State election. He also served as county attorney of that county for two terms. Since his residence in St. Paul Mr. Pierce has been in active practice and is influential and successful.

William P. Clough was born March 20, 1845, at Freetown, Cortland county, N. Y., and attended the Northwestern Normal School, of Edinborough, Erie county, Pa., where he resided until June, 1867, when he came to Minnesota, and was soon after admitted to the bar of Olmsted county. He removed to St. Paul in 1872 and formed a partnership with John M. Gilman, which continued for several years, during which time the firm enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. In 1884 he was appointed general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in which capacity he acted until 1887, when he resigned to accept a highly responsible position with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company. Mr. Clough is possessed of great energy and ability, and bids fair to add fresh laurels to an already successful career.

Edwin S. Thompson is a native of Delafield, Wis., and is thirty-seven years of age. He received an academic education and came to Minnesota in 1869. He was admitted to the bar at St. Paul in May, 1872. He afterwards removed to Butte City, Mont., where he served as county auditor two terms, as county judge one term, as county attorney two terms, and also as district attorney and city attorney. He returned to St. Paul in 1886, and is now in active practice, giving his attention chiefly to criminal law.

James N. Granger was born at Providence, R. I., in 1845, and was educated at Brown University and at Harvard College. He was an officer in the army in 1864 and 1865, and came to Minnesota in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1872, and has since practiced at St. Paul. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Granger has been prominent in social life and in aquatic and other athletic sports.

Charles D. Kerr is a native of Philadelphia, and is fifty-three years of age. He was graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1857, and studied law at Keokuk, Ia., with Hon. Samuel F. Miller, now associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and was there admitted to the bar in 1860. He served throughout the war with credit and came to Minnesota in 1865 and settled at St. Cloud, where he formed a partnership with Hon. Joseph M. McKelvey, for many years judge of the Seventh Judicial District. Upon the appointment of Judge McKelvey to the bench, Colonel Kerr formed a partnership with Hon. W. S. Moore, now of St. Paul, and afterwards with Hon. L. W. Collins, now one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. He was also mayor of St. Cloud, and since his removal to St. Paul, which took place in 1873, he has served as president of the board of education and president of the common council. For several years he practiced his profession as senior member of the law firm of Kerr & Richardson in this city. He was re-

cently appointed judge of the District Court. Colonel Kerr enjoys a wide acquaintance and was energetic and skillful in the management of cases. As his record indicates, his career has been one of influence and usefulness. Further particulars are given elsewhere.

John D. O'Brien was born in Dublin, Ireland, and is thirty-six years of age. He came to Minnesota in 1863, and was admitted to the bar at St. Paul in 1873, soon after forming a partnership with Homer C. Eller, which continued for several years. Mr. O'Brien is a man of great industry, and is conscientious and faithful in the discharge of every duty. Of refined and delicate sensibilities and great literary research, he is a charming conversationalist and genial and entertaining in the extreme. He stands high in the estimation of all but himself.

Charles E. Otis is a native of Prairieville, Barre county, Wis., where he was born May 11, 1842. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in the classical course in 1869, and came to Minnesota in July, 1871. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1873, and with his brother, the late Hon. George L. Otis, continued the practice of his profession until the death of the latter, since which time his brother, Arthur G. Otis, has been associated with him. Mr. Otis has been a member of the board of education and was for five years a member of the common council. He has shown great industry and fidelity as well in private practice as in public position, and is a close and accurate practitioner; believing heartily in the maxim that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, Mr. Otis is always thoroughly prepared, and deserves the confidence which he enjoys in the management of varied and important interests. He was appointed Judge of the District Court, August, 1889, in place of Judge Vilas, deceased.

Francis F. Wilde is a native of Vienna, Austria, where he was born in 1844. He was educated at German and English academies in the city of Milwaukee, and was there admitted to the bar November 17, 1865, and removed to St. Paul in 1873.

C. N. Bell is a native of Weybridge, Vt., and is forty-one years of age. He was educated at Middlebury College, Vermont. He was principal of Chester Academy, Vermont, in 1868 and 1869, and was principal of the public schools of Elkhorn, Wis., from 1869 to 1871. He was admitted to the bar at Janesville, Wis., in 1871, and located the same year at Mankato, where he remained until July 4, 1874, when he removed to St. Paul, and has since been in the active and exclusive practice of his profession. He has served in several important public positions, having been a member of the board of aldermen and of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Bell is a clear and forcible speaker, careful in the preparation of his cases, and independent and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

Henry C. James was born at Deerfield, N. H., and is thirty-nine years of

age. He was educated at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University. Mr. James removed to St. Paul in 1871, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court June 7, 1874, since which time he has been in active practice for several years as a member of the firm of Lamprey & James, but recently alone. Mr. James is faithful and industrious in the preparation and care of his cases, possesses clear insight and discrimination, the ability to clearly present his points and a character for integrity which deserves and wins the confidence of the court.

E. S. Gorman is a native of Bloomington, Ind., and is forty years of age. He was graduated at the State University of Indiana, and came to Minnesota in 1853, and was admitted to the Supreme Court in 1875. In 1886 he was elected judge of probate of Ramsey county, and brought to the discharge of his duties a valuable experience and a clear and judicial mind. His decisions have been carefully considered and received with approbation.

George C. Squires is thirty-five years of age and a native of Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., and a graduate of the Law School of Michigan University. He removed to St. Paul in August, 1874, and in June of the following year was admitted to the Supreme Court. He has been court commissioner of Ramsey county, and for several years a member of the firm of Bigelow, Flandrau & Squires, and is one of the present firm of Flandrau, Squires & Cutchcon. The business of this firm has been varied and important, and few men of his age have enjoyed a more extensive practice.

Henry A. Wilson was born at Boston, Mass., April 11, 1831, and afterwards removed to Hudson, Wis., where he studied law in the office of Judge H. L. Humphrey and was admitted to the bar, practicing for some time thereafter in partnership with Judge Humphrey. He removed to Minnesota in January, 1875, and entered the law firm of Davis, O'Brien & Wilson, remaining a member of that and the succeeding firm of O'Brien & Wilson until his death, which occurred at St. Paul December 24, 1884. Mr. Wilson was thoroughly versed in the practice, was a close student, and attentive to the interests of his clients. He was of genial disposition and much respected and beloved.

George B. Young is a native of Boston, Mass., where he was born July 25, 1840. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1860, and from the law school in 1863, and was admitted to the bar at New York in November, 1864. He settled in Minneapolis in 1870, and in April, 1874, was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court, which office he held until the following January. In May, 1875, he removed to St. Paul, where he at once entered upon an important and lucrative practice. He has been reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court since 1875, and in 1878 acted as compiler of the general statutes of the State. He is regarded as one of the leaders of the bar of the State, and much of its most important litigation has been under his charge.

Samuel Whaley is thirty-three years of age, and was born in Benton, Lafayette county, Wis. He came to Minnesota in November, 1855, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1876, since which time he has been in practice in this city.

John J. Mullen was born at West Point, Orange county, N. Y., in 1849, and educated at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. He came to Minnesota in 1857, and served as representative in the Minnesota Legislature in 1874 and 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1877.

Oscar H. Comfort is forty-five years of age, and is a native of Mineral Point, Wis. He served with credit during the late war, and was admitted to the bar at Portage, Wis., December 7, 1869. He removed to Minnesota July 8, 1872, and was admitted to the State Court in November of that year, and to the United States Circuit Court in December, 1879. He has been court commissioner of Washington county, and city justice of Stillwater. For several years he has resided at St. Paul, devoting his attention particularly to commercial law.

George J. Flint was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1840, and educated at Fort Plain Institute. He was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., in September, 1869, and removed to St. Paul in November, 1878, where he has since been in practice.

Eugene A. Hendrickson was born December 2, 1853, in Rose township, Ramsey county, and was graduated with honor in the class of 1876, of the State University of Minnesota, and afterwards from the Law Department of the Iowa State University. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in June, 1878, and at St. Paul, in August of the same year. For four years he served as superintendent of schools of Ramsey county, and for a like period in the State Legislature.

Hiler H. Horton is a native of Washington county, Wis., where he was born thirty-one years ago. He was educated at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and removed to St. Paul, June 20, 1878, where he was at once admitted to the bar, and has since been actively engaged. He has served as judge-advocate-general of the State militia, and as counsel for several corporations.

Walter T. Burr is a native of Mt. Vernon, O., and is thirty-four years of age. He was educated at the High School of that place, and afterwards served in the army. He has been assessor of internal revenue for the District of Columbia, and has occupied several other offices under the government. He removed to St. Paul March 15, 1878, and was admitted to the bar the following year. For several years he was municipal judge of the city, serving with ability and credit. He afterwards engaged in private practice, but upon the enlargement of the Municipal Court by the last Legislature he was appointed to the bench of that court, a testimonial to the intelligence and integrity with which he discharged the duties of the position.

Chester A. Congdon is thirty-five years old, and was born at Rochester,

N. Y. He attended Elmira Academy, Ovid Seminary, and Syracuse University, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, October 11, 1877. He came to St. Paul in December, 1879, and served as assistant United States District Court attorney from April 11, 1881, to May 27, 1886.

John Espy was born at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa., September 22, 1842, and was educated at New Columbus Academy and Wyoming Seminary, and was graduated at Albany Law School in 1866, where he was admitted to the bar. He removed to Minnesota in December, 1879, and was admitted to the bar of this State soon after. A further sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work.

Frederick G. Ingersoll was born at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., and is thirty-one years of age. He came to St. Paul in June, 1858. He was educated at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated from the Law Department in 1878. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in October, 1879, and was afterwards a member of the firm of Ingersoll & Ovitt. Having been a citizen of St. Paul from his boyhood Mr. Ingersoll enjoys the advantage of a wide acquaintance, and is universally esteemed.

Eugene F. Lane is forty-four years old, and was born at Kenosha, Wis., and came to Minnesota in 1860. He served during the war as a member of the Ninth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He afterwards attended Michigan University and was graduated from the law class of 1873 with honor. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, Minn., in June, 1873, and was, for four years, assistant attorney-general of Minnesota, and for several years chief clerk of the judiciary committee of the Senate. In this capacity Mr. Lane has gained valuable experience, and his knowledge of the statutory law of the State is accurate and extensive.

Edward P. Sanborn is a native of Epsom, N. H., and is thirty-three years of age. He was educated at the New England academy and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1876. He removed to St. Paul in September, 1878, and was admitted to the bar October 15, 1879, since which time he has been a member of the firm of J. B. & W. H. Sanborn, contributing his share of knowledge, acumen and ability to the administration of the important and successful business of that firm.

John W. Willis is a native of St. Paul, and is thirty-four years of age. He was educated at the State University of Minnesota and was graduated from Dartmouth College. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court October 18, 1879, and at once entered upon a successful and lucrative practice. He has also served with credit and ability as a member of the board of education of the city of St. Paul. Mr. Willis is a profound student, an accomplished scholar and an eloquent and convincing speaker.

William Ely Bramhall is thirty two years old, and was born at Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y. He was educated at the Monticello Academy, and

graduated from Cornell University with the degree of C. E. B., and from Columbia Law School when twenty-three years of age. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of New York in May, 1880, and in Minnesota in the fall of that year. He came to St. Paul July 5, 1880, and is now a member of the firm of Cole, Bramhall & Morris, enjoying an extensive and increasing practice. Mr. Bramhall is of genial disposition, but is independent in his views and firm in his adherence to them.

Otto Kueffner was born in Gamsen, Germany, in 1857; he was educated at the St. Louis High School and at Cornell University, and in 1879 was graduated at the St. Louis Law School and was then admitted to the bar in Missouri, and afterwards in Illinois. He came to St. Paul in the spring of 1880 and entered the office of Gilman & Clough. Being a proficient German scholar he has had a large clientage among our prominent citizens of that nationality, and is consequently in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, by no means, however, confined to the interests of his German friends.

W. H. Lightner was born at Reading, Pa., and is thirty-two years of age. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in the literary department as a member of the class of 1877. He came to St. Paul in August, 1878, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at the October term of 1880. After spending some time in the office of Hon. George B. Young he formed a co-partnership with that gentleman which has since continued. Mr. Lightner is a gentleman of high personal character and literary and legal attainments. Naturally of a judicial cast of mind, he is possessed of clear insight, cautious and deliberate judgment, and a thoroughness which leaves no effort untried in the management of business intrusted to his care; his progress has therefore been deservedly rapid, and he holds to day an enviable position in his profession. Mr. Lightner has not confined his efforts or proficiency to his profession entirely, but has great versatility, and excels equally in athletic sports and the amenities of social life.

Joseph Kling is a native of New York City, and is thirty-four years of age. He was educated at the Brooklyn College and Polytechnic Institute, and at Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn in 1875, and came to Minnesota in 1880. He was soon appointed assistant solicitor of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, which position he filled with fidelity for several years, but is now in private practice.

Walter C. Goforth was born at Mount Carmel, Ill., September 13, 1857, and was educated at McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he was graduated with distinction June 14, 1876. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., December 8, 1879, and came to St. Paul September 14, 1880, where he has since been in practice.

Henry P. Goodenow is a native of St. Paul, and is thirty-one years of age. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1880, and has since been a member of



Henry J. Horn

the firm of Williams & Goodenow, which has enjoyed a profitable and growing practice.

Alfred S. Hall is thirty years old and is a native of Anne Arundel county, Md. He came to Minnesota in 1858, and was educated at the St. Paul High School and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1880. He was for several years associate judge of the Municipal Court of this city and afterwards assistant city attorney. Judge Hall is a genial and agreeable companion, attentive to the interests of his clients, and enjoys the esteem of his associates.

Frederick Nelson is thirty-nine years old and is a native of Kongslena, Sweden, where he attended the College of Skara. He was admitted to the bar at Clinton, Ky., in 1879, and came to Minnesota in 1880. He held the office of special judge of the Municipal Court from 1883 to October, 1885, and upon the death of Justice Hanft in June, 1887, was appointed by the common council his successor, which position he has since held by unanimous election by the people.

Thomas D. O'Brien is a native of Wisconsin and is twenty-nine years of age. He came to Minnesota in May, 1863, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court April 17, 1880. For several years he acted with efficiency as clerk of the Municipal Court, but more recently as assistant corporation attorney of the city of St. Paul. Mr. O'Brien is a fluent and pleasing speaker, a careful student and an upright and conscientious gentleman. He is now practicing his profession in partnership with his brother, Hon. C. D. O'Brien.

Maurice F. Propping was born at Germania, Potter county, Pa., in 1859, and attended Real School at Rochester, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar October 7, 1880, on his twenty-first birthday. He immediately came to Minnesota and practiced his profession for some time in partnership with Jacob Mainzer, but recently as a member of the firm of Propping & Markham. Mr. Propping is energetic and faithful in his practice, which is consequently increasing in extent and importance.

Harry V. Rutherford is thirty-three years of age and was born at Boston, Mass. He attended Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., and was there admitted to the bar in 1878. He removed to St. Paul in July, 1880, where he has since been in practice. Mr. Rutherford is a gentleman of ability and character, urbane in his deportment and zealous and faithful in the cause of his clients.

Hiram F. Stevens was born at St. Albans, Vt., September 11, 1852. He was educated at the University of Vermont and Columbia College Law School. He practiced law at St. Albans until December, 1879, when he removed to St. Paul and was admitted to the courts of this State early the following year. A further sketch appears in another part of this work.

Gebhard Willrich is a native of Hanover, Germany, and is thirty-five years of age. He attended the gymnasium at Aldenberg and at Kiel in Germany,

and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, Mo., in 1876. Mr. Willrich removed to St. Paul in 1880, and has since enjoyed a successful and increasing practice. He was elected to the Legislature from St. Paul in 1888.

Daniel A. Dickinson is a native of Vermont, and was born October 28, 1839. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1860, and served in the United States navy as assistant paymaster from 1863 to 1865. In 1868 he removed to Minnesota and located at Mankato, where he practiced his profession with increasing success until 1875, when he was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District, which position he occupied until June 27, 1881, when he was appointed to succeed Judge Cornell as associate justice of the Supreme Court, which position he still holds. Upon his accession to the bench of the Supreme Court he removed to St. Paul where he has since resided. As a *nisi prius* judge, Judge Dickinson was noted for the clearness and impartiality with which he presided, and his elevation to the Supreme Court met with universal approbation. His subsequent career has justified these high opinions and no one more thoroughly possesses or deserves the reputation of a wise and honorable jurist.

Hartwig H. Herbst is forty-one years of age, and a native of Posen, Prussia. He was graduated at Chicago High School and Ann Arbor University. Mr. Herbst removed to Minnesota in May, 1870, and to St. Paul in 1879. He was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor in 1881, and has since given attention to matters pertaining to commercial law.

Edwin R. Holcombe was born at Galena, Ill., and is thirty years of age. He was educated at the St. Paul High School and afterwards attended the Law Department of Washington University at St. Louis. He returned to Minnesota in 1873, and was admitted before the Supreme Court of the State in 1881, since which time he has been in practice in this city.

Oscar M. Metcalf is forty years of age and was born at Gilson, N. H. He was educated at Dartmouth College and admitted to the bar of Oxford county, Me., December 7, 1876. He removed to St. Paul in October, 1881.

Edward H. Ozmun is a native of Rochester, Minn., and is thirty-one years of age. He was educated at the literary department of Michigan University, and was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1881, after which he came to St. Paul and was admitted to the bar in December of that year. He was soon appointed assistant general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which position he held until April 1, 1885, during this time familiarizing himself with the various branches of railroad law and acquiring an extensive and valuable experience. He has since been in private practice and is rapidly making his mark in the profession.

Howard H. Cleveland was born at Mankato, Minn., June 1, 1859, and died at St. Paul October 14, 1888. He was educated at the Law School of Columbia College, New York City, and at the school of political science, graduating with the degree of LL. B. *cum laude*. He was admitted to the bar at St. Paul

July 17, 1882, and at once entered upon a lucrative practice. Mr. Cleveland was a gentleman of clear perception, thorough application and strict integrity, and in his short professional career won the friendship and respect of the bench and bar alike. His untimely death was greatly lamented and his memory will long be deeply cherished by his associates.

Frank Ford is thirty-two years old and was born at Milledgeville, O., and educated at Buchtel College, Akron, O., and at the Law School of the Cincinnati College, where he received his diploma May 31, 1882, and was admitted to the bar at Columbia June 2d of that year. He removed to St. Paul November 1, 1882, and in 1886 was elected special judge of the Municipal Court of the city of St. Paul, which position he has since held, performing its duties with intelligence and fidelity and a conscientious regard for the rights of all.

Samuel E. Hall is a native of Racine, Wis., and is thirty-two years of age. He was graduated at Racine College in 1877, and attended Columbia College Law School at New York City, and afterwards studied law there for three years. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in that city and practiced there for one year. He removed to St. Paul in October, 1882, and has since been engaged in practice in this city. Mr. Hall is a courteous and upright gentleman, attentive to his duties and faithful to the interests of his clients.

Robertson Howard was born at Washington, D. C., in 1847, and was educated at the University of Virginia and Georgetown College. He began the practice of law in Baltimore, Md., where he continued to reside until 1882, when he removed to St. Paul. He acted as chief editor of the series of national reporters published by the West Publishing Company up the spring of 1887. He has since devoted his entire time to legal practice and the management of important interests committed to his charge.

Edwin A. Jaggard is twenty-nine years old and was born at Altoona, Pa. He was educated at Dickinson College and at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in June, 1882. He came to St. Paul in November of that year and has since been in the enjoyment of a lucrative and increasing practice. Mr. Jaggard is proficient in athletic sports and is a leader in social circles. He is a gentleman of high character and urbane deportment and is consequently a general favorite.

Charles G. Lawrence is a native of Homer, N. Y., where he was born thirty-four years ago. He afterwards lived at Nashville, Tenn., and at St. Albans, Vt., where he occupied a responsible financial position and began the study of law, which he pursued at the law department of the Michigan University, where he was admitted to the bar in December, 1881, and removed to St. Paul in April of the following year. He is now a member of the firm of Warner & Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence is a thorough and accurate lawyer and deserves the confidence and success which he enjoys.

Samuel M. Magoffin is a native of Harrodsburg, Ky., where he was born twenty-nine years ago. He attended Center College at Danville, Ky., graduating in the class of 1878. He was admitted to the bar of that State September 18, 1879, and came to St. Paul in June of the following year, where he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota February 18, 1882.

Ralston J. Markoe was born in Waukesha county, Wis., and is thirty-three years of age. He was educated at St. Johns College, Stearns county, Minn., and at Petit Seminaire du Meximieux, France. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, October 13, 1882, and to the United States Courts two years later. For a time he held important positions under the United States government, and was prominent in the Minnesota National Guard, having organized and commanded the troop of cavalry belonging to that organization. He is now in the active practice of his profession.

Timothy R. Palmer was born at Harpersville, Broome county, N. Y., and is thirty-one years old. He received an academic education, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y. He removed to Minnesota in the spring of 1882, and has since been in active practice in this city, giving special attention to commercial law, in which he has a reputation for thorough and attentive work.

Thomas J. Ryan is a native of Ireland, and is thirty-seven years of age. He attended the public school at Hudson, Wis., and was there admitted to the bar January 11, 1882. For five years he held the position of city treasurer of that city, and came to St. Paul May 1, 1882. He has since devoted himself with success to the practice of criminal law.

David Sanford, jr., is a native of St. Paul, where he was born twenty-seven years ago. He attended the University of Minnesota and the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar at St. Paul December 12, 1882. He has since practiced in connection with his father, David Sanford.

William A. Barr is twenty-seven years old and is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. He attended Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn September 12, 1882. He removed to St. Paul June 23, 1883, and has since been in practice here, making a specialty of the law of real property, in which he has become proficient and successful.

Morton Barrows is a native of Reading, Mass., and is thirty-three years old. He was educated at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Harvard College and the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, Mass., in June, 1883, and removed to St. Paul in October of that year. Mr. Barrows is a careful, conscientious student, a courteous and accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer.

Ferdinand Barta was born in Vernon county, Wis., in 1857, and was educated at the High School at LaCrosse, Wis., where he was admitted to the bar in November, 1882. He removed to Minnesota in May, 1883, and has been

for several years in the practice of his profession in this city. He is a thorough student, a careful adviser and a gentleman of ability and integrity.

Charles H. Benedict is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and is thirty-seven years of age. He attended Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., and Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1876, and in Utah in the same year, where he served as assistant United States district attorney. He came to Minnesota in 1878 and was for some time county attorney of Wabasha county. Since his removal to St. Paul he has been in active practice. Mr. Benedict is a member of the governor's staff, is president of the anti-tariff league of Minnesota, and is active in several charitable and religious organizations.

William C. Bennett was born at Lima, N. Y., and is thirty years old. He was graduated at Syracuse University in the class of 1879, and admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y., in June, 1883. He removed to Minnesota in July following and has since been in practice in connection with the care and management of important real estate interests with which he has become familiar.

William M. Carson is a native of Baltimore, Md., and is thirty-six years of age. He attended the College of New Jersey, the law school of the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. He was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in May, 1876, and removed to Minnesota in April, 1883.

Simon P. Crosby is thirty years old, and was born at Dexter, Penobscot county, Me. He was graduated at the Maine State College at Orono in 1879, and was admitted to the bar at Bangor May 3, 1883. He immediately came to St. Paul and has been engaged in active and successful practice since.

Charles Davison is a native of Davenport, Ia., and is thirty-one years of age. He was educated at Knox College, Galesburgh, Ill., and at Albany Law School, where he was admitted to the bar in May, 1879. He came to St. Paul in October, 1883, and has since practiced his profession here as a member of the firm of Berryhill & Davison.

Thomas T. Fauntleroy was born at Winchester, Frederick county, Va., in 1862, and was educated at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar of that State October 8, 1883, and immediately removed to St. Paul. Mr. Fauntleroy is a courteous and accomplished gentleman, attentive to the interests of his clients and diligent and efficient in his practice. He is a careful student, a ready and impressive speaker, and a gentleman of firm and upright character.

William Foulke is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and was educated at Mount Pleasant, O., and West Chester, Pa. He was admitted to the bar at McConnelsville, O., September 8, 1868. He served as mayor and municipal judge of Malta College, Ohio, and as prosecuting attorney of Morgan county for two terms. Mr. Foulke removed to St. Paul June 1, 1883, where he has since resided and been engaged in the management of important interests.

J. F. George was born at Carmel, Hamilton county, Ind., in 1858, and was graduated at Asbury University (now Du Pau University) with the degree of A.M. in 1881. He was admitted to the bar at Noblesville, Hamilton county, Ind., in 1882, and removed to St. Paul the following year. He is an energetic and successful practitioner and a genial and accomplished gentleman.

William George is a native of Baltimore, Md., and was educated at the academy and Law School of the University of Virginia and the Law School of the University of Maryland. He was admitted to the bar in Baltimore and removed to St. Paul in October, 1883.

Louis M. Hastings was born at Baltimore, Md., in 1855, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1871 at Loyola College (the Jesuit University in that city) and was a law student at the University of Maryland, where he was admitted to the bar in 1882. He removed to St. Paul in January, 1883, where he has since been in practice. He is the author of a work known as "Hastings's Minnesota Citations," which is a reference manual of the State reports.

John H. Ives is a native of Burlington, Ia., and is thirty-four years of age. He was admitted to the bar at Hudson, Wis., in 1875, and occupied the position of district attorney of Barron county in that State. He removed to St. Paul in 1883 and has successfully conducted his practice in this city, devoting himself largely to the criminal branch of the profession. He was elected to the Legislature from St. Paul in 1888.

I. Bailey Jett is fifty-six years old and was born in Westmoreland county, Va., where he attended Rappahannock Military Institute and William and Mary College. He was admitted to the bar of his native county in 1857, and served as a representative in the Legislature of Virginia in 1860 and 1861, and for four years as judge of the county courts of the district of King George and Stafford, and for eight years as State's attorney for Stafford county. He removed to St. Paul in the spring of 1883.

F. S. Kirkpatrick is twenty-seven years of age and was born at Lynchburg, Va. He attended Washington and Lee University at Lexington and the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar at Lynchburgh in 1883, and came to St. Paul the same year. He is now engaged in practice in partnership with Judge Alfred S. Hall.

John P. Knowles is a native of Providence, R. I., and is twenty-nine years of age. He was graduated at Brown University, in the class of 1880, and was a student at the University of Michigan Law School, and at the law school of the Boston University, where he was graduated in the class of 1883. He was admitted to the bar at Rhode Island, July 22, 1882, and came to St. Paul July 2, 1883, where he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota October 19th of that year.

H. C. McCarthy was born in the State of New York in 1846, and was educated at Lowville Academy, in that State. He was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in 1869, and removed to St. Paul in 1883.



G. B. Hawley

Marcus D. Munn is thirty years old, and was born at Southington, Conn., and was graduated at Yale College in 1881, where he remained two years as a tutor in the scientific department. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Conn., and removed to St. Paul in 1883. He has acted for several years as assistant county attorney with great ability and advantage to the public. Mr. Munn is a thoroughly equipped lawyer, honest and independent in thought and action, a forcible speaker, and influential with court and jury. His record gives promise of increasing influence and usefulness.

Samuel Morrison is a native of St. Paul, where he was born April 15, 1858. He was educated at the grammar and high schools of the city and at the Institute of St. Paul in New York City. He studied law in the office of Hon. C. K. Davis, and was admitted before the Supreme Court at St. Paul, April 17, 1882. He was elected at the last State election judge of Probate of Ramsey county for the ensuing term. A full sketch of his life appears in another part of this work.

John W. Pinch is a native of Cornwall county, England, where he was born in 1849. He attended Ripon College and Columbia Law School at New York City. He was admitted to the bar at Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1877, and at Escanaba, Mich., the following year. In April, 1883, he came to St. Paul, where he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and has since practiced his profession in partnership with John W. Twohy.

Darius F. Reese was born in Fulton county, Ill., and is thirty-two years old. He was educated at Hedding College, Ill., and was admitted to the bar of that State in June, 1880. He removed to St. Paul in June, 1883. Mr. Reese has been specially active in political affairs of the city and State. He is a fluent and impressive speaker, and a general favorite among his acquaintances.

W. J. Romans is thirty years old and was born at Freeport, Harrison county, O. He was educated at Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, and Valparaiso College, Ind., and was graduated at Cincinnati Law School in 1883, where he was admitted to the bar. He removed to St. Paul in September of that year.

Harris Richardson is thirty years of age, and is a native of Lowell, Wis. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1881, and at the Law Department of the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, in 1883, where he was admitted to the bar in June of that year. He came to Minnesota the following August, and has since practiced his profession as a member of the firm of Kerr & Richardson. Mr. Richardson is an indefatigable student and practitioner, and is possessed of good judgment and clear perception. His cases are thoroughly prepared, and forcibly presented, and as a result he has attained in a short period a leading position at the bar.

John S. Sanborn was born in Coffeeville, Miss., thirty-seven years ago, and was educated at the Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and at Yale Univer-

sity in the class of 1871. He was also graduated at the law department of the University of Cincinnati, in the class of 1873, and was there admitted to the bar in April of that year. He removed to St. Paul in October, 1883.

James Schoonmaker is thirty-one years of age, and was born at Woodbourne, N. Y. He attended Alfred University, at Alfred Center, N. Y., and the law school at Madison, Wis., where he was admitted to the bar June 20, 1883. He located at St. Paul August 6th of that year, and is now special judge of the Municipal Court of St. Paul.

Benjamin J. Shipman is thirty-five years of age, and was born at East Hadam, Conn. He was graduated at Yale Law School, in the class of 1876, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in June of that year. He came to St. Paul in December, 1883, where he has since been in practice. Mr. Shipman occupies the position of Master in Chancery in the United States Circuit Court, and Commissioner in Admiralty of the United States District Court of this State, the duties of which he has discharged with ability and satisfaction.

Richard A. Walsh is a native of St. Paul, where he was born twenty-six years ago, and was educated in its public and high schools. He studied law in the office of Colonel C. D. Kerr, now one of the judges of the District Court, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court October 12, 1883.

Henry B. Wenzell was born in Massachusetts, and is thirty-five years of age. He was graduated at Harvard College, with the degree of A. B. in 1875, and from Harvard Law School, with the degree of L. L. B. in 1882. He came to St. Paul the same year, and was here admitted to the bar in 1883. Mr. Wenzell is a gentleman of refined and cultivated tastes and scholarly acquirements.

David D. Williams was born at Norwalk, O., and is thirty one years old. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of that State at Columbus, in May, 1883, and came to Minnesota the following July.

Frederick M. Catlin is a native of Erie, Pa., and is twenty-eight years old. He was graduated from Cornell University in June, 1882, with the degree of A. B., and was admitted to the bar at Erie, in January, 1884. He removed to St. Paul May 3d of that year, where he has since been in active practice.

Frank E. Chipman is twenty-seven years old, and was born at Beverly, Essex county, Mass., where he attended the High School, and afterwards the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He came to St. Paul in November, 1882, and was admitted to the bar March 24, 1884. He is at present commissioner for the United States Court of Claims, and is a careful and exact practitioner, and a courteous and reliable gentleman.

Henry B. Farwell was born in the township of Ridott, Stephenson county, Ill., and is forty-three years of age. He was educated at Lombard University, at Galesburgh, Ill., and at Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., and the law school of that institution. He practiced for ten years at Rockford, Ill., filling the position of justice of the peace and municipal judge. He removed

to St. Paul October 1, 1883, and was soon after admitted to the bar of this State, where he has since been in diligent and lucrative practice.

Emerson Hadley is a native of Marion, Mass., and is thirty years of age. He attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1881, and afterwards at Columbia University Law School in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar in 1884, and immediately came to Minnesota. He is now a member of the firm of Rogers, Hadley & Selmes, and is an able and industrious lawyer and an estimable gentleman.

Walter Holcomb is thirty-four years of age and a native of Hartford, Conn.; he was graduated in the class of 1877 of Yale Sheffield Scientific School and admitted to the bar at Litchfield in August, 1881. He came to St. Paul in 1884, and is engaged in a successful practice.

Oscar E. Holman was born at Allentown, Pa., and is thirty-five years of age. He attended Muhlenburg College in that State, where he was graduated in 1874, and admitted to the bar in April, 1876. He removed to St. Paul in March, 1884, and has since pursued his profession with diligence and advantage to himself and his clients. At the last election for that office he was chosen corporation attorney of the city of St. Paul.

James J. McCafferty is thirty-four years old and was born at Lowell, Mass. He attended the Holy Cross College at Worcester in that State, and Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Worcester in October, 1873, and was afterwards a member of the board of education and of the Massachusetts Legislature. He removed to St. Paul in June, 1884, where he has since been in practice. He has been for several years United States commissioner for the district of Minnesota, in which position he has displayed aptitude and ability.

Elmer E. McDonald is a native of New Richmond, Wis., and was admitted to the bar of Dane county June 22, 1883. He removed to St. Paul June 10, 1884, where he has since resided. Mr. McDonald has become prominent in local political matters, and wields a marked influence in that direction.

Cholwell Knox was born at Rinebeck, N. Y., and is forty-nine years old. He attended the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor in March, 1863. He resided for several years at Niles in that State, having been mayor of the city and holding other important positions. He removed to St. Paul in January, 1884.

Dan W. Lawler is a native of Prairie Du Chien, Wis., where he was born in 1859. He attended Georgetown College at Washington, D. C., and Yale Law School at New Haven, Conn., where he was admitted to the bar in 1883. Mr. Lawler removed to St. Paul in 1864, and was appointed assistant United States district attorney for Minnesota in January, 1886, which office he held until June, 1888, when the pressure of his private practice necessitated his res-

ignation. He is an eloquent and impressive speaker and proficient in his profession.

James W. Lusk was born at Cherry Valley in the State of New York, and is forty-seven years old. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in 1864, and was for some time county judge of Sauk county in that State. He removed to St. Paul in August, 1884, and is now the senior member of the firm of Lusk & Bunn. Judge Lusk has long been regarded as an able and influential lawyer, particularly in the management of railroad and insurance cases.

Robert T. Quisenberry is thirty-four years of age and is a native of Carlisle, Nicholas county, Ky. He was educated at Center College at Danville, in that State, and at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar at Danville in 1880, and came to St. Paul in December, 1884.

Bishop H. Schriber is a native of Cleveland, O., and is twenty-five years of age. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan March 21, 1884, and arrived in St. Paul April 9th of that year. Mr. Schriber is one of the most active and successful of the younger practitioners.

Cordenio A. Severance was born at Mantorville, Minn., in 1862. He was educated at Carlton College and admitted to the bar in June, 1883, at Mantorville. He removed to St. Paul the following year, and is now a member of the firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. Mr. Severance enjoys a wide acquaintance among public men of the State and is industrious and sagacious.

Frederick C. Stevens was born at Boston, Mass., January 1, 1861; was graduated from Rockland High School, Rockland, Me., in 1877; from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1881; read law with Hon. A. W. Paine, of Bangor, Me., and was graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1884, after which he came to St. Paul. Mr. Stevens was elected to the House of Representatives from St. Paul in 1888, in which he held an influential position.

John Twohy, jr., is a native of Copper Harbor, Keweenaw county, Mich., and is thirty-four years of age. He was admitted to the bar at L'Anse, Baraga county, Mich., in 1882. He was county clerk of Keweenaw county from January 1, 1879, until December 31, 1882, and prosecuting attorney of the same county for the term commencing January 1, 1883. He arrived in St. Paul in October, 1884.

William G. White was born at South Hadley, Mass., and is thirty-four years of age. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1875, and admitted to the bar at Springfield, Mass., the following year. He came to St. Paul May 10, 1884, and soon became actively engaged in practice, which he has pursued with success.

Henry L. Williams was born in Boston, Mass., in 1857, studied at the Free Academy and Baldwin Seminary, at Newburgh, N. Y., and took a partial col-

legiate course in New York City; was admitted to the bar in 1878 in New York City, and practiced law there until September, 1884, when he removed to St. Paul. He was elected to the Legislature from St. Paul in 1888.

Martin H. Albin is thirty-two years of age, and is a native of Frederick county, Va. He attended Randolph Macon College, in that State, and the University of Michigan; was admitted to practice in Virginia in 1884, and immediately came to St. Paul, where he began practice in April, 1885.

Humphrey Barton is a native of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pa., and was graduated from Indiana State Normal School of Pennsylvania; admitted to the bar at Bedford, Pa., March 10, 1885, and became a resident of St. Paul the following May.

Charles Bechhoefer is twenty-five years of age, and is a native of Woodbury, Bedford county, Pa. He attended the High School at Altoona, in that State, and the law school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was admitted to the bar March 12, 1885, and came to St. Paul July 4th of the same year.

A. G. Briggs is twenty-five years of age, and was born at Arcadia, Trempealeau county, Wis., and attended the University of Wisconsin; was admitted to the Supreme Court of that State June 22, 1885, and immediately came to St. Paul.

George E. Budd was born at Lockport, N. Y., and is twenty-four years of age. He attended Michigan University where he was admitted to the bar March 8, 1885; he came to St. Paul June 1st of that year.

Charles W. Bunn is a native of Halesville, Wis., and is thirty-four years of age. He attended the State University and Law School of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of that State at Madison in June, 1875. He was for several years in successful practice at LaCrosse, and came to Minnesota in August, 1885, where his talents and experience at once secured him a leading position at the bar. Mr. Bunn is a close and accurate pleader, a safe and conscientious adviser, and a clear and cogent advocate.

William F. Carroll was born in Cincinnati, O., and is thirty years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 at Chicago, and came to St. Paul December, 1885.

Walter L. Chapin was born January 27, 1863, at Boston, Mass., but came to St. Paul in 1869. He was educated in the public and high schools. He studied law in the office of McMillan & Beals, and was admitted to the bar at St. Paul in February, 1885.

Frank W. M. Cutcheon was born at Dexter, Mich., and educated at the university of that State where he was admitted to the bar in 1884, and removed to St. Paul in the following year. He is now a member of the firm of Flandrau, Squires & Cutcheon, and an active, intelligent and successful practitioner.

W. G. DeCelle is twenty-nine years of age and is a native of Shoreham,

Vt., and was a graduate of the University of Vermont, in the class of 1881; was admitted to the Supreme Court of that State at Montpelier, in October, 1884, and came to St. Paul the following spring.

Winslow W. Dunn is twenty-six years of age, and was born at White Bear Lake, Minn. He attended the common schools of this State and Indiana, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Minnesota in October, 1885.

Edmund S. Durment is a native of Indiana, and is twenty-eight years of age. He was educated at the Missouri School of Mines and Metalurgy, at Rollo, Mo., at Drury College, at Springfield, Mo., and at the law school of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. He removed to Minnesota in August, 1885, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in October of that year. He is a member of the firm of Lawler & Durment.

Cornelius H. Fauntleroy is twenty-eight years old, and was born in Winchester, Va. He attended the Shenandoah Valley Academy from 1869 to 1876, and entered the University of Virginia the following year. He was assistant professor of Greek there from 1881 to 1885, and was graduated in 1884, and admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Virginia, at Richmond, July 15, 1885, and came to St. Paul the following November.

Hartwell P. Heath is thirty-two years old, and a native of Richmond, Va. He attended the University of Virginia and Columbian University Law School, of the District of Columbia, where he was admitted to the bar January 8, 1878. While in Washington Mr. Heath was assistant United States Counsel of the French and American Claims Commission, and assistant attorney of the department of justice. He removed to St. Paul in the fall of 1885.

Jared S. How is thirty years of age, and was born at Haverhill, Mass. He attended Highland Military Academy, Exeter (Phillips Academy), Harvard College and Harvard Law School. He arrived in St. Paul August 13, 1883, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in April, 1885. He is a member of the firm of Eller & How, and contributes his share to the large and successful practice of that firm.

Henry Johns is thirty years old, and was born at Johnstown, N. Y. He came to Minnesota in 1867, and was admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., June 16, 1879. After a few years spent in practice at Red Wing, Mr. Johns removed to St. Paul in 1885. He is an energetic and successful practitioner, and in the local political field has few superiors in organizing and conducting successful campaigns.

Leavitt K. Merrill is a native of St. Paul, where he was born twenty-seven years ago. He attended Brown University, Providence, R. I., and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and Yale Law School, at New Haven, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1885, at St. Paul, and has since given constant attention to a large and increasing practice.

Owen Morris is thirty years old, and was born at Llanddaniel, Anglesea,



Walter H. Sanborn

Wales, and came to Minnesota in 1869, and was graduated from Carlton College, Northfield, in the class of 1881. He served as a member of the House of Representatives of the Minnesota Legislature in 1883, and was admitted to the Supreme Court October 16, 1885, and is now a member of the prominent firm of Cole, Bramhall & Morris.

Grier M. Orr is thirty-two years old, and is a native of Pike Furnace, Clarion county, Pa. He was graduated at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., in the class of 1878, and admitted to the bar at Columbus in that State, June 1, 1883, upon graduating from the Cincinnati Law School. He came to St. Paul January 1, 1885, and is now actively engaged in practice.

Cornelius B. Palmer is forty-eight years of age, and a native of New York City. He attended Claverack College and Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Ponghkeepsie in that State July 10, 1861; he served for some time as deputy and acting collector of internal revenue of the tenth collection district of New York. Mr. Palmer came to St. Paul in June, 1885.

S. G. L. Roberts is twenty-eight years old, and was born at Dover, Del., but removed to Maryland in 1864. He attended private schools in Baltimore, and the Baltimore City College and the Columbian University of Law in Washington for three years, studying in the office of Hon. A. G. Riddle, attorney for the District of Columbia. He was there admitted to the bar in 1883, and came to St. Paul in 1885.

Otto K. Sauer is twenty-five years old, and is a native of St. Paul. He attended Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at St. Paul in July, 1885. His wide acquaintance has brought him a profitable clientage.

John E. Stryker is twenty-six years of age, and was born at Catskill, N. Y. He is a graduate of Philips Academy, Yale College and Columbia Law School, and studied at the University of Berlin one *semester*. He came to Minnesota in 1885, and was admitted to the bar at St. Paul July 6th of that year.

Oscar A. Turner is twenty-eight years old, and is a native of Salisbury, Md., and was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in June, 1885, and came to St. Paul the following month.

C. W. G. Withee is a native of Greenville, Me., where he was born in 1857. He attended the Maine State Seminary and the Nichols Latin School of Lewiston, and was admitted to the bar at Houlton, Me., in 1880. He has served as justice of the peace and in other official capacities. He came to St. Paul in April, 1885.

Wade Hampton Yardley is twenty-six years old, and was born at Lock Haven, Pa., where he attended the Central State Normal School; he also studied at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia July 11, 1885, and removed to St. Paul in October of that year. He has been actively engaged in athletic sports, but not to the neglect of his practice.

Charles N. Akers is thirty-eight years old, and was born at Jacksonville, Ill. He came to Minnesota in October, 1859, and afterwards attended the University of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, at Red Wing, Minn., and served as county attorney of Goodhue county, and as alderman of the city of Red Wing prior to his removal to St. Paul, which occurred in 1886.

Richard K. Boney is twenty-nine years old and was born at Madison Parish, La. He attended Mississippi College, Virginia Military Institute, the University of Virginia, and the Law School of the University of Louisiana, where he was admitted to the bar in 1880, and arrived in St. Paul in 1886.

Charles P. Brown is a native of Lynn, Mass., and is fifty-three years of age. He attended Brown University at Providence, R. I., and was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1861; he came to St. Paul in December, 1886.

Charles Butts is thirty-one years of age and was born at Plainview, Minn. He attended the University of Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar at Winona in March, 1879, having studied law in the office of Hon. Thomas Wilson, of that city.

Leon T. Chamberlin is twenty-six years old and was born at Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., and came to Minnesota April 17, 1864, and was graduated at the University of Minnesota in 1884, studied law at the St. Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1885. He arrived in St. Paul in 1886.

Lyman S. Cotton is fifty-six years of age and was born at Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y. He was educated at Richfield Academy, Western Reserve College, and at the Law School in Paris, France. He was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, O., in 1870, and removed to St. Paul in 1886.

Marcellus L. Countryman is a native of Hastings, Minn., and is twenty-six years of age. He attended the Law Department of Washington University in the post-graduate course, and was admitted to the bar at Hastings in 1885. He removed to St. Paul in 1886.

Jay P. Davis was born December 25, 1859, at Biddeford, Me., where he attended the High School, Chauncey Hall High School at Boston, and Harvard College. He removed to Minnesota in the fall of 1879, and for several years filled a responsible railroad position. He was admitted to the bar at St. Paul January 27, 1886, and is at present deputy clerk of the District Court.

Leonard J. Dobner is a native of Lake City, Minn., and is twenty-six years of age. He is a graduate of Hamline University, and was admitted to the bar of St. Paul in 1886. He has been a useful and influential member of the board of education of the city of St. Paul.

Phillip Gilbert is twenty-eight years old, and was born at Coldwater, Branch county, Mich. He attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was admitted to the bar March 12, 1885, and removed to St. Paul May 10th of the following year.

Alfred E. Hawes is forty-one years of age and was born at Columbus, Wis. He was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1870, and soon after formed a co-partnership for the practice of law with Congressman Chipman and Judge Dewey at Detroit, Mich., where he remained until 1886, having been admitted to the bar of Michigan at Detroit in April, 1870. He removed to Minnesota in January, 1886, and is now the senior member of the firm of Hawes, Lomen & Scofield, whose practice is lucrative and extensive.

Joseph M. Hawthorne was born at Hemmingford, Province of Quebec, Canada, and is twenty-eight years old. He was educated at Hatby Academy in the Province of Quebec, and at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He was chief clerk of the United States Land Office at St. Croix Falls from May, 1880 to May, 1884. In the winter of 1885 he was one of the clerks in the Wisconsin Assembly at Madison, where he was admitted to the bar in June, 1886. He removed to St. Paul in August of the same year.

Sylvester Kipp is forty-three years of age and is a native of Bovina, Delaware county, N. Y. He attended Delaware Academy at Delaware in that State, and was admitted to the bar at Binghamton in May, 1868. He removed to Minnesota the following August and settled at Henderson, in Sibley county, where he was for twelve years county attorney. In 1886 he removed to St. Paul.

Orrin Kipp is forty years old and was born at Bovina, N. Y. He attended the academy at Deposit, N. Y., and came to Minnesota in February, 1869. He was admitted to the bar at Henderson in 1874, and removed to St. Paul in 1886.

John H. Knox was born at Watertown, N. Y., in August, 1847, and was graduated in 1868 from Hamilton College in that State. He was admitted to the bar at Utica in 1869, and arrived in St. Paul in 1886.

George W. Lewis is a native of Red Wing, Minn., and is thirty-one years old. He was educated at the University of Minnesota and admitted to the bar at Millbank, Dak., in 1884. He arrived at St. Paul in 1886.

Putnam W. Locke was born at Dana, Mass., and is forty years of age. He was educated at New Salem Academy, and admitted to the bar at Cambridge in December, 1870. He removed to St. Paul in November, 1886. Mr. Locke is a thorough and successful advocate, and is attentive and faithful to the interests of his clients.

Gudbrand J. Lomen is thirty-four years old and was born at Wasburn, near Decorah, Ia. He attended the Norwegian Luthern College and was admitted to the bar at Iowa City in June, 1875. He came to Minnesota in January, 1876, and was clerk of the District Court of Houston county from 1878 to 1886, removing to St. Paul in the latter year, and is now a member of the firm of Hawes, Lomen & Scofield.

James E. Markham was born July 21, 1857, at Rochester, N. Y., where he attended the public schools of the city. He was also educated at Genesee Valley Seminary, Belfast, N. Y., and admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 13, 1879. He removed to St. Paul May 1, 1886, where he has practiced with deserved success.

Charles B. Marvin is twenty-nine years of age and was born at Burlington, Vt. He attended Columbia College, New York, and was admitted to the bar of Hampshire county, Mass., in 1883, and removed to St. Paul in November, 1886.

Elmer D. Matts is twenty-five years of age and was born at Paoli, Dane county, Wis. He attended the High School at Madison and was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in that city, where he was admitted to the bar in June, 1886. He removed to St. Paul the following month where he has been since in practice. Mr. Matts is a gentleman of high character and is a fluent and impressive speaker.

E. Howard Morphy is thirty-one years of age and is a native of Brantford, Province of Ontario, Canada. He was educated at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and there admitted to the bar in May, 1880. In 1882 Mr. Morphy removed to Winnipeg, and was for four years successfully engaged in practice there. He arrived in St. Paul in July, 1886. In addition to his large and increasing practice, Mr. Morphy holds the position of British vice-consul.

Ernest Schroder is forty-one years old and is a native of Bremen, Germany. He attended the University of Gottingen and was admitted to the bar in Bremen in 1871. He removed to St. Paul in October, 1886.

Ambrose Tighe is twenty-nine years of age and is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a graduate of Yale College, attended the law school there and Columbia Law School, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in 1880. He removed to St. Paul in 1886, and has practiced here successfully since. He is recognized as an able and conscientious lawyer, and a gentleman of literary and artistic acquirements and tastes.

Allen P. Weld was born at North Yarmouth, Me., and is forty-nine years old. He attended Dartmouth College and the Law School at Albany, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in 1867. He removed to St. Paul in 1886.

Henry C. Wood was born October 3, 1863, at Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he received the degree of A.B. in 1883, and received the degree of L.L. B. from Columbia Law School in 1886. He was admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., June 21, 1886. He at once removed to St. Paul, where he has filled the position of assistant United States district attorney.

Frederick W. Zollman is twenty-eight years of age and was born at Le Sueur, Minn. He was educated at the common schools at St. Paul and at the Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill., where he was graduated June 15, 1881, and was admitted to the bar at St. Paul November 11, 1886.

W. Almont Gates is thirty-four years old and was born at Middlefield, O. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1878, where he received the degree of A.M. in 1882. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1881, and came to Minnesota the same year. He has been village attorney of Sauk Center in this State, and in 1887 removed to St. Paul, where he is now a member of the firm of Tyler & Gates.

Edward B. Graves was born at Rutland, Vt., and is twenty-eight years of age. He was educated at Yale College and Law School, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1884. He came to St. Paul in September, 1887.

Adam C. Hickman was born at Wellsville, O., and is fifty-one years old. He was graduated at Allegany College, Meadville, Pa., and at Ohio State and Union Law College at Cleveland, O. In July, 1863, he was admitted to the bar at Akron, O., and removed to Minnesota in October of the following year. He was for several years in successful practice at Owatonna, Minn., where he served as superintendent of public schools of the county and as judge of Probate, and State senator. He is a director of the State Normal School and a trustee of Hamline University and of Pillsbury Academy. Mr. Hickman removed to St. Paul in 1887.

Robert C. Hine is twenty-nine years old and was born at Stamford, Conn. He was educated at Yale College and Columbia Law School of New York City, where he was admitted to the bar in March, 1883. He arrived at St. Paul in July, 1887.

James M. Hutchinson is twenty-four years old and is a native of Madison, Wis., where he attended the University of Wisconsin. He also studied at Columbia College, New York City, and at the University of Heidelberg in Berlin. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin June 23, 1887, and arrived at St. Paul September 9, of the same year.

William H. Bliss was born October, 1844, at Western Reserve, O. Engaged in business pursuits from the age of seventeen to twenty-four. Studied law in St. Joseph, Mo., from 1868 to 1871 under his father, then one of the Supreme judges of the State. He was admitted to the bar September, 1871, and settled in St. Louis to practice law. He was appointed assistant United States attorney November, 1872, and made district attorney July, 1876, which office he held until January, 1887, when he tendered his resignation and resumed general practice in St. Louis and Washington, D. C. Desiring a change of climate, he fixed upon St. Paul as his future permanent home, and came to this city where he was soon afterwards appointed attorney for the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, and has also a connection with the Northern Pacific as associate counsel impending litigation.

John E. Jaques was born at Dubuque, Ia., and is twenty-seven years old. He attended Epworth Seminary in that State and was admitted to the bar of Sully county, Dak., and removed to St. Paul October 1, 1887.

Frank B. Kellogg was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., December 22, 1856, and removed to Minnesota in October, 1865. He received a common school education and studied law at Rochester, Minn., where he was admitted to the bar in December, 1877. He was for three years city attorney of Rochester and for five years county attorney of Olmsted county. He removed to St. Paul in 1887 and became a member of the firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, whose practice is of great extent and importance.

Robert J. Knox is thirty-one years old and was born at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y. He attended Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y., and Columbia College Law School at New York City. While a resident of Elmira, N. Y., he was admitted to the bar at Ithaca in May, 1882, and in March, 1887, arrived at St. Paul.

Charles M. MacLaren is thirty-nine years of age and is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. He attended the military department of Michigan University and was admitted to the bar in 1871 at Grand Rapids in that State. He came to St. Paul in 1887.

William H. R. McMartin was born at Durham, in the province of Quebec, and is thirty-three years of age. He came to Minnesota in the spring of 1858, and was clerk of the District Court of Dodge county from January 1, 1882, until January 1, 1887. He was admitted to the bar at Mantorville, October 12, 1885, and removed to St. Paul in 1887. He has recently been appointed justice of the peace for the Sixth ward of the city.

T. Dwight Merwin is thirty eight years old, and was born at New Milford, Conn. He attended the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, and was graduated from Yale College in 1877. He was admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1879 and served as clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment during the Forty-seventh Congress. In October, 1887 he removed to St. Paul and is conducting a practice of magnitude, giving special attention to patent law.

Stanley C. Olmstead was born at Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., and is thirty-four years of age. He attended the academy at his native place and the Geneseo State Normal School. He was admitted to the bar April 11, 1880, at Rochester, N. Y., and acted for several years as clerk and counsel of the village of Clifton Springs in that State. He arrived at St. Paul June 21, 1887.

Albert B. Ovitt is thirty-two years old and was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont. He came to Minnesota in 1868. He attended the University of Minnesota and Law School of Michigan University and Columbia College School of Political Science and History. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 in Minneapolis and has been clerk of the Probate Court of Hennepin county and president of the Young Men's Bar Association of Minneapolis. He was the attorney for the Minnesota Humane Society and delegate to the



Geo J Grant

National Association in 1880. In 1882, while abroad, he was tendered but did not accept the position of vice-consul at Marseilles, France.

Frank G. Peters is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and is twenty-six years of age. He was graduated from Yale University, including the law school, and came to St. Paul in August, 1887, where he was admitted to the bar the following October. Mr. Peters is the secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners of the city of St. Paul, where his legal knowledge and accurate business habits have proved of great benefit.

Edward J. Scofield is a native of Caledonia, Minn., and is twenty-three years of age. He studied in the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating in the class of 1887, and was admitted to the bar at Caledonia, in October, 1886. He became a resident of St. Paul in 1886, and is now a member of the law firm of Hawes, Lomen & Scofield.

Webb K. Scott was born at Bucyrus, O., and is twenty-six years of age. He attended the Michigan State University and Cincinnati Law College, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, O., in February, 1885. He removed to St. Paul in 1887, and has given particular attention to the practice of mercantile law.

Alexander Ramsey Speel is thirty-one years of age, and was born at Harrisburg, Pa., but came to Minnesota in September, 1872. He attended Macalester College from October, 1872, to June, 1874, and Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., from September, 1874, to June, 1878. From this time until August, 1880, he served in clerical positions in the departments at Washington, and thereafter until February, 1886, was agent of the quartermaster's department, United States Army, stationed in the Southern States. He returned to St. Paul in February, 1886, and was admitted to the bar December 12, 1887. He is a member of the firm of Willis, Nelson & Speel.

Charles H. Taylor is twenty-five years old, and was born at Wilmington, Vt. He came to Minnesota in 1870, and attended Carlton College at Northfield, graduating in the class of 1885. He was admitted to the Supreme Court at the April term, 1887, and is now a member of the law firm of Thompson & Taylor.

Nels M. Thygeson was born in Martell, Pierce county, Wis., and is twenty-six years of age. He attended the River Falls Normal School and the University of Wisconsin, and was there admitted to the bar in 1887, and came to St. Paul in October of that year.

Francis B. Tiffany is thirty-three years of age, and was born in Springfield, Mass. He attended Harvard College, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1887, and that of LL.B. at Harvard Law School in 1880. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county at Boston in 1881, and came to St. Paul in 1887.

John L. Townley is thirty-five years of age, and was born at Ludlowville, Tompkins county, N. Y. He was educated at Groton Academy, and at Mo-

ravia High School in that State. He came to Minnesota in April, 1880, and was admitted to the bar at Faribault, in May, 1882. He enjoyed a lucrative practice in that city, serving as its mayor in 1887, and at the end of his term removed to St. Paul, where his talents and industry have been recognized by an increasing clientage.

Milton R. Tyler was born March 18, 1835, at Essex, Chittenden county, Vt. He was graduated at the University of that State in the class of 1858, and was admitted to the bar at St. Albans, Vt., in 1860. While a resident of Vermont he was for three years probate judge of Orleans county, for five years city judge of the city of Burlington, and for two years city attorney of the same city. He came to Minnesota in January, 1882, settling at Fergus Falls, and in 1887 removed to St. Paul. Judge Tyler is one of the trustees of the insane hospitals of the State of Minnesota.

Levi M. Vilas was a native of Chelsea, Vt. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1863, and at Albany Law School the following year, where he was admitted to the bar. He settled in Eau Claire, Wis., where he was city attorney in 1872, and mayor in 1876. From 1878 to 1881 he was district attorney of Eau Claire county. He removed to St. Paul May 1, 1887. After his accession to the bench he showed marked adaptability, and the vigor and promptness with which he discharged the business of the court, afforded great relief and satisfaction to the bar and the public. He died in August, 1889.

Charles W. Willett is a native of La Crosse, Wis., and is twenty-nine years old. He attended the Connecticut Military Institution at Suffield, Brown University, and law department of Yale University, at New Haven, where he was admitted to the bar in June, 1883. He was city clerk of New Haven from December 1, 1885, to January 1, 1887, and deputy coroner of New Haven county from August, 1885, to December, 1887, and removed to St. Paul in the latter month.

Edward B. Young is a native of Newton, Mass., and is twenty-four years of age. He was graduated at Harvard University, and removed to St. Paul in August, 1885, where he was admitted to the bar in October, 1887. He is a general favorite, and is laying sure foundations of future success in his profession.

Thomas Henry Goodwin is a native of Maidstone, England, and is twenty-five years of age. He was educated at Cranbrook College, and in the Incorporated Law Society of London, where he was admitted to the bar in 1888, and shortly thereafter removed to St. Paul, where he is now in practice.

William C. Hubbell is twenty-nine years old, and was born at New York City, where he attended the college of the city of New York, and the law school of Columbia College. He came to Minnesota in 1882, but returned to New York, where he was admitted to the bar in May, 1886, and where he served

as assistant to the counsel to the corporation of that city until June, 1888, when he returned to St. Paul, and was admitted to the bar of this State in September of that year.

John McKean is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1860. He attended Yale Law School of Yale University, three years, taking the degree of M.L., and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1886. He removed to St. Paul in April, 1888.

Leedom Sharp is a native of New York City, and is twenty-eight years of age. He was educated at Swarthmore (Quaker) College, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1881, and removed to St. Paul in 1888.

Adam Dixon Warner was born May 22, 1858, at Osnabruck Center, county Stormont, Ontario, Canada. He attended the High School at Cornwall, and the collegiate institute at St. Catharine's, Ont. He came to St. Paul in November, 1883, where he engaged for several years in real estate operations. After a brief but diligent course of study he was admitted to the bar June 5, 1888.

This article would not be complete without a reference to James H. Howe, the learned and accomplished attorney of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company. He has been for several years a resident of the city, whither he came from Wisconsin where he was prominent in social and professional life. He served with credit during the war, and is a gentleman of high legal and literary attainments.

It is also proper to refer to James McNaught, who succeeded W. P. Clough as general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, coming from Washington Territory, where he had already attained an enviable position at the bar. He is ably assisted by John C. Bullit, jr., who came from Philadelphia to St. Paul several years ago, and has since been connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. During his stay in this city he has rapidly progressed in knowledge of the legal principles and practice of the important branch of law in which that great corporation is particularly interested.

Mention should be made of the Ramsey County Bar Association, which was organized more than twenty years ago, and has had a harmonious, though not very vigorous existence. H. R. Bigelow was for many years its president, and he was succeeded by I. V. D. Heard, who now holds that position. The St. Paul Bar Association was organized a few years ago, and has been active and influential in affairs affecting the bench and bar of the county. The present officials are H. L. Williams, president; E. H. Ozman, secretary; and George C. Squires, treasurer.

In drawing this hasty and imperfect sketch to a close, the writer regrets that it has been impossible for him, within the limits to which this article is

necessarily restricted, to do justice to the subject. Both lack of information and want of space have prevented him from adding interesting matter relating to other members of the bar, and he is aware that many, perhaps of the most worthy, are omitted.

The high standing which the pioneers of the bar established for it has been steadily maintained. Integrity and professional honor have been recognized and rewarded, while double dealing and the meretricious arts which distinguish the "shyster" from the lawyer have received condign reproach.

The bench has deserved and received the respect and cordial support of the bar, and through the vicissitudes which have marked the growth of our city from a frontier trading post to a metropolis, the bar has stood shoulder to shoulder in the common cause of advancing her interests and honor. Many a noble deed and generous act, unheralded to the world, have found origin and expression in the intercourse of its members, who have well maintained the ancient honor and advanced the usefulness of their noble profession.

THE COURTS.

As previously stated in this article the organic act lodged the judicial power of the Territory of Minnesota in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and justices of the peace. The constitution has preserved this respository of the judicial authority with the addition of the words "and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the Legislature may from time to time establish by a two-thirds vote."

The Supreme Court.—Although the Supreme Court is not a court of Ramsey county, yet, as it has always been held in this city, we will give its organization from the beginning. In the days of the Territory it was composed of a chief justice and two associate justices, a clerk and a reporter, and its organization remained the same after the admission of the State until 1881, when two additional associate justices were provided.

The chief justices have been as follows during the Territory: Aaron Goodrich, June 1, 1849, to November 13, 1851; Jerome Fuller, November 13, 1851, to December 16, 1852; Henry Z. Hayner, December 16, 1852, (never presided); William H. Welsh, April 7, 1853, to May 24, 1858.

Associate justices during the Territory: David Cooper, June 1, 1849, to April 7, 1853; Bradley B. Meeker, June 1, 1849, to April 7, 1853; Andrew G. Chatfield, April 7, 1853, to April 23, 1857; Moses Sherburne, April 7, 1853, to April 23, 1857; R. R. Nelson, April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858; Charles E. Flandrau, April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

Clerks during the Territory: James K. Humphrey, January 14, 1850, to 1853; Andrew J. Whitney, 1853 to 1854; George W. Prescott, 1855 to May 24, 1858.

Reporters during the Territory: William Hollinshead, appointed July 7,



John Esrey.

1851; Isaac Atwater, appointed March, 1852; John B. Brisbin, appointed February 28, 1854; M. E. Ames, appointed March 20, 1856; Harvey Officer, appointed November 27, 1857.

Chief justices under the State: Lafayette Emmet, May 24, 1858, to January 10, 1865; Thomas Wilson, January 10, 1865, to July 14, 1869; James Gilfillan, July 14, 1869, to January 7, 1870; Christopher J. Ripley, January 7, 1870, to April 7, 1874; S. J. R. McMillan, April 8, 1874, to March 10, 1875; James Gilfillan, March 10, 1875, to present date.

Associate justices under the State: Charles E. Flandrau, May 24, 1858, to July 5, 1864; Isaac Atwater, May 24, 1858, to July 6, 1864; S. J. R. McMillan, July 5, 1864, to April 7, 1874; Thomas Wilson, July 6, 1864, to January 10, 1865; John M. Berry, January 10, 1865, to November 8, 1887; George B. Young, April 16, 1874, to January 11, 1875; F. R. E. Cornell, January 11, 1875, to May 23, 1881; Greenleaf Clark, from March 14, 1881, to January 12, 1882; William Mitchell, from March 14, 1881, to present time; D. A. Dickinson, from June 27, 1881, to present time; C. E. Vanderburgh, from January 12, 1882, to the present time; and L. W. Collins, from November 16, 1887, to present time.

Clerks of Supreme Court under the State: Jacob J. Noah, May 24, 1858, to January 15, 1861; A. J. Van Vorhes, January 15, 1861, to January 13, 1864; George F. Potter, January 13, 1864, to January 14, 1867; Sherwood Hough, January 14, 1867, to January 7, 1876; S. H. Nichols, January 7, 1876, to January 5, 1887; J. D. Jones, January 5, 1887, to present time.

Reporters of the Supreme Court under the State: Harvey Officer, May 24, 1858 to January 30, 1865; William A. Spencer, January 30, 1865, to June 15, 1875; George B. Young, June 15, 1875, to present time.

The attorneys-general of the Territory and State have been as follows: Territory, Lorenzo A. Babcock, June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853; Lafayette Emmett, May 15, 1853, to May 14, 1858. State, Charles H. Berry, May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Gordon E. Cole, January 4, 1860, to January 8, 1866; William Colville, January 8, 1866, to January 10, 1868; F. R. E. Cornell, January 10, 1868, to January 9, 1874; George P. Wilson, January 9, 1874, to January 10, 1880; Charles M. Start, January 10, to March 11, 1881; William J. Hahn, March 11, 1881, to January 5, 1887; Moses E. Clapp, January 5, 1887, to present time.

The District Court.—The territory comprising the county of Ramsey, except that portion west of the Mississippi River which was annexed from Dakota county in 1874, was part of the county of St. Croix, Wis. Such judicial proceedings as were had prior to June 1, 1849, the date of the organization of the territorial government of Minnesota, were under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Wisconsin.

On the 11th day of June 1849, the governor of the Territory of Minnesota

issued a proclamation dividing it into judicial districts and making an assignment of judges, upon whom devolved the duty of holding the District Courts until the adoption of the State constitution in 1858. The first district comprised all of the territory east of the Mississippi River, and Chief Justice Aaron Goodrich was assigned to that district. The first term of court was opened August 13, 1849, at Stillwater. He was succeeded November 13, 1851, by Jerome Fuller, who presided until 1853, and he by William H. Welsh who served until the organization of the State in 1858, at which time Ramsey county was erected into the second judicial district.

At the first State election E. C. Palmer was elected judge, and presided from May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1864. He was succeeded by Westcott Wilkin who has held the position by successive elections until the present time.

In 1867 the Court of Common Pleas of Ramsey county was created, and William Sprigg Hall was appointed its first judge. He served until his death, which occurred February 25, 1875, when he was succeeded by Hascal R. Brill. The same year an additional judge of the Court of Common Pleas was provided, and Orlando Simons was appointed to the position.

In 1876 the Court of Common Pleas was merged in the District Court and Judges Brill and Simons were transferred to that court, to which positions they have been re-elected at the expiration of their respective terms. In 1887 an additional judge was provided and William Louis Kelly was appointed to the position and elected for the term of seven years at the State election held November, 1888. By act of the Legislature of 1889, two more judges were added and Charles D. Kerr and Levi M. Vilas were appointed to the positions thus created. The five judges last named still remain upon the district bench, the labors of the court being divided between them to suit their own and the public convenience. This court possesses general original jurisdiction in all cases, except those pertaining to the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, and appellate jurisdiction from the Probate Courts and justices of the peace, and in some instances upon removals from the Municipal Court. It holds ten general terms a year, one at the beginning of each month, except July and August, and special terms on each Saturday. As illustrative of the increase of business of the District Court it may be stated that at the January term, 1880, the number of civil cases, including tax cases, was forty-two; at the September term 1888, of the same court, the number of civil cases, including tax cases, was 1,251, and the number of criminal cases 156. The clerks of this court have been as follows: James K. Humphrey, Andrew J. Whitney, George W. Prescott, R. F. Howsworth, Albert Armstrong, A. R. Kiefer, R. W. Bell, and R. T. O'Conner.

The sheriffs of Ramsey county have been the following persons, acting in the order in which their names are given: C. P. V. Lull, George F. Brott, A. M. Fridley, A. W. Tullis, James Y. Caldwell, D. A. Robertson, John Grace, Christopher Becht, James King, Frederick Richter, and E. S. Bean.

The office of county attorney of Ramsey county has been filled by the following named attorneys in the order given: W. D. Phillips, D. C. Cooley, I. V. D. Heard, Henry J. Horn, Harvey Officer, S. M. Flint, W. W. Irwin, C. D. O'Brien, E. G. Rogers, and J. J. Egan.

City attorneys of St. Paul: I. V. D. Heard, C. J. Pennington, S. M. Flint, Henry J. Horn, Harvey Officer, W. A. Gorman, William P. Murray, and Oscar E. Holman.

Probate Court.—The Probate Court of Ramsey county possesses the jurisdiction conferred by section seven, article six of the constitution, which is very similar to that exercised by such courts under the Territory. It embraces the estates of deceased persons, and persons under guardianship. It is a court of record, having a clerk and seal and is always open to the transaction of business. It has been presided over by the following named judges: 1849, Henry A. Lambert; 1853, William H. Welsh; 1853, Samuel M. Tracy; 1854, Jesse M. Stone; 1855, Richard Fewer; 1856, Alexander C. Jones; 1858, John Penman; 1860, I. V. D. Heard, *ex officio*, being district attorney; 1860, John F. Hoyt; 1862, R. F. Crowell; 1863, E. C. Lambert; 1865, R. F. Crowell; 1869, Oscar Stephenson; 1873, Hascal R. Brill; 1875, Oscar Stephenson; 1877, Henry O'Gorman; 1883, William B. McGrorty; 1887, E. S. Gorman; 1889, Samuel Morrison, the present incumbent, of whom a full sketch appears elsewhere.

Municipal Court.—In 1875 the Municipal Court was established in the city of St. Paul. It was given a clerk and seal and jurisdiction in all criminal matters which were before entertained by justices of the peace, with civil jurisdiction to the extent of two hundred dollars. The same act made the then city justice judge of said court until his successor should be elected and qualified. S. M. Flint thus became the first judge of this court and presided over it until the election in the fall of 1880, when Walter T. Burr was elected. The term of office of the judge of this court was fixed at four years. There were also two special judges, whose term of office, powers, and duties were the same as those of the judge.

This court has transacted an immense amount of business, civil and criminal. It makes a watch-house delivery every morning, and the income from fines and costs largely exceeds the expenses of the court.

Judge Burr was succeeded in 1885 by H. W. Cory, the present incumbent. The special judges have been R. B. Galusha, James F. O'Brien, Thomas Robinson, W. B. McGorty, Alfred S. Hall, James Schoonmaker, and Frank Ford, the last two being the present incumbents.

At the last term of the Legislature the civil jurisdiction of this court was increased to five hundred dollars; an additional judge was provided and the special judges were dispensed with. The method of practice was also regulated and simplified. Judge Burr was appointed to the position thus created.

This court has practically superseded justices of the peace, but the county still has several of those judicial officers.

Justices of the Peace.—Among those who have administered the law are the following: B. W. Lott, John A. Wakefield, Orlando Simons, Nelson Gibbs, Joseph LeMay, Truman M. Smith, Fleet F. Strother, Thomas Howard, H. M. Dodge, B. A. M. Froiseth, Archibald McElrath, Oscar F. Ford, E. C. Lambert, Eugene Burnand, Theodore F. Parker, E. H. Wood, S. V. Hanft, Frederick Nelson, F. C. Burgess, and W. H. R. McMartin, the last three of whom are the present incumbents.

Federal Court.—United States Circuit Courts.—Prior to the admission of the State, all the Federal judicial power was vested in the Territorial courts, and administered by them. The organization of these courts has been heretofore given. When the State was admitted on May 11, 1858, it was constituted a judicial district of the United States with a District Court possessing circuit powers. By the act of July 15, 1862, it was made part of the Ninth Circuit; and by the same act the District Court was deprived of its circuit powers, and Circuit Courts were appointed to be held in the district by the associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was assigned to the Ninth Circuit, together with the district judge of the district, either of whom made a quorum.

Hon. R. R. Nelson was appointed judge of the United States District Court on the admission of the State, and still holds the position. He appointed George W. Prescott clerk of the District Court, and W. B. Gere having been appointed United States marshal of the district, and Eugene M. Wilson United States district attorney, the court was fully organized.

Justice Samuel F. Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States, having been assigned to the Ninth Circuit, presided at the first Circuit Court ever held in the district in October, 1862, assisted by Judge Nelson. At this term H. E. Mann was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court. He filled the position until July 1, 1883, when he was succeeded by Oscar B. Hillis, the present incumbent.

The business of the Federal Courts having increased with the growth of the country beyond the power of the judicial force to cope with it, a circuit judge was added to each circuit by act of April 10, 1869, with the same powers as the Supreme judges when doing circuit duty. In pursuance of this act, Hon. John F. Dillon, of Iowa, was appointed to this circuit, and filled the position up to the end of the June term of 1879, about which time he resigned to accept the law professorship of Columbia College in New York. Judge Dillon was succeeded September 1, 1879, by George W. McCrary, who held the position until 1886, when he was succeeded by David J. Brewer, of Kansas, who is the present incumbent.

The district of Minnesota is now in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and two terms



H. B. Fickers

of the Circuit Court are held annually in the city of St. Paul, one in June and one in December. These terms are held by either the justice of the Supreme Court, the circuit judge or the district judge in the absence of either of the others, or it may be held by either of the circuit judges assisted by the district judge, or by the two circuit judges.

By the act of April 10, 1869, it is made the duty of the justice of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of the circuit to which he is allotted during every period of two years, but the business of the Supreme Court has become so large of late years, that the judges find it impossible to comply fully with this requirement.

The District Court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, since it was divested of circuit powers as above stated, is in all particulars the same as the other United States district courts throughout the country. Judge Nelson has presided over it from the day of its organization. Its first clerk was George W. Prescott, who was succeeded by James W. Taylor, who was followed by William A. Spencer, the present incumbent. This court holds two terms in each year, one at Winona on the first Monday of June, and one at St. Paul on the first Monday of October.

United States Circuit Court Commissioners.—The Circuit Courts have commissioners attached to them who perform duties analogous to those of a justice of the peace under the State system. They are examining and committing magistrates for the Circuit and District Courts, take acknowledgments and depositions, and perform other similar duties. Of these officers there have been in Ramsey county since the admission of the State into the Union, the following: Jacob J. Noah, Edmund Rice, James W. Taylor, Orlando Simons, Horatio E. Mann, William A. Spencer, R. F. Crowell, J. R. Jenks, James J. McCafferty, Benjamin J. Shipman, and Ambrose Tighe.

Bankrupt Court.—The constitution of the United States reserves to the Federal government the right to pass uniform bankrupt laws throughout the United States. On March 2, 1867, such a law was passed by Congress. The jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases is conferred on the United States District Courts, but as the act authorizes the appointment of registrars in bankruptcy in each district, with certain judicial powers, such registrars properly fall under the head of courts. This act was repealed, taking effect September 1, 1878, as to future cases, but continuing to the courts jurisdiction and administration upon estates pending therein. On the passage of the bankrupt act in 1867, Albert Edgerton, esq., was appointed registrar in bankruptcy with his office at St. Paul. He still holds the office and is engaged in winding up some unfinished business.

An important arm of the Federal judiciary is the United States marshals and the United States district attorneys. Since Minnesota has been in the Union there have been the following named marshals of this district: W. B.

Gere, C. F. Buck, Charles Eaton, Augustus Armstrong, Robert N. McLaren, H. R. Denny and William W. Campbell, and the following United States district attorneys: Eugene M. Wilson, George A. Nourse, Henry L. Moss, C. K. Davis, W. W. Billson, D. B. Searle, and George N. Baxter.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF ST. PAUL.

IT is of great benefit to a city to possess a conscientious and able medical profession. No learned profession requires more conscience; since the physician, unlike the lawyer, works alone, with no one to question or control his acts. We do not wish to deal too much in terms of praise, but it will probably be conceded that the city of St. Paul is not behind other cities of equal importance in the learning, training and fidelity of its medical profession. The first inhabitants who lived on the site of the present city of St. Paul had no medical or surgical aid nearer than Fort Snelling. In 1847, when the place contained not more than fifty inhabitants, Dr. John J. Dewey settled here and was the first regular practicing physician in St. Paul. From that time until the present Dr. Dewey has resided here. He has seen St. Paul in all the phases of her existence, and around him cluster the history of the wonderful events of the last forty years in the Northwest. He arrived July 15, 1847, and in 1848 established the first drug store not only in St. Paul but in the State. He is a native of New York, and a graduate of the Albany Medical College. He was well equipped for his calling and soon acquired an extended practice. For more than thirty years he led an active professional career, but during late years has lived a retired life. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, and has held many offices of trust and honor. He is now hale and hearty and bids fair to live many years longer. For two years Dr. Dewey pursued his calling alone and was the only physician in the place, but in 1849 Drs. David Day and Thomas R. Potts entered the field.

Dr. David Day, with Dr. Dewey, is the only surviving link connecting the the very earliest history of medical practice in St. Paul with the present. He was born in Virginia, September 19, 1825, and in 1846 removed to the lead region in Wisconsin. There he followed mining, studying medicine at night, and in the winter attending the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1849. May 6, 1849, he arrived in St. Paul and began the practice of his profession, which he pursued with success for several years. In 1854 he entered the drug business and withdrew from the practice of medicine. In 1849 he was appointed first registrar of deeds of

Ramsey county, and in the same fall was elected for two years more. In 1852 and 1853, while temporarily residing in Benton county, he represented that county in the State Legislature and in the latter year was elected speaker. He retired from the drug business in 1866; was appointed in 1871 State prison inspector, and in 1874 a seed-wheat commissioner and commissioner of State fisheries. On June 1, 1875, he was re-appointed postmaster of St. Paul and retained the position until his term expired in the latter part of the Cleveland administration, having filled the office acceptably for twelve years. Dr. Day drew the plans for the first court-house in St. Paul, and has been continuously one of the most active of the commissioners of the new court-house. The first deed on record in Ramsey county was recorded by Dr. Day, while his excellent business and administrative qualities have left their impress upon the material development of this section. "Dr. Day," says Mr. Williams, in his history of St. Paul, "has been a close observer and diligent student of questions and problems in social sciences, philosophy and political economy, and at the same time has been one of the most successful, sagacious and enterprising business men. With an even temperament and well preserved physique, one might almost expect him to be the 'last man of the old settlers.'"

Dr. Thomas R. Potts was the last physician to settle in St. Paul prior to the close of the first half of the present century. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, February 10, 1810, and graduated at the medical department of the State University of Pennsylvania in 1835. After a residence of ten years in Natchez, Miss., he removed to Galena, Ill., and in 1849 to St. Paul. Here he practiced medicine for twenty-six years, being at the time of his death—October, 1874—the senior physician in the city. He was at one time consulting surgeon at Fort Snelling, pension surgeon, medical purveyor of the district and physician to the Sioux. He was elected first president of the town board in 1850, an office equivalent to mayor, and also held the office of city physician in 1866 and health officer of St. Paul in 1873. He was married to Miss Abby Steele in 1847. He was a strong friend of organized medicine, and cheerfully lent his aid to all efforts to elevate and improve his calling. Of strong predilections, he had decided views on all questions effecting medical practice, but he was full of humor, social in nature and the most kind-hearted of men.

From 1850 to 1855 numerous accessions were made to the medical fraternity of St. Paul, comprising among others Drs. W. H. Morton, J. G. Goodrich, J. H. Stewart, Samuel Willey, J. V. Wren, John Steele, William H. Miller, A. C. Brisbane, F. R. Smith, T. T. Mann, and E. A. Boyd.

Dr. J. H. Stewart was born in Columbia county, New Jersey, January 15, 1829; graduated at the University of New York in 1851, and from that date to 1855 practiced medicine at Peekskill, N. Y. In May, 1855, he came to St. Paul where by his skill and learning he soon gained a leading position in

his profession. In 1856 he was appointed physician for Ramsey county and in 1859 was elected State senator. He was commissioned surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment in 1861; taken prisoner at Bull Run; held a prisoner at Richmond, but was finally exchanged. In 1864 although a Republican he was elected mayor of the Democratic city of St. Paul, and in 1869 was appointed postmaster, holding the latter position for five years. In 1868 he was again elected mayor and re-elected in 1872. He represented the fourth district in Congress for one term, and in 1879 was appointed surveyor-general of Minnesota, a position he retained for four years. He was largely interested in public affairs and was regarded as a careful and sagacious business man. For a few years prior to his death he formed a partnership with C. A. Wheaton, the firm being known as Stewart & Wheaton. He was married in 1857 to Miss Sweeny who still survives him. Their son, Dr. J. H. Stewart, is one of the most successful eye and ear physicians of the city. Dr. Stewart died August 25, 1884. He had remarkably fine professional abilities which added to his genial social nature made him extremely beloved.

Dr. John Steele was born in Pennsylvania in 1807, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania. He practiced his profession at Strasburg until 1855, when he came to St. Paul. After twenty-eight years of successful practice here he retired and gave his attention to real estate. He married Miss Catherine McClune, who still resides in St. Paul. Dr. Steele died in December, 1885. His time during the latter years of his life was principally absorbed by private business enterprises in which he accumulated a handsome fortune.

Among the most popular and skillful physicians during the earlier history of St. Paul was Dr. Samuel Willey. He settled in St. Paul in 1855, and from that time until his death in November, 1872, he was one of the leading practitioners of the city. For a time he was a partner of the late lamented Dr. D. W. Hand, but during the latter years of his life practiced alone. In 1856 he was appointed city physician and held several offices of honor in the line of his profession. He married a daughter of John R. Irvine. He was an exemplary man, kindly in nature, and although he died in the prime of life had attained distinction in his profession.

Drs. W. H. Morton and J. D. Goodrich came to St. Paul in 1854 or 1855. They both achieved a lucrative practice, and took a leading position in their profession. Dr. Goodrich died in 1866, and Dr. Morton a few years later.

Dr. A. G. Brisbane came to St. Paul in 1854, and until his death, which was occasioned by an injury received from a fall at Shadow Falls, near the west end of Summit avenue in 1887, was a conspicuous figure in the medical profession. He was at one time a partner of Dr. Samuel Willey. He took an active part in the organization of Ramsey County Medical Society, and several times was president. He was born in 1827.



Henry H. H. H.

Dr. F. R. Smith has been a resident of St. Paul since 1855. He was born in New Jersey in 1809; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and began the practice of medicine in the northern part of Pennsylvania. He continued in practice in St. Paul until 1879, when he retired from professional work. By fortunate business speculations and the returns of a lucrative practice he has accumulated a considerable fortune. His son, Dr. Charles E. Smith, has already attained a prominent place among St. Paul physicians. He has been in practice several years and is now in partnership with Dr. E. J. Abbott.

Dr. T. T. Mann, one of the earliest physicians of St. Paul, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1816, in which city he was reared and educated, and for a time practiced medicine. During his residence there he was placed in charge of two different sanitary institutions near the city. In 1851, on account of failing health, he made a trip to Lake Superior, and while there accepted the position of physician for the copper mines, and remained until the fall of 1852, when he located in St. Paul. He continued to practice here for three or four years, during which time he was appointed physician among the Indians. In these early times he became connected with the papers then published here, and wrote many articles for them. He also wrote several articles for the *New York Tribune*, giving the physical geography of the country lying between St. Paul and Lake Superior. Other business occupying a large share of his time he gave up the practice of medicine almost entirely after a few years. He was married in 1856 to Mrs. Goodhue, the widow of James M. Goodhue, the pioneer editor of Minnesota.

Dr. J. V. Wren settled in St. Paul in 1852. During the war he was appointed surgeon to the Winnebago Agency, where he died in 1863 or 1864.

From 1855 to 1860 the following physicians settled in St. Paul: Alfred Wharton, Joseph A. Vervais, William Caine, D. W. Hand, John B. Phillips, H. A. L. Von Wedelstaedt, T. C. Schell, George Hadfield, J. C. Merrill, Gustavus Rosenk, J. H. Studiford, Francis Rieger, Thomas J. Vaiden, and Peter Gabrielson.

Dr. Thomas C. Schell, homeopath, was born in 1823 in England, where he was educated at a branch of the King's College. In 1836 he came to America and studied medicine with D. W. W. Mathews of Rochester, N. Y. After four years he became a partner and remained in the firm two years. He then practiced one year at Detroit, Mich., and three years at Geneseo. He was then appointed physician to the Marine Hospital, Sandwich Islands, where he remained two years. After a brief residence at Lockport, N. Y., and New York City, he located in St. Paul, where he continued to reside engaged in the practice of his profession until his death in 1883. He was a member of the Ramsey County and State Homeopathy Association, and at various times held important offices in both organizations. He was married in St. Paul to Mrs. George Oakes.

Dr. H. A. L. Von Wedelstadt came to St. Paul in 1857, and carried on the profession of a homeopathic physician up to 1877, when he removed to Deadwood, Dak., where he now resides. He was a good physician, social in nature and well remembered by the older residents of the city.

One of the most successful practitioners of the homeopathic school of medicine who was identified with the early medical history of St. Paul was Dr. William Caine. He was born on the Isle of Man in 1818, and emigrated to the United States in 1827, settling in Cleveland, O., where he was educated and studied medicine. He was graduated from the Geneva Medical College (old school), Ohio, but soon thereafter began investigating homeopathy, and being convinced of its truths he entered the Cleveland Homeopathic College. After receiving his diploma from that institution in 1851 he located at Ravenna, O., where he had previously practiced according to the allopathic school. His health became broken down by overwork and a violent attack of pneumonia, and in hopes of regaining his health he came to St. Paul in 1857. Finding the climate here beneficial he was prevailed upon to remain and to continue the practice of his profession. Homeopathy at that time had but few advocates, and those who essayed to practice according to its tenets were looked upon with suspicion. But Dr. Caine soon secured a large circle of patrons and established himself securely in the confidence of the people. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession, and died from the effects of a sun-stroke received while conveying a patient from Wyoming to this city in an open carriage. His only son, Dr. William H. Caine, is a practicing physician in Stillwater, while his widow resides in St. Paul.

Dr. John B. Phillips settled in St. Paul in 1857. He was of Quaker descent, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. He graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1855, and after spending two years in Europe began practicing medicine in this city, where he remained until his death, about 1875. He was a gentleman of culture and refinement, and wrote many criticisms on the drama, art and music. As a physician he was highly esteemed, often consulted by his colleagues, and was recognized as one of the best informed members of his profession in the city.

Dr. Joseph A. Vervais was born in Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, May 22, 1822. He studied and completed a course of physic and surgery in McGill College, Quebec, Canada. In 1843 he attended the college at Geneva, N. Y., where he received his diploma of M. D. In 1844 he returned to Canada and engaged in the practice of medicine until June, 1856, when he came to St. Paul and established himself in his profession. In September, 1862, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, but on account of ill health resigned in April, 1863. In January, 1864, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Second Cavalry and served until the close of the war. In 1858 and 1859 he served as county physician of Ramsey county, and in 1859 and 1860 as city physician. He died October 19, 1869.

Dr. Alfred Wharton began the practice of medicine in St. Paul in 1857. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1863 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity for six months, when he was appointed surgeon of the Sixth Minnesota Regiment, and served until the fall of 1864. He was associated as partner with Dr. W. H. Morton until the beginning of the war, and for several years after 1865 with Dr. J. H. Murphy. He remained in active practice until 1885, when he retired. He not only pursued his professional calling with marked success, but by careful business management has accumulated a handsome competency. He has been among the foremost in advancing the cause of organized medicine, and enjoys the full confidence of the people of this community.

Dr. George Hadfield was a homeopathic physician, and died here at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. Dr. Rosenk moved to California, where he died in 1874. Dr. Studiford came here when a young man, and was a physician of rare ability. He died in New Jersey in 1870. Dr. Reiger was a German, and for many years conducted a large practice in St. Paul. He died about ten years ago. Dr. Phillips attained to a high rank as a physician. He died in 1877. Dr. Vaiden was an eccentric character who came from Virginia, and became well known here. He died in Wisconsin in 1865 or 1866.

The physicians who settled in St. Paul during the period from 1860 to 1870, and who remained here sufficiently long to become identified with the place were Thaddeus Williams, C. D. Williams, Samuel D. Flagg, Brewer Mattocks, C. H. Boardman, E. H. Smith, J. B. Hall, J. T. Alley, M. Hagan, B. F. Adams, J. H. Murphy, and William Ray.

Dr. Martin Hagan was born December 28, 1832, in Tuscarawas county, O. He was educated at Columbia College, New York City, and attended medical lectures at that place and also at Columbus, O., where he graduated in 1855. After practicing for eight years at Port Washington, O., he was appointed surgeon of the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and two years later of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, serving until the fall of 1864. In 1866 he attended medical lectures, and the year following graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City. He came to St. Paul in August, 1867, and from that time until his removal in 1882 to Los Angeles, Cal., practiced in this city. Dr. Hagan while residing here took a warm interest in all the local and State medical organizations. He was a member of the Minnesota Medical Society, and at one time its vice-president. He was also a member of the Ohio Medical Society, and president of the Ramsey County Medical Society. He was appointed city physician of St. Paul for one term, and in 1878 was a delegate from this State to the American Medical Society. He took a deep interest in educational matters, and filled the office of school inspector of the city, and was also a member of the St. Paul Academy of Sci-

ence. During his residence in St. Paul Dr. Hagan established an enviable reputation as a physician and as a man of culture and refinement, and his success in his present field of labor is most gratifying to his large circle of friends in this city and State.

Dr. Brewer Mattocks, a son of Rev. John Mattocks, one of the pioneers of St. Paul, commenced the practice of medicine here in 1869. He was at one time city and county physician. He removed to Faribault several years ago, where he still resides, and is the author of several good poems.

Dr. Thaddeus Williams made a specialty of genito-urinal diseases and practiced here about five years. He is now living in Milwaukee.

The medical profession of St. Paul received many recruits during the years from 1870 to 1880. Those especially deserving of mention were: Francis Atwood, Charles Griswold, H. C. Hand, William Richeson, A. J. Stone, E. J. Abbott, James Davenport, Charles N. Dorion, W. F. Fisher, E. F. Horst, Henry Hutchinson, Daniel Leasure, Angus MacDonald, H. A. Olston, Jay Owen, J. A. Quinn, James W. Routh, Albert E. Senkler, A. J. Simons, Gotfried Stamm, J. E. Voak, Edward Walthers, Frederick Dedolph, Talbot Jones, James J. Dewey, and C. A. Wheaton.

Dr. Ernest F. Horst was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1853. In May, 1859, he came with his parents to St. Paul and obtained his supplementary education in the private and public schools of the city, after which he entered Concordia College of Fort Wayne, where he studied two years, and then spent two years in the Northwestern University of Wisconsin. He commenced the study of medicine in this city, attending the St. Paul Preparatory Medical School. From here he went to Chicago in 1874, to attend lectures at Rush Medical College. In 1876 he graduated from the University Medical College of New York City, and the same year was appointed junior assistant physician and surgeon to the hospital for the ruptured and crippled in New York City. He remained in that institution until June, 1879, when he removed to St. Paul to engage in practice. For a time he was professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the medical college of this city.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson, homeopathic physician, is a native of Canada, and was born in Montreal August 20, 1849. His boyhood was passed in that city and Toronto until ten years of age, when he came West, and settled in Northfield, Minn. He completed his literary education at Carlton College, Northfield, and began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Alfred P. Skeels, formerly professor of Materia Medica in the Homeopathic College of St. Louis, Mo. After a preparatory course of three years under Dr. Skeels, he entered Hahnemann's Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in the class of 1874. He practiced his profession at Northfield until the fall of 1878, when he removed to St. Paul, where during the last ten years he has had an extended medical practice.

Dr. J. E. Voak was born in New York in 1829. He began the study of medicine with Dr. D. Lathrop, of Syracuse, N. Y., and graduated from the Syracuse Medical College in 1855. He also graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1866. He began the practice of medicine at Independence, Ia., where he remained two years, and then removed to Mason county, Ill., where he remained seven years. His next field was Bloomington, Ill., where he remained until his removal to St. Paul in 1880. He is the author of a medical work known as "Voak's Family Guide." He is a member of the St. Paul Homeopathic Medical Society, and also of the Homeopathic Medical Institute.

William Richeson, general practitioner, was born in Wayne county, O., in 1835. He began the study of medicine with Dr. T. H. Baker, of Wooster, O. After attending a course of lectures at Ann Arbor University, Mich., he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio. In the spring of 1863 he entered the army as surgeon in the Seventy-third Ohio Regiment, and served two years. He then returned to Wooster, O., and practiced his profession until 1870, when he located in St. Paul, where he has since been engaged in a general medical practice.

Dr. Daniel Leasure was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 10, 1819. After graduating at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, he practiced a few years at Darlington, Pa. He then removed to New Castle, Pa. At the beginning of the Civil War he commanded a company of artillery and at the same time was a colonel of a regiment of State militia under commission of the governor. When President Lincoln first called for troops he entered the service and served for the first three months as captain, acting as adjutant of the regiment, also as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General James A. Negley. He afterwards became colonel of the famous One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served for three years. During this period, by seniority of rank, he was a brigade or division commander, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services. At the conclusion of the war he resumed the practice of medicine at New Castle, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Alleghany. This was his home until April, 1878, when he located in St. Paul. Dr. Leasure was a physician of acknowledged skill, and at the time of his death, in 1885, had acquired a lucrative practice in St. Paul and vicinity. He was a member of the Ramsey County and State Medical Association, and contributed several valuable papers pertaining to medical practice to these organizations.

Dr. Francis Atwood was born in Franklin, Mass., in August, 1846; graduated from the academic department of Harvard College in 1869, and from the medical department of the same institution in 1873. After serving one year in the Boston City Hospital and passing a year in studying in Europe, he located in St. Paul. He was a member of the Boyleston Medical Society, and

was its vice president in 1872-3 ; also a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, and the Minnesota State Medical Society. He confined his practice almost wholly to diseases of the eye and ear, and in these departments of medical science achieved a high degree of success. He was the author of a valuable article on ophthalmology in the transactions of the Minnesota State Medical Society of 1876-77, and held the position of surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary of St. Paul. He married Miss Emma Calhoun, daughter of Samuel Calhoun, of St. Paul, in 1876. At the time of his lamented death, from typhoid fever, in 1883, he had gained uncommonly distinguished rank in his profession.

Dr. Everton J. Abbott was born in Erie county, O., in 1849 ; attended the Western Reserve College at Hudson, O., and graduated from the Medical Department of the Wooster University at Cleveland in 1875. He was resident physician at the Cleveland Charity Hospital in 1875-76, and in June of the latter year located in St. Paul, where he has since pursued the practice of his profession. He is associated as partner with Dr. C. E. Smith.

Dr. Albert E. Senkler was born in Docking, Norfolk county, England, March 8, 1842. He emigrated with his parents to Canada at an early age, and after receiving a liberal education at Brockville, Ontario, entered the McGill Medical College, Montreal, from which institution he received the degrees of doctor of medicine and master of surgery in 1863. In 1865 he settled in St. Cloud, Minn., where from 1867 to 1875 he was examining surgeon for pensions. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the State board of health and served for three years. Since 1880 Dr. Senkler has been engaged in a general medical and surgical practice in St. Paul, where he justly ranks among the leaders in his profession.

Dr. Charles Griswold was born in North Manchester, Ct., in 1832, and graduated from Bennett's Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1880. He had previously passed several years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as chaplain of the First Regiment of Minnesota Heavy Artillery. He resided in St. Paul in 1874, but located permanently in 1880.

Dr. Talbot Jones was born in Paris, Ky., in 1850. He began the study of medicine in 1875. In 1878 he graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in September of the same year entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Paul. Since his residence here he has contributed many valuable articles to the medical journals of New York and Chicago, as well as important papers to the Minnesota State Medical Society, which have appeared in the transactions of that body. In 1879 he filled the chair of professor of physiology in the St. Paul Preparatory Medical School, and after the establishment of the St. Paul Medical Department of the Hamlin University, he accepted the position of professor of physiology and diseases of children. Dr. Jones is a hard worker, and is regarded as one of the most proficient of the younger members of the medical fraternity of St. Paul.

Dr. Angus Macdonald was born in 1843, and is a native of Canada. He is a graduate of McGill's Medical College, Montreal. He located in St. Paul in 1878, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession.

Dr. James Dewey, son of the pioneer physician of St. Paul, was born in this city in 1855, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1875 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. H. Murphy, and in the fall of 1876 entered Rush Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1878. He also made a special study of the diseases of the eye and ear in the Chicago Public Hospital and the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dr. Charles N. Dorion, homeopathic physician of St. Paul, was born in Canada in 1834. After a collegiate course he went to Europe in 1859, for the purpose of securing better opportunities to study the classics. In 1865 he returned to Canada and began the study of medicine at Ottawa, Canada, and in 1869 graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. From 1870 to 1872 he was house physician of Hahnemann Hospital, and for the next two years occupied the chair of anatomy in the college. In 1874 he was appointed adjunct professor of obstetrics. The winter of 1875-76 he spent in Paris studying medicine. He located in St. Paul in the fall of 1878, where he has since carried on a successful practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, associate De La Societe Medical Homeopathique de France, and the State Homeopathic Associations of Illinois and Minnesota. He is the author of several articles which have appeared in medical journals, and with Dr. Claude, of Paris, translated into French the work of Professor R. Ludlow on the diseases of women.

Dr. Edward Walther, homeopath, was born in Germany in 1835. In 1853 he came to the United States, and after remaining four years returned to his native land and began the study of medicine. He shortly after returned to America, and in 1860 graduated from the Homeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis. He began practice in Galena, Ill., but in 1862 removed to Iowa, and in 1870 came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Homeopathic Institute of Minnesota, and of the Ramsey County Homeopathic Society.

Since 1880 St. Paul has made rapid strides in population, commercial influence and general prosperity, and with this growth the medical profession has kept pace. During this period the most prominent additions to the fraternity were A. B. Aucker, O. A. Beal, C. E. Bean, W. S. Briggs, Ignatius Donnelly, A. M. Eastman, J. C. Markoe, C. E. Riggs, Park Ritchie, C. B. Wetherlee, J. F. Fulton, P. H. Millard, Anton Shimonek, A. J. Gillette, E. S. Wood, J. Godfrey Walker, Cornelius Williams, J. E. Sawyer, L. N. Denlow, George A. Hewitt, William Davis, Archibald McLaren, Gustav A. Renz, and Fred Van Slyke.

Dr. C. Eugene Riggs was born in Williams county, O., in 1852. He received his medical education at the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., and the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., and graduated at the last named institution. He was elected by the faculty of the Baltimore College, resident physician of the Maryland Woman's Hospital, and in the spring of 1881 was invited by the faculty of the St. Paul Medical College, to finish the unexpired term of the lecturer on *materia medica*, and in the interim was elected to the chair of nervous diseases.

Dr. J. C. Markoe is a son of William Markoe, one of the pioneer settlers of St. Paul, and was born in this city in 1856. His literary education was received in the Seminary of the Lady of Angels at Buffalo, N. Y. After completing his course at this institution he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1882. He then spent seven months in the hospitals of Philadelphia and in November, 1882, he began practicing in St. Paul. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Association and of the Ramsey County Medical Society being president of the latter organization.

The medical profession of St. Paul has of late years donned metropolitan proportions and customs. Most of the physicians practicing specialties and quite a number confine themselves entirely thereto. In the latter class may be mentioned the following physicians with the special department of medical science to which they confine themselves; C. E. Bean, nose and throat; L. N. Denslow, skin; J. F. Fulton and J. H. Stewart, eye and ear; A. J. Gillette, orthopedic surgery; Jay Owens, nervous diseases; A. J. Stone, gynecology; C. E. Riggs, nervous diseases; J. E. Schadle, nose and throat; Thompson & Chamberlain, J. Godfrey Walker, Cornelius Williams, and E. S. Wood, eye and ear.

The following comprise a complete list of the physicians of St. Paul in active practice at the present time (1889) allopathic or regular school: E. X. Amass, A. B. Ancker, C. E. Atkinson, W. E. Aubin, John F. Baker, Louis Barcelo, O. A. Beal, C. H. Boardman, Edward Broeckman, R. S. Bole, T. C. Bower, R. H. A. Boyd, Leroy Brown, H. E. Burdett, G. E. Bushnell, W. H. Carothers, J. H. Cheever, H. B. Cogswell, H. A. Craig, C. A. Cromett, C. G. Cummings, M. L. Cutler, F. E. Daegneau, J. B. Darling, W. H. Davis, William Davis, Frederick DeDolph, C. F. Deny, L. N. Denslow, J. J. Dewey, William Dinwoodie, George E. Dixon, E. C. J. Due, A. W. Dunning, P. J. Dwyer, J. K. Erskine, E. C. Eshelby, Walter Fitzsimmons, S. D. Flagg, W. K. Flatt, H. J. Fleischer, E. W. Flint, W. E. Fullerton, J. F. Fulton, J. H. Stewart, H. P. Gauthier, E. F. Geer, A. J. Gillette, G. L. Gurney, Henry Hahn, W. F. Hallowell, P. S. Haskell, V. J. Hawkins, Andrew Henderson, G. A. Hewitt, Alfred Hocking, F. H. Holland, E. F. Horst, L. N. Horwitz, T. H. Johnson, Talbot Jones, C. B. Jordan, A. P. Kean, John Kelly, W. D.



G. Adams

Kelly, Elias Kissim, C. E. Lee, J. B. Lewis, W. B. Linton, C. E. Lundgren, J. M. Lyons, C. L. McCann, E. W. McCord, Francis McGuire, Angus MacDonald, J. G. MacNamara, Pierce Marchand, J. C. Markoe, Ovid Martel, G. R. Metcalf, P. H. Millard, C. C. Miller, W. B. Morley, J. H. Murphy, Henry F. Hoyt, J. W. Nabersberg, J. C. Nelson, G. W. Nichols, H. A. Olston, Jay Owen, B. F. Paxton, T. J. Pearce, Daniel Poole, J. A. Quinn, F. W. Richardson, William Richeson, C. E. Riggs, Park Ritchie, Justus Ophage, Jacob Ryder, J. A. Schadle, C. L. Scofield, A. E. Senkler, Anton Shimonek, W. H. Sigler, Dwight Silliman, J. A. Simons, C. E. Smith, E. J. Abbott, Alof Sohlberg, E. C. Spencer, Gottfried Stamm, F. A. Stevens, A. J. Stone, C. B. Witherle, Arthur Sweeney, J. W. Thompson, J. W. Chamberlain, C. McV. Tobey, J. A. Vieregge, W. H. Vittum, Anton Wagner, C. A. Wheaton, Archibald McLaren, C. L. Whitcomb, E. H. Whitcomb, A. F. Whitman, Cornelius Williams, D. H. Wilson, Carl Wirth, Isaac Wise, E. S. Wood, C. J. Woolway, F. A. Xanter. Homeopathic: W. S. Briggs, C. N. Dorion, A. M. Eastman, Sarah Emery, W. F. Fisher, C. H. Glidden, C. H. Houpt, Henry Hutchinson, H. M. Lutkin, E. L. Mann, C. T. Miller, B. H. Ogden, Lincoln Penny, George E. Routh, Walter W. Routh, J. E. Sawyer, F. C. Spates, J. E. Voak, Edward Walthers, J. Godfrey Walker.

St. Paul has been remarkably free from the usual epidemic diseases which have proved so destructive in many cities of this country. In 1849 two cases of Asiatic cholera occurred. On May 3d of this year L. B. Larpenteur, father of E. N. and grandfather of A. L. Larpenteur, died of the disease. He had contracted the disease on a journey up the river. In 1850 cholera again appeared and during this year became quite an epidemic. Several deaths occurred from the malady in St. Paul, while in several of the towns down the river the number of deaths was unusually large. The *Pioneer* declared that not a case had originated in the city and that the disease had been brought from the towns below St. Paul. In 1854 cholera again made its appearance. Several deaths occurred, mostly among the boatmen.

The freedom from all epidemic diseases in St. Paul and the uniform healthfulness which prevails, can in a great measure be ascribed to the climate, which is pure, tonic, and bracing, and almost proof against the usual pulmonary complaints. Then again it would be difficult to conceive of a city more admirably located, viewed from the standpoint of public health. Its topography is rolling, the city being built on three different plateaus on both sides of the Mississippi River and is thus admirably adapted for drainage. These natural advantages are supplemented by a most abundant supply of pure water from distant lakes and by a network of sewers which ramify the city in every direction, their total length being about seventy miles, and which are being extended. The city is therefore exempt from all forms of paludal poison, and there is an entire absence of malaria. The medical fraternity of St. Paul has therefore

never had to contend with any epidemic diseases such as has been so frightful in the destruction of human life in other cities of this country. Climate and sanitary surroundings of the city are indeed unrivaled and have given the city a wide reputation on the score of healthfulness.

Medical Societies and Colleges.—Probably the first medical society in St. Paul was the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, which was organized in 1861, existed for several years, and had a beneficial effect upon the medical profession of the city. It supplied the place of the medical organization of the present day. The objects of the association were the advancement of rational scientific medicine and surgery, and the promotion of harmony in the profession. Considerable money was expended by the society in the purchase of scientific instruments, analytical chemical apparatus, electrical machines, and in the accumulation of a medical library. The officers of the society in 1866 were A. G. Brisbine, president; Samuel Willey, vice-president; J. H. Stewart, secretary; John Steele, treasurer; Alfred Wharton, librarian. These officers, with the following physicians, constituted the entire membership of the society at that time: T. R. Potts, W. H. Morton, D. W. Hand, Brewer Mattocks, and Francis Riegar. For two or three years prior to 1870 this society had only a nominal existence, and after the formation of the Ramsey County Medical Society it ceased to exist altogether.

The Minnesota Orthopedic Institute was established in 1875 by a few of the leading physicians of St. Paul, and existed for some ten years. It was an association of physicians for the treatment of deformities, spinal curvature, etc. The first officers were Dr. J. H. Stewart, president; Dr. D. W. Hand, chief surgeon; Dr. C. E. Smith, assistant surgeon, and Dr. R. O. Sweeney, chief surgical mechanician.

The Ramsey County Medical Society was organized February 14, 1870 by Drs. E. H. Smith, J. B. Phililps, William Ray, Samuel Willey, Alfred Wharton, D. W. Hand, William Banks, Samuel D. Flagg, Adeland Guernon, E. H. Smith, and C. H. Boardman. The first officers were D. W. Hand, president; A. Wharton, vice-president; William Banks, corresponding secretary; C. H. Boardman, recording secretary; and Samuel D. Flagg, treasurer. The society had a prosperous existence until 1876, when through lack of interest, and some dissensions among its members, it became extinct. No effort was made to revive the organization until 1879, when it was reorganized, and has since had an uninterrupted career of usefulness. The objects of the society are to promote mutual improvement; to avoid all sources of trouble arising from real or supposed breaches of etiquette, and for the advancement of medical science. At each of the meetings papers are read, and a debate follows the reading of them. The society holds monthly meetings, and the various branches of medicine, surgery and allied science are all discussed during the year. Volunteer papers may be read at any of the stated meetings and pathological experiments

and history of interesting cases are reported at any time. The society has been a great promoter of mutual improvement among the local profession since its first inception, and still continues to do a vast amount of good. It now embraces among its members nearly all of the physicians of the so-called regular school of practice in the city in good standing. Its influence has been felt upon all local medical questions of importance either to the public or the profession.

The officers of the society since the first year of its organization have been as follows: 1871, A. Wharton, president; S. D. Flagg, vice president; M. Hagan, corresponding secretary; Brewer Mattocks, recording secretary; William Baldwin, treasurer. 1872, S. D. Flagg, president; C. E. Smith, vice-president; H. C. Hand, secretary; William Baldwin, treasurer. 1873, Charles E. Smith, president; William Ray, vice-president; A. J. Stone, secretary; William Baldwin, treasurer. 1874, J. H. Murphy, president; W. W. Mayo, vice-president; C. H. Boardman, secretary. 1875, C. H. Boardman, president; Martin Hagan, vice-president; E. R. Wait, secretary; D. W. Hand, treasurer. 1879, C. H. Boardman, president; M. Hagan, vice-president; James Davenport, secretary; D. W. Hand, treasurer. 1880, M. Hagan, president; A. J. Stone, vice-president; E. J. Abbott, treasurer; James Davenport, secretary. 1881, Daniel Leasure, president; C. A. Wheaton, vice-president; E. J. Abbott, treasurer; C. E. Atkinson, secretary. 1882, D. W. Hand, president; C. H. Boardman, vice-president; E. J. Abbott, treasurer; C. E. Atkinson, secretary. 1883, A. E. Senkler, president; E. J. Abbott, vice-president; C. F. Dewey, treasurer; C. B. Witherlee, secretary. 1884, C. A. Wheaton, president; C. E. Atkinson, vice-president; Ignatius Donnelly, jr., treasurer; J. C. Markoe, secretary. 1885, James Davenport, president; Park Ritchie, vice president; Ignatius Donnelly, treasurer; William Davis, secretary. 1886, Jay Owens, president; Ignatius Donnelly, jr, treasurer; Archie McLaren, secretary. 1887, Park Ritchie, president; Archie McLaren, vice-president; A. B. Aucker, treasurer; E. C. Spencer, secretary. 1888, J. C. Markoe, president; F. W. Richardson, vice-president; A. B. Aucker, treasurer; Walter Fitzsimmons, secretary.

The Ramsey County Homoeopathic Medical Society was organized in February, 1872, by the following physicians: C. D. Williams, T. C. Schell, E. Walters, J. T. Alley, C. G. Higbee, H. A. L. Von Wedelstaedt, and C. Wiegman. The officers for 1872 were T. C. Scheel, president; E. Walters, vice-president; J. B. Hall, secretary; C. D. Williams, treasurer; J. T. Alley, C. G. Higbee, and C. Wiegman, censors. In 1874 two new members were added, E. A. Boyd and A. E. Higbee. In 1877 Electra R. Smith became a member, and in 1878 J. W. Routh, H. Hutchinson and C. D. Dorion. In 1879 W. F. Fisher, W. H. Caine and Monica Mason united with the society, and in 1880, Charles Griswold, making at that time a membership of nineteen. In 1881 dissensions arose among the members of this society; several members withdrew and formed the

Homeopathic Medical Society of St. Paul. The two organizations continued to exist until 1887, when they were united under the original society name. 1889 finds the society in a prosperous condition, with twenty-five members. Meetings are held monthly, and much good work is being accomplished. The present officers of the society are E. Walther, president; E. L. Mann, secretary.

Medical Schools.—In 1870 a number of the physicians of St. Paul believing that greater facilities should be afforded students desiring to obtain a preparatory medical education than could be obtained from any single instructor, organized the St. Paul school for medical instruction. The object of this school was not to represent, or in any way to take the place of a regular college, but to prepare students for a better understanding of the lectures they might hear in a college course, and to drill them more thoroughly in the elementary branches than could be done in the short time allowed by colleges for instruction. The first officers of the school were Samuel D. Flagg, president; Charles E. Smith, treasurer, and Alexander J. Stone, secretary. The faculty was composed of D. W. Hand, professor of surgery; S. D. Flagg, professor of therapeutics, materia medica, and diseases of children; William Richeson, professor of anatomy and chemistry; Brewer Mattock, professor of physiology, hygiene and medical jurisprudence; Charles E. Smith, professor of principles and practice of medicine, and Alexander J. Stone, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women.

This enterprise, however, did not receive the financial support it invited, and was subsequently transferred to Minneapolis in 1878, having received a substantial offer from a few public-spirited citizens, thus affording good building and hospital advantages.

The faculty in 1880 was composed of Alexander J. Stone, president, professor of obstetrics, gynecology and medical jurisprudence; Francis Atwood, professor of ophthalmology and otology; Charles A. Wheaton, dean, professor of anatomy and clinical surgery; James Davenport, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; F. Dedolph, professor of pathology and dermatology; Jay Owens, professor of theory and practice of medicine and diseases of the throat; Talbot Jones, professor of physiology and diseases of children; Ernst F. Horst, professor of nervous diseases and orthopedic surgery; F. A. Duns-moor, professor of surgery; and George F. Weitbrecht, professor of chemistry.

The school remained at Minneapolis until 1885, when the faculty differed among themselves over some trivial matter, and the St. Paul portion withdrew and established the St. Paul Medical College, now located at 204 West Ninth street. The faculty at the time of organization was composed as follows: Alexander J. Stone, president and professor of the diseases of women; Charles A. Wheaton, vice-president and professor of the principles and practice of surgery; Jay Owens, professor of the practice of medicine; James A. Quinn, professor of clinical surgery and genito-urinary diseases; C. Eugene Briggs, pro-

fessor of diseases of the mind and nervous system and electro-therapy; John F. Fulton, professor of the diseases of the eye and ear; LeGrand N. Denslow, professor of the diseases of the skin and syphilis, and secretary of the college; Albert E. Senkler, professor of clinical medicine and hygiene; Park Ritchie, professor of obstetrics, and treasurer of the college; Daniel Leasure, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; George A. Hewitt, professor of anatomy; Charles B. Wetherlee, professor of physiology; C. E. Dean, professor of the diseases of the throat; N. Lehnien, professor of chemistry and toxicology; Anton Shimonek, professor of pathological and histological anatomy; James E. Moore, professor of orthopedic surgery; Samuel P. Cottrell, professor of the diseases of children; James C. Markoe, professor of physical diagnosis; C. K. Davis, professor of medical jurisprudence, and J. H. Stewart, demonstrator of anatomy.

This school was prosperous. The college building was completed in 1886, and erected by contributions from the leading citizens. The faculty of this college together with the faculty of the College of Minneapolis, surrendered their charter in the spring of 1888, owing to the determination of the board of regents to establish a medical department in connection with the State University, a large portion of the faculty of these schools, receiving appointment upon the medical staff. The board of regents have set apart one day each week for clinical instruction to be given at the St. Paul Medical College building in this city. All didactic lectures will be given at the college building at Minneapolis. Recognizing the fact that a medical department in connection with the university would tend to elevate the standard of instruction in the university, and in response to the wishes of the people, the board of regents have established a department of medicine composed of the College of Medicine and Surgery, the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, and the College of Dentistry. Perry H. Millard, M.D., of St. Paul, is dean of the department. The following physicians of St. Paul are connected with the College of Medicine and Surgery: Alexander J. Stone, professor of gynecology; Albert E. Senkler, professor of practice of medicine; E. J. Abbott, professor of clinical medicine; C. A. Wheaton, professor of principles of surgery; Perry H. Millard, dean and professor of clinical surgery; Park Ritchie, professor of obstetrics; J. F. Fulton, professor of ophthalmology and otology; C. E. Riggs, professor of nervology; C. H. Bourdman, professor of medical jurisprudence; A. B. Aucker, professor of hygiene; E. C. Spencer, professor of surgical anatomy. In the College of Homeopathic Medicine: Henry Hutchinson, professor of practice; W. S. Briggs, professor of clinical surgery; E. L. Mann, professor of laryngology; B. H. Ogden, professor of genito-urinary diseases.

CHAPTER X.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF ST. PAUL.

IN 1834 Henry H. Sibley, then a young man aged twenty three years, became a partner in the American Fur Company, and established headquarters at Mendota, a beautifully wooded bluff within the military reservation of Fort Snelling, and about five miles above the present City of St. Paul, on the west bank of the Mississippi. His district covered all the territory above Lake Pepin, as far as the British Possessions—a territory principally occupied by the Dakota and Sioux tribes of Indians. Through this large district he established trading-posts near all the principal Indian villages, where traders were stationed to purchase furs of the Indians. From two hundred to three hundred traders were employed by Mr. Sibley, and the yearly stock of furs purchased by them often reached a value of \$300,000.

Henry M. Rice was another early Indian trader, but one whose operations more directly affected the destinies of St. Paul. In the early forties he became the agent of the fur trading firm of P. Chouteau, jr. & Company of St. Louis, and established trading posts throughout the Chippewa country from Lake Superior to Red Lake, and thence to the British lines—a territory mainly occupied by the Winnebago and Chippewa tribes. In order to attend to the receipt of his goods, Mr. Rice spent a large share of his time in St. Paul. In 1848 he became one of the town site owners, and at once bent his whole energies and employed his capital to the development of the town. He built warehouses and business blocks, and in a large measure aided to divert trade and commerce from other points hither, and to influence men of capital and energy to locate here.

In addition to the benefits St. Paul received from the fur traffic through Mr. Rice's exertions, the city, in 1847, began to receive the benefit of the fur trade from the Red River Colony. Prior to 1844 the imports and exports of that section were through the difficult Hudson Bay route, navigable only two months in the year, and beset with dangers. In 1844 Norman W. Kittson, a special partner in the American Fur Company, fixed his headquarters at Pembina, and commenced shipping furs to Mendota, elsewhere described, in vehicles known as Pembina carts. In 1847 Jo. Rolette and Alex. Fisher organized a cart brigade, and began to make St. Paul the depot for their furs. This was the commencement of an important trade, and in 1849 the city had become the depot for all engaged in the Red River Colony trade, the extent and value of which is fully given in the chapter on transportation.

It will then be seen that the main inducement to the early settlement of St. Paul was the advantages it offered for the fur trade, and upon it and the

other business it naturally induced, the prosperity of the place depended. This trade reached its greatest value prior to 1855, and from this date gradually declined in extent until several years ago, when it ceased entirely to be of any importance. The beginning of this decline in a once great adjunct of commerce was occasioned by the treaties made with the Indians, by which some tribes were removed further West, while the annuities received by those who remained relieved them from the necessity of hunting for a living. In late years the occupancy of their hunting grounds by white settlers for agricultural purposes has put an end to the business.

We thus see that St. Paul had become an important trading point previous to its designation as the political capital of Minnesota.

The first building for commercial purposes was erected in St. Paul by men connected with the American Fur Company in 1842. Henry Jackson, J. W. Simpson, and Louis Robert were among the first to embark in a general traffic. The store of Mr. Jackson was erected in 1842, and stood on the ground where the Fire and Marine building now stands. The next business house was that of Mr. Simpson erected in 1843. The store of Mr. Robert was built in 1844, at the foot of what is now Jackson street, and at the time was considered unwarrantably large, but in the course of a few years it became too small, and Mr. Robert erected a larger and more costly store on the ground where the passenger depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad stood. These early merchants were followed by A. L. Larpenteur, William Hartshorn, and David Thomas Sloan.

The selection of St. Paul as the capital of the Territory had the effect of bringing it into public notice, and when navigation opened in 1849 induced a heavy immigration. During the remainder of the year the greatest activity prevailed; hotels and buildings were erected as fast as possible and it was often difficult for strangers to find sleeping accommodations. Three newspapers were started, public schools were organized and altogether the progress made in twelve months was really remarkable. The first steamer which arrived after the opening of navigation did not bring a pound of freight, but before the season closed, however, over one hundred boats had arrived, each with merchandise and at the close of the year the business transactions of the merchants amounted to a total value of \$131,000. Of this \$60,000 was computed to have been realized from groceries alone. There were scarcely any stores devoted exclusively to one branch of business. Each dealt in a general line of goods—including groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., etc.

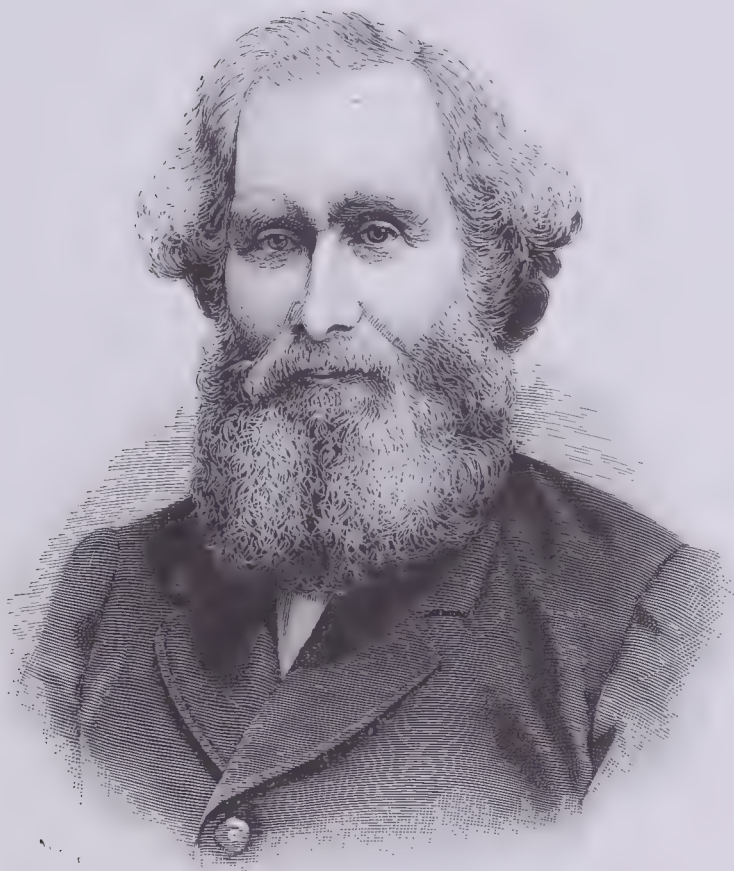
With the opening of the year 1850 St. Paul and the surrounding country received a large number of emigrants. During this year was established the first grocery and provision store proper, by the late Bartlett Bresley, a conspicuous figure in the early days of the city. A dry goods store was also opened by Alexander H. and J. W. Cathcart, who for many years continued

to do a leading business in their line. In the same year the McLeod Brothers established the first hardware store in a small log-house on Bench street, and William Illingworth appeared on the scene as the pioneer clock and watch-maker. During the year one hundred and four steamboats arrived and departed from the wharves. The first boat that arrived after navigation was opened brought no less than five hundred passengers, and the commerce of the town was still further augmented by the commencement of the navigation of the Minnesota River. The merchants doing business here at this time as given in the business directory of the *Pioneer* were Elfelt & Brother, Fuller & Brother, L. Sloane, Fullerton & Curtis, W. H. Forbes, Douglas & Slosson, John Randall & Co., Louis Robert, H. W. Tracy & Co., Daniel Hopkins, Sergeant & Brown, J. W. Simpson, Bart, Presley & Co., Dewey & Cavileer, N. Barbour, and J. C. Ramsey.

In 1851 T. B. Newell & Son established themselves in the earthenware business and Bond & Kellogg opened a drug and medicine house on Third street, between Franklin and Washington streets, and in the fall of the same year a Mr. Hiscock opened a similar store on the corner of Third and Cedar streets. One of the most important enterprises inaugurated this year was the express line between St. Paul and Galena, established by J. C. Burbank, which from a most modest beginning developed into large proportions and was a great aid to the commerce of the city. The Red River fur trade had also just begun to be an important adjunct to the city's commerce.

The years 1852 and 1853 constituted a period of remarkable business activity. Immigration was increased each year, and by the close of 1853 the town of St. Paul had become an embryo city of nearly 4,000 people. The steamboat arrivals had increased to two hundred and thirty-five, and the country surrounding St. Paul was being rapidly filled up with settlers who became immediate contributors to the commercial growth of the city. "Indeed," says Williams, "perhaps there was a little too much prosperity, more artificial and feverish than real, as speculation was beginning to be rife, the real estate mania was rapidly developing, and values were taking a somewhat too sudden upward tendency. The price of real estate especially began to attain figures beyond what it was really worth."

Up to 1853 the business of the thriving little city had not been classified, each mercantile establishment carrying supplies of all kinds for which there was a demand, dry goods, groceries, liquors, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., many of the houses priding themselves on being able to furnish a complete outfit for a pioneer without calling upon any of their neighbors, selling at wholesale, retail, or in any manner to suit the circumstances of the purchaser. As the city grew in intelligence and business enterprise we find this order of things gradually disappearing, and by 1853 trade assumed many of the more conservative conditions of older cities, but it was some years after this date before wholesale houses in their distinctive lines became a necessity.



Matthew Craig

In the earlier days of St. Paul the hardy pioneers had but little produce to dispose of whereby to buy the necessities of life, and the trade depended largely for ready cash on the money paid by the government to the Indians for land or annuities, and which the wily traders soon managed by some means or other to gather in. The Indians used to supply the local market with fish, wild fowls, venison, cranberries, and other wild fruit, furs and products of the forests generally, while moccasins, bead-work and other trinkets were offered for sale¹. The fur trade, however, was the chief element in the business of the city. St. Paul was at this time the natural depot of an extended region well stocked with the fur bearing animals, and for some years this city was one of largest fur markets in America. Contributory to this point was the fur catch of all of Minnesota, a part of Dakota, and Northern Wisconsin. The fur traders of the Red River made St. Paul the terminus and supply depot as previously stated in 1849, shipping their goods in the curious vehicles known as the "Red River cart," or Pembina cart. Caravans of these peculiar conveyances made regular trips to St. Paul to dispose of their furs, and here the money received for them was spent in merchandise. Four-fifths of all the furs and robes received at St. Paul came from the Red River country. The value of the furs handled at St. Paul in 1850 was \$15,000, and five years later it reached the sum of \$50,000.

It will be seen in the following classified list of merchants in St. Paul in 1853, taken from the city newspapers, that most of the dealers were confining themselves to one branch of traffic instead of combining different classes of merchandise in one house, as was done in the early days of the city: General dealers, H. C. Sanford, A. L. Larpenteur, D. L. Fuller, D. & P. Hopkins, Louis Robert, William H. Forbes, Rey & May, Culver & Farrington. Boots and shoes, Henry Buel, Luke Marvin, H. A. Schleik, Philip Feldhauser. Dry goods, J. H. & S. McClung, Edward Heenan, A. T. Chamblin, Cathcart, Kern & Co., S. H. Sargeant, J. E. Fullerton, Elfelt Bros., Currian & Lawler, Louis Blum. Books, Leduc & Rohrer, William S. Combs, Dahl & Doull. Furs, Louis Robert, C. J. Kovitz. Drugs, W. H. Jarvis, Dr. J. H. Day, Bond & Kellogg. Hardware, iron, etc., J. McCloud, jr. & Bro., C. E. & J. Abbott, W. R. Marshall. Hats and caps, R. O. Walker. Lumber, J. W. Bass. Furniture, Stees & Hunt,

¹ They were pretty sharp at a bargain, too, be it known, and scarcely ever got over-reached. Most of the earlier merchants of our town learned a few Sioux words sufficient to trade with, and some acquired quite a knowledge of the tongue. After the Indians came to know and have confidence in any one they would trade with him and take his word unhesitatingly, hence became good customers. Those who could not talk Sioux, resorted to signs. The hand held up meant one dollar; a finger outstretched signified ten cents. The finger bent was five cents, and so on. There are several of the older stores in our city which were the recognized headquarters of these red men, and were known far and wide among the tribes as such. Larpenteur's was one of these places. Here at various times the writer has seen most of the principal Sioux chieftains of all the bands, (except possibly the Missouri bands) and most of the principal warriors.—*Williams*.

Groceries, Julius Georgeii, Nat. E. Tyson, L. B. Wait & Co., J. W. Simpson, W. H. Stillman, B. Presley, Alex. Rey, J. A. Farmer, C. Sanford, B. W. Brunson. Glass, W. W. Hickcox, S. H. Axtell. Stoves, F. S. Newell, C. D. Devan, J. H. Byers. Clothing, L. Hyneman. China, R. Marvin. Tobacco, J. Campbell. Leather, P. T. Bradley & Co., Martin Drew & Co., G. Sherer. Furnishing goods, Thomas Ritchie. Confectionery, Renz, & Karcher. Jewelry, H. Fowler, N. Spicer, A. D. Robinson, Wm. Illingworth. Storage, forwarding and commission, Edward McLangan, Constans & Burbank, Sencer, Kilpatrick & Markley, H. M. Rice, M. Kellogg & Co. Millinery, Mrs. Marvin, Mrs. Stokes.

The foregoing list of merchants may be taken as an index to the commercial position St. Paul had reached in a period of only four years existence. Where in 1849 existed a dozen frame houses not all completed, and some eight or ten small log buildings with bark roofs, in 1853 a city of nearly four thousand people had sprung up with spacious warehouses and all the evidences of commercial life and activity. School-houses were erected where only a few years before the red men performed their war dance. Newspapers had come into existence and long before the stumps of trees had been removed from the principal thoroughfares they sent forth the advantages of the place in glowing terms. Intelligence followed in the wake of these sure instruments of civilization. Here capital had sought investment, and men of enterprise had left the East for the broader and more enticing fields of speculation; stores, dwellings, and warehouses were erected by those who had faith in the city of St. Paul, so that in 1853 the city began to attract the attention of those, who, unacquainted with the growth of the West, had predicted its downfall.

The year 1854, which witnessed the incorporation of the city, was a season of unprecedented prosperity for the young city as well as for the entire Territory. The foundations had been well laid for a commercial and material growth. The men who were foremost in the affairs of the city were energetic, enterprising, capable men, thoroughly in earnest in all they did. They had faith in the future of the place, and that faith gave them strength to work and live and many did live and even now live to see their efforts crowned with success. Navigation opened on April 6th of this year, and during the season three hundred and ten steamboats landed at St. Paul, bringing heavy freight and a large number of passengers. Emigration was heavy not only to the city, but the surrounding country received large accessions of population. Roads were opened and progress and improvement were visible in all directions. Other portions of Minnesota were equally prosperous. Towns sprang up on every hand, and everything seemed to conspire to make the initial year of the young city one of encouragement and promise. Men who with small capital had embarked in trade in the opening year of the young town, whose places of business then seemed large and amount of whose capital seemed adequate to meet the wants of the people, were obliged to tear down their old

buildings and put up new and larger ones, to extend their business to meet the increasing demands for their wares and merchandise. The statistics of trade for this year as given by the *Pioneer*, is as follows:

	Capital Invested.	Business Done.
Groceries.....	\$ 96,500	\$ 244,500
“ dry goods, and dealers in Indian goods....	152,000	550,000
Liquors.....	7,500	53,000
Jewelry, clocks, etc.....	6,500	23,000
Hardware, iron, etc.....	43,000	85,000
Books, stationery.....	21,000	50,000
Dry goods.....	115,000	251,000
Fancy goods.....	4,000	15,000
Confectioners.....	5,000	15,000
Druggists.....	37,000	99,000
Furniture.....	8,000	41,000
Auction and commission.....		90,000
Tailors and clothing.....	59,000	148,000
Stoves, tinware, etc.....	97,000	99,000
Shoe dealers.....	37,000	90,000
Saddler and harness manufacturers and dealers in leather,	84,000	28,000
Forwarding and commission merchants.....		489,000
Bankers.....		3,559,000
Express.....		3,158
Livery.....	61,000	69,000
	<u>\$719,400</u>	<u>\$5,868,500</u>

The foregoing figures forcibly illustrate the rapid advance made in the trade and commerce of St. Paul from 1849, when the entire amount of business done amounted to little more than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The only drawback to business during this year resulted from the depreciation of the currency then in circulation, which consisted chiefly of “Indian wild cat” or free bank issues. Toward the end of the year it depreciated so much in value that much trouble and loss to merchants resulted. Several meetings of merchants were called to devise means to remedy the evil which resulted in the organization of a protective union under the name of the “board of trade.” The officers of this first commercial body in St. Paul were William R. Marshall, president; Thomas Foster, vice president; Samuel W. Walker, secretary; and A. H. Cathcart, treasurer. Measures were taken to remedy the currency evil, but beyond this it does not appear that this primitive commercial organization did much, or that it continued to exist after the accomplishment of the work for which it came into being.

The years 1855, 1856, and 1857 were wonderful for immigration to Minnesota. The first steamer which arrived at St. Paul in 1855 brought 814 passengers, and all through the spring of that year the papers were constantly chronicling the immense tide of immigration that was pouring into the State. Seven boats arrived in St. Paul in one day, each having brought 200 to 600 passengers, and during the season the Packet Company estimated that they brought 30,000

immigrants into Minnesota. That business was brisk in St. Paul with such a flood of immigration pouring into and through it is not to be wondered at. No less than 560 boats arrived in 1855, and it required the utmost ingenuity to accommodate the throngs of people who were brought here by this means. "The hotels and boarding houses," says Williams, "were crowded, the stage lines worked night and day, people even camping on the streets, stores doing a perpetual rush of business, livery stables coining money, saloons reaping brisk profits, real estate dealers fairly ecstatic, and mechanics not half able to keep up with the work pressing upon them. Perhaps not a city on the continent, the size of St. Paul, was such a bustling bee-hive as it was that season."

At this time St. Paul was the natural place of outfit for companies emigrating to other sections, and the merchants reaped large returns from this trade. The fur trade in 1855 reached a value of forty thousand dollars, and it is not strange that in the general prosperity which rewarded all the avenues of trade and commerce that speculation in real estate which before had been but feebly developed, should have become an important feature in the business life of the city. Nearly every one possessed land, and in the tide of prosperity which had set in all had visions of great wealth. Soon those who had purchased wild lands at nominal figures were selling lots at almost fabulous prices. Such was the beginning of an eminently unhealthy and artificial condition of affairs which in a few months resulted so disastrously to all concerned.

At the close of 1856 the city had almost doubled in size since the first of the year. The active state of business which prevailed in 1855 was continued in this. The fur trade reached a value of nearly \$100,000, and river commerce was largely increased, no less than 827 boats having arrived during the season. St. Paul had now reached a population of 5,630, and it is to be regretted that reliable figures as to the amount of business transacted in the city at this period were not preserved. The first business directory of the city was issued this year, and in it was given the following list of the classified business houses in existence at that time: Bankers, Ira Bidwell & Son, W. L. Banning & Co., Mackubin & Edgerton, Marshall & Co., Meyer & Willius, Truman M. Smith, D. C. Taylor & Co. Books, Combs & Brothers, C. Hamilton & Co., George Little. Boots and shoes, Grant & Johnson, C. C. Hoffman. Clothing, Jaroslowski & Co., M. Marks & Co. Dry goods, Cathcart & Co., A. T. Chamberlin, Fonseca & Crawford, Forbes & Kittson, W. H. Klapp. Druggists, Bond & Kellogg, Morton & Place, J. N. Schroeder, William H. Wolff. Feed stores, Drew & Co., Dunwell, Hartshorn & Colder. Forwarding and commission merchants, Blakesly & Burbank, William Constans, Culver & Farrington, William F. Perkins, Temple & Beaupre, Charles W. Woolley. Fruit stores, J. W. Forman, William Nixon. Fur dealers, Forbes & Kittson, A. L. Larpenteur, A. H. Mosely. Glassware and crockery, William Constans, Culver & Farrington, Eddy & Banker, B. F. Irvine & Co., L. Kreiger & Co., A. L. Larpenteur, De-



Ern. Bammer

sire Michaud, Putnam & Rogers, Temple & Beaupre, N. E. Tyson, Charles W. Woolley. Hardware, iron, etc., Baker & Bangs, J. L. Farwell & Co., Markley & Kern, Charles E. Mayo, J. B. Holmes, Nichols & Berkey. Jewelers, Samuel Fowler, Greenleaf & Chappell, Reese & Sommer. Liquors, F. Ams & Co. James Daly, Dow & Co., Kiefer, Theobald & Co., F. Lenz, Desire Michaud, N. E. Tyson. Real estate dealers, William Brewster, Lyman C. Dayton, Charles L. Emerson, B. F. Hoyt & Sons, Irvine, Stone & McCormick, Henry McKentry, Macubin & Edgerton, Samuel G. Sloan, Truman M. Smith, Starkey & Petseys, C. D. Taylor & Co. Auction and commission merchants, Kettering, Cleland & Co. Express, Blakely & Burbank. House furnishing goods, King & Rich. Leather and findings, Kessler & Riehl.

Real estate speculations in 1856 assumed alarming proportions, and while there were honest dealers there were many who were quite the opposite. Everything was at the highest tide of prosperity, and no one dreamed of the crash soon to come. All classes possessed the speculative mania, and nearly all were living beyond their means—a state of affairs always certain to prove disastrous to individuals as well as communities. Money was not in circulation in sufficient volume to meet the need of business and loans were effected at rates varying from three to five per cent. per month. The eleven private banks then in existence were hard driven for currency, and all sorts of expedients were resorted to to furnish a circulating medium. City scrip, which was below par, was indorsed by the banks, and its simple indorsement restored its face value for purpose of circulation. Again other banks bought the plates of defunct banks in the East and indorsed the notes printed from these plates. A simple piece of paper would have answered just as well with the same guarantee, but these old bank notes looked better, that was all. These means of furnishing a circulating medium worked all right as long as the times were flush, but when the panic came its monetary value was swept out of existence. For the time being the trade of St. Paul reaped its full share of profit from the wild speculation that prevailed. Fine buildings and costly residences were erected, and the rapid change from a frontier town to a bustling and thriving city seemed the work of magic.

The beginning of 1857 witnessed no abatement in the tide of prosperity which appeared to follow every business venture in St. Paul. The buying and selling of real estate was the main business of the place, as it had been for two years previous. Agriculture was neglected, honest labor was thrown aside for more rapid means of wealth, and in the efforts to find an easier road to wealth and greatness than by the common highway which industry and frugality open, the people seemed to have lost their usual prudence and business sagacity. Many of the real estate dealers of this period were men without character or conscience, and their operations gave St. Paul and Minnesota a name anything but enviable.

But a sudden end, without warning, was to come to the wild speculations which had prevailed in the country for many months. To give a clear idea of the causes which brought about the final collapse in 1857 it would be necessary to open a chapter of national history which can only be mentioned, not entered upon. The end came August 24th, with the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company of New York, which gave rise to the memorable panic of 1857. The suffering from the collapse of the fictitious prosperity which had prevailed was general, but in the West was more intensely felt than elsewhere. To St. Paul it came with particular severity. Everything had been inflated and unreal. There was little good money in circulation, real estate, which had been the standard of credit and solvency, fell to below its actual value. Business was paralyzed. Universal ruin was everywhere apparent; immigration was suspended and migration took its place. Credit, public and private was destroyed, bankruptcy became general, and prosperity was apparent only among officers of the law who were busy in bringing suits and serving writs. "No description," says Williams, "of this terrible and gloomy period will convey any idea of it. With many, even those who had but shortly before imagined themselves wealthy, there was a terrible struggle between pride and want. But few had saved anything, so generally had the reckless spirit of the times infested all classes. The humble poor, of course, suffered, but the keenest suffering was among those who had experienced the fall from affluence to poverty." This picture of the times in St. Paul is in vivid contrast to the prosperous days which had preceded to the very eve of financial disaster. As the months went by the state of affairs became more and more serious, and the amount of suffering was beyond calculation. Not one in five of the business houses or firms weathered the storm, and even the population of the city fell off fifty per cent. within a few months.

The first effect of this commercial disaster was to stop immigration to the West, and with this sudden check to the growth of population, arrest all the movements based upon it. The increase in population in Minnesota before 1857 was fifty per cent. yearly. It was sixty per cent. yearly from 1851 to 1855, and one hundred and twelve per cent. yearly from 1855 to 1857. All the schemes of the day, the values of property, the business enterprises, were founded on these ratios of growth in population. Rates of interest were adjusted to a scale of expectation that was extravagant, but which had its warrant in every one's experience. The sudden arrest of this influx of prosperity, whose annual duplication opened a market, apparently without limit, at the door of every farmer and merchant and mill owner, which had given labor to the mechanics and universal activity to all pursuits, was a severe test of the resources of the community, and, added to the withdrawal of bank circulation and the prostration of private credit, inflicted widespread and acute distress.

St. Paul did not soon recover from the effects of the panic, and in common

with the rest of the country experienced the consequences of universal distress and bankruptcy. In the midst of a depreciated currency and a decline in every commodity in which speculative ingenuity might seek to invest capital, the crops proved light, or were in some sections of the State almost wholly destroyed by grasshoppers. To meet the needs of a good circulating medium the city and county boards issued "denominational scrip" to be used as currency. This was in circulation for two or three years, and seemed the only way out of temporary difficulties. But in 1858 it had depreciated in value considerably below par, while State scrip was worth only forty cents on the dollar.

During 1858 and 1859 travel and business on the river were painfully dull and depression was felt in every line of business. The harvest had been poor and immigration had practically ceased. In this discouraging financial outlook the first gleam of light is seen in the fall of 1859. For the first time in its history Minnesota was able to export grain. With this encouragement improvement became visible and a slight growth in the city is noted, the Federal census of 1860 giving St. Paul a population of 10,600. The total business transactions of the city for this year amounted to \$3,181,240, a large falling off from the volume of 1854. The value of furs exported from St. Paul was \$186,000, the largest sum up to this date ever realized from the fur trade.

The year 1860 did not see any great advance in the commercial affairs of St. Paul, but it was felt that the panic had spent its force and confidence became once more restored. One of the good results of the commercial revolution through which the city had passed was the beginning of the wholesale trade of the city. Up to 1857 the wholesale business was not an important factor in the trade of St. Paul. But when the panic came the country dealers, unable to buy large stocks east, on long credit, as formerly, were forced to purchase small lots in St. Paul for cash. Thus the merchants here without seeking it had a wholesale trade thrust upon them, which had grown into large proportions. Business, which seemed to have taken a fresh start in 1860, was suddenly arrested by the war of the rebellion, and for four years after 1861 no substantial progress can be recorded in the commercial history of St. Paul, although within that period was inaugurated the railway system of the city, the development of which was destined to be the main factor in the commercial growth which has marked the city's history during recent years. During the war and until 1866 the business of the city was but little different from that of a great depot of military supplies in the time of war. With the close of the war came a period of great commercial activity, money was abundant, the tide of immigration once more set in, and employment was found for all that sought it. From this period may be dated the most rapid growth of St. Paul. Her railroad system had now become well advanced. The times brought new conditions, and many changes had been wrought within the years of enforced suspended commercial growth

during the war. The Indian occupations of the western portion of the State had ceased. A desolate and vacant frontier was opened for settlement. The young men of the city and State, who for five years had devoted their energy and life to military service, had been discharged and were seeking those avenues of employment and business which the West so abundantly opened.

One of the most beneficent agencies in the development of the commercial affairs of St. Paul has been the Chamber of Commerce which was organized in 1867, a history of which body appears elsewhere. When the chamber was established the population did not exceed 15,000, and from that time until the present the influence of the chamber has been felt in all measures which have been beneficial to the city and State. The first report of the Chamber of Commerce appeared at the close of the year 1867, and contains the first reliable statistics relating to the commercial affairs of the city. From the secretary's report we take the following table of imports and exports for 1867: Agricultural implements, packages, 11,063; apples, barrels, 20,937; axes, 1,492; boots and shoes, 5,172; bricks, 1,252,000; bacon, hams, shoulders and sides, casks, 1,599; buffalo robes, number, 35,000; cement, barrels, 3,936; cheese, boxes, 3,229; coffee, pounds, 835,830; corn, bushels, 100,057; crackers, barrels, 3,002; crockery, crates and casks, 1,090; candles, boxes, 2,839; canned fruits, packages, 4,428; coal, tons, 1,906; castings, packages and pieces, 16,103; dried fruits, barrels, 3,821; drugs, packages, 3,969; doors, number, 2,500; fish, barrels, 7,958; furs and pelts, 7,000; furniture and furniture stocks, packages, 9,693; flour, barrels, 132,874; groceries, packages, 11,723; glassware, packages, 6,012; grindstones, number, 3,592; hardware, packages, 11,596; hoop poles, number, 2,000,000; iron and steel, bundles, 14,245; iron and steel, bars, 27,761; iron and steel, tons, 27; lard, barrels, 1,659; leather, rolls, 2,148; lime, number of barrels, 22,411; laths, number, 2,300,000; liquors and wines, packages, 5,414; lumber, feet, 9,200,000; malt, bushels, 47,863; merchandise, packages, 3,532; matches, cases, 2,982; molasses and syrups, barrels, 4,657; nails, kegs, 2,342; oats, bushels, 252,185; oils, barrels, 4,345; paper, pounds, 667,870; plows, number, 2,974; pork, pounds, 5,368; powder, kegs, 4,359; railroad iron, tons, 2,450; reapers and mowers, 1,193; salt, barrels, 18,974; staves, number, 2,400,000; stoves, number, 6,908; soap, boxes, 5,511; stoneware, gallons, 50,250; sugar, barrels, 20,095; shingles, number, 3,100,000; tobacco and segars, packages, 8,409; threshing machines, number, 159; tea, chests, 5,200; tin boxes, 2,397; tubs and buckets, dozen, 7,000; vinegar, barrels, 1,056; whisky, barrels, 2,831; window glass, boxes, 13,195; wagons, number, 579; woodenware, packages, 4,151; wagon stuffs, packages, 8,022; white lead, kegs and cans, 6,854; wool, pounds, 86,347; wheat, bushels, 150,000; wood, cords, 33,000.

Exports.—Ales and beer, barrels, 4,620; buffalo robes, 30,742; flour, barrels, 108,500; furs, bales, 1,200; ginseng, pounds, 32,410; hides, green,



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pounds, 129,660; hides, dry, pounds, 25,140; hoop poles, number, 1,500,000; lumber, feet, 250,000; laths, number, 634,000; paper, pounds, 254,864; staves, number, 2,000,000; shingles, 1,160,000; tubs and buckets, packages, 5,802; wheat, bushels, 107,338; wool, pounds, 106,979; sheep pelts, number, 13,350; deer skins, number, 4,753.

The lumber trade had by this time become an immense business. The amount of pine lumber scaled on the Mississippi River above this place in 1867 was 149,562,218 feet. From the St. Croix River the value of the lumber trade for this year was \$3,625,185, and the supplying of the lumber camps of the St. Croix River and its tributaries with grain, groceries, provisions, tools and clothing, etc., was a considerable factor in the general trade of the city.

The wholesale trade greatly increased after the war, and in 1867 a trade of more than eight million dollars had been built up, and by the extension of the railroads leading out of the city which followed this year the value of this trade rapidly increased. The steamboat business still continued prosperous, and in 1867 had been but little effected by railroad transportation. This year sixty-four boats, with a total tonnage of 15,924 tons, were used in carrying on the commerce of the city. In 1868 the wholesale trade of the city had grown to represent a value of \$15,000,000; fur trade, \$600,000, lumber, \$3,750,000. The year 1869 was one of very general prosperity in St. Paul; merchants, traders, and manufacturers were nearly all successful in their business transactions, and the year was marked with few failures. At this time there were three crockery dealers here, all doing a wholesale and retail trade, the value of which was \$138,000. Twenty-one dry goods dealers, two of them wholesale; seventy-seven grocers, four of them doing a business exclusively wholesale, and reporting these sales for 1869 as follows: \$325,000, \$500,000, \$600,000, and \$1,000,000.

In 1870 over one thousand miles of railroad centered at St. Paul, and had opened up to the merchants here some of the richest territory in the State, and the city had now reached a point when the disadvantages of being beyond the influence of general competition in freight had been removed. During the next two years nearly a thousand more miles of railroad were added to the St. Paul system. The strides made in the commercial affairs of the city during this period were commensurate with the growth and development of its railroads. The number of wholesale houses in the city together with the amount of their sales in 1872 was as follows: Crockery, 3, \$221,000; dry goods, 2, \$2,831,000; groceries 4, \$3,582,834; drugs and paints, 3, \$985,000; iron, stoves and hardware, 9, \$1,679,593; liquors, 6, \$767,356; boots and shoes, 2, \$1,218,000; carpets, 2, \$190,000; agricultural implements, 2, \$560,000; cigars, and tobacco, 2, \$243,000; books and stationery, 2, \$592,000; leather and shoe findings, 1, \$305,476; harness and saddlery, 1, \$185,000; spices, teas and coffee, 1, \$155,700; notions, 1, \$521,476; hats, caps, and straw goods, 1, \$110,-

ooo; clocks and jewelry, 1, \$140,000; clothing and furnishing, 2, \$363,000; fruits, 1, \$91,000; wool, furs and hides, 11, \$1,227,808; pianos, music, etc., 1, \$140,000; millinery, 1, \$65,000; commission merchants, 4, \$1,379,125. Total, 62, \$17,553,368.

During 1872 the attention and work of the Chamber of Commerce was largely directed toward the enlargement of the elevator capacity of the city, and the building up of a wheat market, which the nearness of the city to the great wheat field justly warranted. Before this time, by a strange neglect of the wheat trade, it was impossible for farmers to rely with any certainty upon finding sale for their wheat in St. Paul, and the knowledge of this fact had kept away a large share of the most important dependence of the retail trade of the city. Most of the grain which had come to St. Paul prior to 1872 had been brought by wagons, but in the year named the various railroad lines traversing the grain fields of the State began to make St. Paul their grain market. The total wheat crop of the State in 1871 was estimated at 14,000,000 bushels, and in 1872 at 25,000,000 bushels. The total wheat receipts in St. Paul in 1872 was 1,060,320 bushels, and 1873, 1,872,396 bushels; exports for 1872, 522,625 bushels, and for 1873, 1,458,800 bushels.

The wholesale trade of the city in 1872 reached the sum of \$19,046,621 an amount almost double the value of the trade in 1870. At this time St. Paul was doing a larger wholesale business than many other jobbing points with three or four times its population. Several houses reported annual sales of \$1,000,000 and upward, and one whose gross receipts rose above \$2,000,000; the entire wholesale trade of the city averaging half a million of dollars per year for every thousand inhabitants.

The year 1873 witnessed widespread financial depression all over the country. St. Paul in common with the rest of the country felt the effects of the prevailing hard times, but it suffered as little perhaps as any other city in the Union of equal prominence. Building was checked to a considerable degree, and immigration almost ceased; but the banks all stood firm, few failures occurred, and the business houses that did go under did not affect the community to any appreciable extent. In fact the effects of the financial crisis were really not felt in this city until several years later, and then the influence it exerted was not nearly so severe upon trade as it was in the East. The condition of the city in 1873 was far different than in 1857 when a similar financial collapse wrecked every branch of business and every enterprise. In 1857 there was little wealth, small actual capital, limited production to create exchange, and much of the currency in circulation was not worth the paper used in its issue. But in 1873 twenty million bushels of wheat were marketed here, and the wholesale trade of the city had reached a value of nearly \$20,000,000. Wealth and capital had accumulated. The State had grown from 150,000 in 1857, to nearly half a million people in 1873, and was now strong in its own resources, with capital cre-

ated from honest industry and trade, and with reserve means to weather financial storms. The years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877 constituted a period in the history of St. Paul when comparatively little progress was made. Increase was made, it is true in population and wealth, but the unsettled condition of affairs throughout the country, and particularly of the railroad interest, made the resumption of a well regulated business impossible, but still in all the essential features of material progress the city took no backward steps. In 1878 the tide of general prosperity began to flow all over the country, and the effects upon the growth and commercial development of St. Paul was particularly noticeable. In 1879 the wholesale trade of the city was computed at \$36,949,000, an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 in ten years. The extent and character of the wholesale and jobbing traffic of the city for 1879 as reported by the Chamber of Commerce was as follows:

Lines of Trade	Houses Reported.	Clerks, Salesmen, Porters, etc.	Amount of Sales.
Beer by jobbing agents.....	3	5	\$ 129,500
Billiard tables, scales, and grocers implements	3	7	123,000
Books, papers, and stationery.....	2	81	778,000
Boots and shoes.....	2	37	1,550,000
Brewers' supplies.....	2	5	103,000
Buggies, cutters and wagons.....	4	6	55,150
Carpets, wall papers, etc.....	5	52	402,000
Cattle sales by dealers.....	4	25	165,000
Cigars.....	3	13	91,000
Clothing.....	3	53	660,000
Coal.....	3	26	960,000
Confectionery.....	2	12	63,000
Crockery and glassware.....	2	34	262,263
Drugs and medicines.....	3	82	1,025,000
Dry goods and furnishing goods.....	5	245	5,200,000
Farm machinery and implements.....	8	79	1,568,700
Fruits.....	5	18	301,000
Furniture.....	7	43	250,000
Grain.....	12	54	5,588,700
Groceries.....	4	116	5,150,000
Guns, ammunition, and sporting goods.....	2	11	128,500
Hardware, stoves, etc.....	5	99	916,000
Hats, caps, fur goods and gloves.....	6	44	576,000
Hides, raw furs, pelts, wool, etc.....	7	55	2,116,000
Horses and mules from sales stables.....	16	47	484,645
Iron, steel, and heavy hardware.....	2	26	400,000
Leather, shoe findings, saddlery hardware.....	4	32	599,850
Lime, plaster, and cement.....	5	7	69,500
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	16	113	1,028,500
Machinery and machinist's supplies.....	7	32	870,000
Millinery goods.....	3	31	275,000
Monuments and tombstones.....	2	7	37,000
Musical instruments and merchandise.....	6	44	259,000
Oils and oil lamps.....	3	8	478,000
Oysters, fish and game.....	3	8	78,500

Lines of Trade.	Houses Reported.	Clerks, Salesmen, Porters, etc.	Amount of Sales.
Photograph stock and looking-glass plates.....	3	5	\$ 35,000
Produce.....	21	76	1,917,500
Printers, presses, type and furnishing.....	2	6	32,000
Rubber goods, toys and fancy goods.....	4	23	113,000
Seeds, field and garden.....	2	9	31,000
Sewing and knitting machines.....	9	46	158,750
Teas and coffees.....	4	23	113,000
Trunks, traveling bags, etc.....	2	7	67,000
Watches, jewelry, and scientific instruments.....	3	9	144,000
Wines and liquors.....	13	51	1,237,500
Wood-yard sales.....	11	115	319,925
	243	1,927	\$39,948,983

To present at a glance the condition of St. Paul as to its population and business in 1869 and 1879, the following table of comparison is given:

	1869.	1879.
Population.....	19,000	40,000 ¹
Wholesale trade.....	\$7,500,000	\$36,948,000
Manufactures.....	2,370,500	8,967,000
Railroad freight, tons.....	75,000	710,500
River freight, tons.....	62,000	12,415
Post-office income.....	30,000	81,300
Banking, capital.....	1,125,000	2,523,000
Average deposits.....	1,400,000	5,000,000
Exchange sold.....	16,600,000	45,000,000
Personal property, assessments.....	2,647,500	5,491,026
Real estate assessments.....	5,977,387	17,300,483

The growth of St. Paul in population, wealth, and commercial importance from 1880 to the present, has been more rapid than during any other period of its history. Its population in 1880 was only 41,473 according to the United States census, and within a year from this time a conservative estimate placed the population at 50,000. No report was issued by the Chamber of Commerce for 1880, and reliable data is wanting upon which to base an estimate of the extent of the commercial operations for that year.

The year 1881 was the most remarkable in the history of the city in respect to both increase of population and activity in building operations. The important steps taken in the development of the commerce and manufactures of the city brought to its doors throngs of people, and soon was created a demand for buildings. The same expansion of business necessitated a corresponding extension of store and shop room, and this combination of causes resulted in an addition to the number of buildings unparalleled in the history of the city, and rarely equaled in cities many times the size of St. Paul at that time. Before the year closed the little city of a few straggling houses in 1849 became a metropolis with more than 50,000 people, with ten miles of magnificent business blocks, and a wholesale trade of over \$50,000,000, giving employment to

¹ Estimated.

3,000 persons. The following is a statement of the sales in the wholesale trade for the year 1881: Agricultural implements, \$1,470,000; beer, \$824,498; blank books and paper, \$850,000; boots and shoes, \$2,503,278; carpets and furnishing goods, \$300,000; cigars, \$625,918; clothing, \$800,000; coffee, teas, spices, etc., \$542,000; crockery and glassware, \$480,000; confectionery and fruits, \$655,000; drugs, paints, etc., \$4,545,000; dry goods and notions, \$8,144,000; flour, feed, and commission, \$2,651,000; fuel, \$2,006,577; furniture, \$175,000; grain, \$4,693,000; groceries, \$6,350,000; guns and sporting goods, \$120,000; hardware, stoves, and heavy iron, \$2,305,000; hats and caps, \$760,000; hides and furs, \$600,000; leather, saddlery, and findings, \$840,000; live stock, \$2,925,000; lumber, 1,348,000; machinery and mill supplies, \$934,688; musical instruments, \$110,000; provisions, \$278,000; sash, doors and blinds, \$350,000; sewing machines, \$325,000; trunks, valises, etc., \$125,000; wines and liquors, \$2,080,000; unclassified, \$3,506,000. Total, \$51,232,647.

The bonded shipments through the St. Paul custom house for 1881 show a large increase over previous years: The gross value of receipts in 1872 was \$9,177; in 1873, \$19,642; in 1879, \$11,821.56; in 1880, 16,789.63; in 1881, \$27,091.84. The goods imported consisted of dry goods and notions, drugs, liquors, cigars, leather, hardware and sporting goods. The St. Paul importers in 1881 were Auerback, Finch & Van Slyck, Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, William Lee & Co., Noyes Brothers & Cutler, George Benz & Co., B. Kuhl & Co., Monfort & Co., Kuhles & Stock, Hesse & Dancke, C. Gotzian & Co., Smith Brothers, Joseph Masson, A. Aelen, Conrad Schmidt, H. Grote, J. F. Parmell, Strong, Hackett & Co., Kennedy Brothers, Craig, Larkin & Smith, Perkins, Lyons & Co., D. O. Halloran, J. P. Allen, Dyer & Howard, D. Aberle & Co., William Theobald, W. J. Godfrey.

The grain trade of St. Paul in 1881 began to assume proportions commensurate with the position of the city relative to the grain fields, its railroad transportation, and its facilities for handling this commodity. The elevator at this time existed with a combined capacity of 1,585,000 bushels. During 1881 the receipts of wheat at St. Paul aggregated 5,438,027 bushels. Of this amount about 2,700,000 bushels were handled by the elevators here, over 1,500,000 bushels were shipped on Eastern orders without breaking bulk here, and about 2,000,000 bushels were handled by St. Paul commission merchants. There was also handled in this market during the year 4,720,045 bushels of coarse grain, the aggregate value of which was \$2,307,042. Besides wheat and coarse grain, the aggregate value of which was \$2,307,042, \$550,000 worth of flax was handled here.

The lumber trade of 1881 was also an important factor in augmenting the prosperity of St. Paul. The erection of an unprecedented number of business blocks, residences, and buildings of all descriptions created a great demand for lumber, and greatly taxed the resources of the local dealers. The amount of

sales of lumber was reported by the Chamber of Commerce of this year as \$1,348,000, and that the business represented by the various lumber firms here gave employment to 1,473 men.

The growth and prosperity of the city in 1882 surpassed even the gratifying exhibit in 1881. The influx of an unprecedented tide of immigration into the territory tributary to St. Paul during the year, and the activity in traffic and travel on the railroads centering in this city for the year caused the volume of business transactions to amount to \$66,628,494, and was conducted by two hundred and seventy-six houses, fifty-four of whose sales ranged from \$100,000 to \$250,000; forty from \$250,000 to \$500,000; ten from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; four from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000; and six from \$2,000,000 upwards, the sales of the last six houses aggregating \$19,466,334. In one line, that of groceries, the increase in 1882 over 1881 was \$7,183,000, showing that in that department trade had more than doubled in twelve months. Within the same time the sales of lumber had also more than doubled. The receipts at the custom house were \$45,247.78, also showing a large increase in the amount of goods imported by St. Paul merchants.

The great event in the commercial history of St. Paul in 1883 was the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad which was celebrated here by one of the most memorable festivals in the annals of the city, which is elsewhere fully described. But this road was not completed in time to materially effect the volume of business for 1883. The wholesale trade of the city reached a value of \$72,048.77 during this year, and was conducted by three hundred and twenty five establishments which gave employment to 5,815 persons. The custom receipts were \$64,016.06, and among notable importations were 450,000 pounds of tea direct from Japan, and 13,911 bags of coffee from South America by a single firm. The number and kind of retail houses were as follows: Dry goods, 22; groceries, 153; hardware, 33; furnishing goods, 31; boots and shoes, 33; meat markets, 52; merchant tailors, 31; furs, 29; produce, 11; crockery and glassware, 8; drugs, 35; fancy goods, 16; fruits, 17; millinery, 23; clothing, 30; cigars and tobacco, 63; books and stationery, 39; furniture, 23; lumber dealers, 23; jewelry, 20; wood and coal, 16.

The opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad as a through line to the Pacific coast and the extension of several other lines into Dakota and Wisconsin had an important bearing on the trade of the city in 1884, which the general business depression which so seriously interfered with the trade in the Eastern States, did not materially effect, although the ratio of increase of 1881, 1882, and 1883 was not maintained. The wholesale trade reached \$74,829,700, which, considering the low price of all commodities prevailing this year, must be considered a very satisfactory showing.

With the opening of the year 1885 the business prospect of St. Paul assumed a more favorable aspect, and the close of the year witnessed a progress

such as the most sanguine friends of the city had not expected. It was feared that the general business depression which prevailed in the East would make itself felt here in the Northwest and dark forebodings were not wanting of a dull year, but the large immigration which poured into this section and the revival of trade caused by the new railroad lines which had been pushed forward to the city, gave St. Paul a prosperous business year, while financial depression prevailed in most other cities of the country. The jobbing trade of the city for this year amounted to over \$80,000,000. The total freight receipts by railroads were 690,402,704 pounds, total shipments, 604,447,704 pounds.

The main factor in the business life of St. Paul—its jobbing trade, continued to increase in 1886, with the extension of the railway system of the city into the immense stretch of territory tributary to the capital of the State. The following statistics of business were gathered by the Chamber of Commerce for this year, and must be regarded as a fair approximation to the actual business done:

Branches.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Sales in 1886.
Agricultural implements.....	7	125	\$ 2,000,000
Barrels,	7	100	120,000
Blank books, paper and church goods.....	8	200	1,300,000
Beer.....	23	200	1,300,000
Boots and shoes	6	125	3,900,000
Brewers' supplies.....	3	27	245,000
Bricks and tiles.....	17	300	320,000
Cigars and tobacco.. . . .	17	136	1,400,000
Clothing.....	3	75	1,000,000
Coffees, teas and spices.....	3	95	650,000
Confectionery and bakers' products.....	4	170	700,000
Crockery and glassware.....	3	56	550,000
Drugs, paints and oils.....	12	230	4,400,000
Dry goods.....	6	530	9,600,000
Fuel and pig iron.....	36	500	5,097,000
Furniture.....	7	75	600,000
Fruits.....	5	40	900,000
Grain, flour, feed and commission.....	69	207	9,750,000
Groceries.....	6	410	11,000,000
Guns and sporting goods.....	2	18	220,000
Hardware, stoves and heavy iron.....	10	285	3,600,000
Hats, caps and furs.....	9	240	1,500,000
Hides and furs.....	8	70	900,000
Jewelry.....	7	28	200,000
Junk.....	3	40	113,000
Leather, saddlery and findings.....	5	110	1,100,000
Lime and cement.....	8	30	200,000
Live stock.. . . .	6	45	3,000,000
Lumber.....	39	1,290	4,500,000
Machinery and mill supplies	12	265	1,500,000
Millinery and lace goods,	12	95	500,000

Branches.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Sales in 1886.
Musical instruments	6	70	\$ 420,000
Notions, toys and hosiery.....	9	129	850,000
Printing materials.....	2	22	150,000
Provisions and dressed meats.....	12	350	4,000,000
Sash, doors and blinds	9	210	1,000,000
Trunks and valises....	2	25	200,000
Wagons and carriages.....	8	66	600,000
Wines and liquors	12	70	2,000,000
Miscellaneous..	45	413	2,978,000
	468	7,372	\$84,188,000

During the year 1887 the wholesale merchants of St. Paul not only largely increased their business, but thirty-three new establishments were added to the list of jobbing houses. In its annual review of trade in December, 1887, the *Pioneer Press* gives the following statistical table of the wholesale establishments:

Branches.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Sales in 1887.
Agricultural implements	7	727	\$ 2,300,000
Barrels.....	7	105	128,000
Blank books, paper.....	71	100	1,300,000
Beer.....	23	222	1,378,000
Boots and shoes.....	6	127	4,700,000
Brewers' supplies.....	3	27	254,000
Bricks and tiles.....	17	300	365,000
Cigars and tobacco.....	24	164	1,750,000
Clothing.....	4	78	1,000,000
Coffee, teas, and spices.....	4	98	775,000
Confectionery and bakers' products	4	170	760,000
Crockery and glassware.....	3	70	600,000
Drugs, paints, and oils.....	11	242	5,200,000
Dry goods.....	6	540	11,000,000
Fuel and pig iron.....	36	510	5,678,000
Furniture.....	7	75	687,000
Fruits.....	12	100	1,100,000
Grain, flour, feed, and commission.....	77	248	11,482,000
Groceries.....	6	450	13,500,000
Guns and sporting goods.....	2	21	230,000
Hardware, stoves, and heavy iron.....	10	292	4,100,000
Hats, caps and furs.....	7	180	1,779,000
Hides and furs.....	9	80	1,000,000
Jewelry.....	7	28	200,000
Junk.....	3	40	113,000
Leather, saddlery, and findings.....	5	115	1,100,000
Lime and cement.....	8	30	228,000
Live stock.....	6	45	3,100,000
Lumber.....	40	1,360	5,300,000
Machinery and mill supplies.....	11	255	1,770,000
Millinery and lace goods.....	8	54	572,000
Musical instruments.....	6	70	400,000



Wm Rhodes

Branches.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Sales in 1887.
Notions, toys, and hosiery.....	9	128	890,000
Printing materials.....	2	22	150,000
Provisions and dressed meats.....	12	360	4,700,000
Sash, doors, and blinds.....	9	220	1,100,000
Trunks and valises.....	2	24	255,000
Wagons and carriages.....	8	66	650,000
Wines and liquors.....	14	78	2,225,000
Miscellaneous	53	448	3,327,000
	501	7,669	\$97,126,000

It will be seen from the above table that an increase of \$2,500,000 was made in the sales of groceries over 1886; an increase of \$1,732,000 in grain, flour, feed and commission sales; \$1,400,000 in dry goods, and \$800,000 each in the separate branches of boots and shoes, drugs, oils and paints, and lumber.

The amount of the wholesale trade of St. Paul for 1888 as given by the Chamber of Commerce was \$106,076,880. The growth of the trade has naturally followed the rapid extension of railroad lines all over the Northwest, and the developement of a country thousands of miles in area, whose fertility is unsurpassed, and whose possibilities are just beginning to be realized. St. Paul's wholesale merchants reach out nearly one thousand miles toward the Pacific coast and from five to six hundred miles northwest and southwest. Over three hundred traveling salesmen are employed by the St. Paul houses in covering this extended territory.

During the last eight years the rapid strides St. Paul has taken in all the elements which make a great and prosperous city challenge wonder and amazement. The number of banks have increased from seven in 1881 with a combined capital of \$3,255,550, deposits \$11,112,074.20, and loans 10,-573,429.37, to seventeen in 1888 having a combined showing of capital and surplus \$9,325,524.42; deposits \$18,579,554 and loans, \$20,105,792. The clearing-house records for the last eight years also gave a true index to the financial growth and expansion of the city and show the following remarkable results: 1880, \$39,267,804.98; 1881, \$56,242,292.93; 1882, \$80,276,100.38; 1883, \$105,635,291.99; 1884, \$101,636,568.07; 1885, \$118,340,977.91; 1886, \$153,615,117.50; 1887, \$205,012,122.78; 1888, \$192,811,776.00. The slight falling off in clearances from 1887, is owing to three causes; the cessation of real estate speculation, the small wheat crop, and the ungovernable conditions of a presidential year. The bank transactions for regular trade increased but those connected with speculative ventures of all kinds were decreased.

St. Paul as a distributing point reaches far out for her supplies, bringing to this market the products of the countries of Europe upon the one hand and of Asia upon the other. Fifty-five firms paid import duties to the St. Paul custom house in 1887 amounting to \$875,027.51 on goods valued at \$1,154,718. Nearly the entire supply of China and Japan teas for the Northwest is imported

direct by the jobbers of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The productive resources of the great tributary territory of St. Paul are so numerous and varied that the prosperity of the jobbing and manufacturing trade has been uninterrupted by any serious drawbacks. A few of the many resources are the agricultural products of varied farming, stock raising upon the immense grazing fields in the West, where pasturing and water are insured for every month in the year; stock raising by the farmers of the different States and Territories; the great mining interests of the North and West, including gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and the great lumber interests, all of which are still in their infancy.

The following amount of jobbing trade was done in St. Paul for the past eight years, as reported by the Chamber of Commerce: 1881, \$46,555,990; 1882, \$66,628,494; 1883, \$72,048,771; 1884, \$74,829,700; 1885, \$81,596,000; 1886, \$84,188,000; 1887, \$101,025,600; 1888, \$106,076,880.

During recent years many of the St. Paul merchants have imported large lines of goods direct through the St. Paul custom house, and have thus become independent of the seaboard cities. Goods bought in Europe and shipped in bond directly to St. Paul can be sold to the people of the Northwest at cheaper rates than those breaking bulk at New York or Chicago. The opening up of this phase of trade marked, therefore, an important era in the commercial history of the city. The following statistics show how steadily the import business has grown in the last few years. Value of dutiable goods; 1881, \$62,783.00; 1882, \$115,851.00; 1883, \$144,822.00; 1884, \$128,097.00; 1885, \$186,574.00; 1886, \$313,495.00; 1887, \$1,154,718.00; 1888, 538,754.00. Total duties collected: 1879, \$11,821.56; 1880, \$16,789.63; 1881, \$26,983.56; 1882, \$41,264.73; 1883, \$60,264.73; 1884, \$60,212.62; 1885, \$78,368.42; 1886, \$139,031.86; 1887, \$375,027.51; 1888, \$177,686.89.

The following houses were importers through the St. Paul custom house in 1888: D. Aberle, & Co., liquors; George Benz, & Sons, liquors; Beaupre, Keogh & Davis, groceries; Boak & Co., fish; W. S. Conrad, cigars; Creelman, Avery & Co., teas; William Cunningham, woolen cloth; W. S. Dennis, cigars; DeCou & Co., garden seeds; Donaldson, Ogden & Co., crockery; Drake Company, agate goods; Duncan & Barry, woolen cloth; W. J. Dyer, & Bro. musical goods; Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., hardware; Finch, Van Slyke & Co., dry goods; Field, Mahler & Co., dry goods; M. H. Flarsheim, liquors; M. Frankel, & Co., liquors; C. Gotzain, Co., leather; Theo. Hamm, hops; Hesse & Damcke, notions; Thad. C. Jones, flannel and silk goods; P. H. Kelly, Mercantile Co., grocers; Kennedy & Chittenden, grocers; Julius Kessler, & Co., liquors; Konantz Saddlery Co., saddlery; Kennedy Bros., fire arms; Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, dry goods; W. W. Lorimer, liquors; J. L. Lovering, boots and shoes; H. R. Lameraux, liquors; Jos. McKey, & Co., clothing; Mannheimer Bros., dry goods; L. L. May, & Co., garden seeds;

Maxfield & Seabury, grocers; Mitchelson & Spencer, tobacco; Monfort & Co., wines and cigars; Noyes Bros. & Cutler, drugs; Nicols & Dean, iron; D. O'Halloran, church goods; E. J. Oliver, Turkish goods; A. Oppenheimer, & Co., millinery; George Plames, woolen cloth; Powers Dry Goods Co., dry goods; Ransom & Horton, hats and furs; Ryan Drug Co., drugs; J. Solomon, liquors; John Sandell, woolen cloth; Schaub Bros., woolen cloth; J. H. Smith, wine; Smith & Davidson, wine; Strong Hackett Hardware Co., hardware; St. Paul Book and Stationery Co., books; L. Swenson, books; Segelbaum Bros., dry goods; L. A. Thiel, papier-maché; Theod. Thorer, furs; William Theobald, liquors; F. Werner, lipuors; Yanz, Griggs & Howes, groceries.

It takes no prophetic vision in the ordinary course of events to realize from the foregoing figures taken from the official statement of reliable commercial bodies to realize St. Paul's destiny as a commercial *entrepot*. Already it is the trade center of a territory in area, natural wealth and resources hardly surpassed by any other city in the United States, a territory one-ninth that of the whole United States, and more than equal to the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany and Italy; a section of country that already contains a population of 6,000,000 inhabitants, and has the capacity in soil and resources to sustain ten times that number. The present condition and future capabilities of this tributary country was admirably stated by the Hon. Henry M. Rice in the following communication to the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce: "In Minnesota there is not one acre in every twenty under cultivation, in Dakota probably not one in a thousand, and as you proceed westward there is not one in ten thousand, and nearly every acre is capable of giving much to the world's wealth in farming, mineral or timber products. The mind can with difficulty realize that this year (1888) Minnesota and Dakota raised 95,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Montana's yield of precious metals reached \$30,000,000.

"Every blow struck by the spade, axe or pick in the country tributary to us enriches the great centers. What possibilities the future promises! When any considerable portions of this vast region shall be utilized with the Asiatic trade now at our doors, who will venture to make the figures that will represent the commerce of the Twin Cities?"

The past year (1888) has witnessed portentous changes in the commercial situation of St. Paul arising from the development of new and more effective facilities of communication by northern routes. The completion of the Minneapolis, Saulte Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Montreal has given the two cities an independent northern trunk route to Montreal, which supplements other agencies in emancipating them and the territory properly tributary to them from the domination of Chicago, and compels the establishment of substantially the same through rates from the seaboard to St. Paul as to Chicago.

A still more potent factor in the reduction of rates to and from the seaboard

is the construction of the Eastern Minnesota Railroad connecting the Manitoba system with West Superior and Duluth, and the building of a fleet of eight steel steamships, each of about 3,000 tons burden, to run in connection with the Manitoba system of railroad and elevators between that port and Buffalo. Laden to their full capacity they make the run to or from Buffalo in less than four days, and have demonstrated their capacity to carry grain and merchandise at less than half the rates previously in force. The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad has recently, by lowering the grade of its road-bed, increased the carrying capacity of this line almost three times its former capacity. This immense increase in the effective carrying capacity of the lines connecting St. Paul with Lake Superior, and of the steamships running between Duluth and Buffalo means a reduction in rates to and from the seaboard far below any which have heretofore been in force.

The effect of these developments is to give St. Paul all the practical advantages of Chicago as a lake port, added to all the advantages of being over four hundred miles nearer the territory to be supplied than Chicago. This is a fact of tremendous importance, for it virtually excludes Chicago competition from all the vast territory which is naturally tributary to St. Paul, and enables St. Paul to successfully compete with Chicago over a wide region where the latter had heretofore exclusive sway.

Concurrently with this immense improvement in its systems of transit to and from the seaboard, the past year or two have witnessed a remarkable expansion of the areas tributary to St. Paul. By far the most important of these extensions is that of the Manitoba Railroad westward from Minot to Great Falls, and thence under the name of the Montana Central to Helena and Butte. This extension has opened to settlement a belt of country in the northern sections of Dakota and Montana nearly equal in area to that of the State of Illinois, a country rich in agricultural and grazing capacity, and abundantly stored with precious and useful minerals. Contemporarily with the extension of the Manitoba to Butte, the Northern Pacific has also broken its way through the mountains to the same great mining center, which it only reached before by a roundabout way, under conditions which gave its business to the Union Pacific, so that all this rich mining region is now brought within the circle of the trade of St. Paul. Meanwhile the Manitoba has been extending its lines southwest and west from its main lines, so that the St. Paul merchant can now do business in the chief towns of southern Dakota on equal, if not better terms than his Chicago competitor.

Trade Associations.—After the close of the war St. Paul rapidly gained the position of an important trade center. Matters of great public interest were daily forcing themselves upon the representative men of the city, and it was felt that some provision should be made for the expression of public opinion upon the questions that might from time to time arise affecting the commercial

and material interests of the city. For the purpose of supplying such a want a few of the leading men of the city drew up in January, 1867, articles of incorporation which were signed on the 10th of January, 1867, the first paragraph of which, showing the intent of the corporators and the object of the organization, reads as follows :

Be it known that we, R. Blakeley, Horace Thompson, A. H. Cathcart, C. D. Strong, D. W. Ingersoll and Girart Hewett have this 10th day of January, 1867, associated ourselves together as a body corporate to be called the Chamber of Commerce of the city of St. Paul. The purpose of this organization is to advance the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of St. Paul ; to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade, establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages of the city ; acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information, and as far as practicable to adjust the controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between individuals engaged in trade, and to promote the general prosperity of the city of St. Paul and the State of Minnesota.

One hundred and sixty-seven citizens signed the articles of association at its organization. The first meeting of members was held at the office of J. C. Burbanks & Co on January 28, 1867. At that meeting the board was organized by the election of the following officers : J. C. Burbank, president ; Horace Thompson, vice president ; Henry M. Rice, second vice-president ; J. D. Ludden, secretary ; William Dawson, treasurer ; directors, John S. Averill, William L. Banning, G. L. Becker, R. Blakeley, H. L. Carver, William Dawson, F. R. DeLano, E. F. Drake, D. W. Ingersoll, Wm. Lee, R. N. McLaren, Charles Nichols, George L. Otis, H. M. Rice, C. H. Schurmeier, H. H. Sibley, C. D. Strong, Horace Thompson, J. A. Wheelock.

At the time of the organization of this commercial body the population of the city did not exceed 15,000 and only 500 miles of railroad had been constructed in the State. At first and for some years the mission and field of labor of the Chamber of Commerce were contracted by the limited prospects of the city, but as her metropolitan destiny became apparent and enlarged opportunities were presented they were seized upon to the full measure of their opportunities. Its attention and energies were early directed to opening up those lines of communication into the unoccupied portions of the public domain which were naturally tributary to the city ; to those sections also of the Northwest that had been settled and occupied, but which were cut off from all communication with this city by obstacles natural or artificial ; to opening up lines of communication to the East by the great lakes ; to giving encouragement to all railroad corporations to build their lines to this city and make it their principal place of business, and securing for them such terminal facilities as would enable them to transact their business in this city upon the largest scale and with the greatest facility, and inducing them to build here their repair shops and make such other improvements as would add greatly to the city's population and wealth. The chamber was also a potent factor in securing the construction of the bridge at Fort Snelling, the bridge at Robert street, the erection of the quartermaster's depot, and in securing the establishment there of

the headquarters of the Department of Dakota; the early rebuilding of the capital when destroyed by fire, and the erection of the new court-house, and of Hotel Ryan. These are a few of the achievements attained in the city in the past that were essential to its growth. More than any other agency the chamber has published and made known to the world the facts concerning the growth and development of the Northwest as well as of the progress of St. Paul, and satisfied the business world that the city's growth is of a most permanent and substantial character, based upon business demands and actual permanent population. It has also disseminated sound business principles and aided to create a correct public sentiment upon all matters pertaining to local and public interests.

For a long period in its history the Chamber of Commerce was a voluntary organization, with but one class of members paying an annual fee into the common treasury of five dollars per year. It had no certain home, and, although an incorporated body, lacked that visible sign of existence which a possession of land and its improvement always affords. But in 1884 it acquired the site of its present property, and, as soon as the necessary practical steps could be taken, began the erection of the present Chamber of Commerce building on the corner of Robert and Sixth streets. It was completed in 1886, at a cost of \$120,000. It is a stately structure of red brick, with stone trimmings, six stories high, and adds to the architectural appearance of the city. It is all occupied from basement to attic, the chamber reserving for its own use a large hall and an office for its secretary and recorder. In order to defray the cost of this building and site a perpetual membership was created to number one hundred and fifty, every one of whom was assessed \$100 and became upon its payment and upon his taking one of the \$500 bonds of the corporation part owner of the real property of the organization. These members are liable each year to an assessment of ten dollars, equal to the amount of the fee of the annual members, the latter of whom at present number nearly five hundred.

The whole body of members elect annually sixty directors, of whom forty are perpetual and twenty annual members. This board of directors constitutes not only a governing body to regulate the finances of the chamber, but it is also a sort of people's parliament, where all larger matters effecting the welfare of St. Paul are discussed and acted upon. Weekly meetings of the board are held at nine A. M. every Monday morning in its spacious assembly room, where its working committees report, and where all members, whether the board of directors or of the chamber at large have the right to attend and participate in the discussion. It would not be easy to make a list of the subjects discussed at these weekly meetings of the directors; indeed there is hardly anything effecting the well being and prosperity of St. Paul that does not or may not come up for discussion. So strong is the body in its character, that its recommendations are seldom disregarded by either the State or city government. In fact

the indorsement of the chamber carries through many projects that would have little vitality without it and kills many hasty and mischievous schemes. Of course the action of the chamber is suggestive and not mandatory, but it rarely fails of immediate effect and it has still more rarely been otherwise than wholesome. So large a body as the board of directors, representing so wide a range of important interests and made up entirely of men of character and assured position, is not likely to make mistakes in matters concerning the good of the city.

The directors elect annually a president, vice-president, secretary, recorder, and treasurer. So conservative is the body that in its twenty-one years' existence it has had only seven different persons act as presidents, as follows: J. C. Burbank, 1867 to 1871; H. H. Sibley, 1871 to 1873; Henry M. Rice, 1873 to 1875; R. W. Johnson, 1875 to 1876; Henry M. Rice, 1876 to 1878; H. H. Sibley, 1878 to 1881; John B. Sanborn, 1881 to 1886; Russell Blakely, 1886 to 1888, and the present incumbent, Frederick Driscoll, 1888 to 1889; J. W. Bishop elected 1889. The vice-presidents have been: 1867, H. Thompson and H. M. Rice; 1868 and 1869, H. Thompson and H. H. Sibley; 1870, D. W. Ingersoll and C. D. Strong; 1871 and 1872, Charles Scheffer and C. D. Strong; 1873, 1874, 1875, Charles Scheffer and Russell Blakeley; 1876, T. J. Barney and C. D. Strong; 1877, D. W. Ingersoll and William Lindeke; 1878, William Lee and Pascal Smith; 1879, T. J. Barney and Russell Blakely; 1880, T. J. Barney and W. L. Wilson; 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, Frederick Driscoll; 1885, D. R. Noyes; 1886 and 1887, Thomas Cochran, jr.; 1888 to present time, J. W. Bishop. Secretaries: 1867, J. D. Ludden; 1868 to 1873, Ossian E. Dodge; 1873 to 1875, H. T. Johns; 1875, Alex. Johnson; 1876, Thomas Dowse; 1877, Hiram Rogers; 1877 to 1881, W. D. Rogers; 1881 to 1883, F. A. Fogg; 1883 to 1886, C. A. McNeal; 1886, W. F. Phelps; 1888 to present time, A. S. Tallmadge. Recorder, 1886 to present time, C. A. McNeal. Treasurer, 1867 to 1870, William Dawson; 1870 to 1872, O. B. Turrell; 1872 to 1876, D. A. Monfort; 1876 to 1878, William Dawson; 1878 to 1881, Ferdinand Willius; 1881 to 1883, W. R. Merriam; 1883 to present time, Peter Berkey.

The present board of directors is as follows: C. C. Andrews, J. T. Averill, Lewis Baker, P. Berkey, J. W. Bishop, William M. Bushnell, H. A. Castle, Greenleaf Clark, Manly B. Curry, David Day, J. H. Davidson, C. E. Dickerman, R. R. Dorr, F. Driscoll, H. S. Fairchilds, C. E. Flandrau, F. A. Fogg, Nathan Ford, J. P. Gribben, C. W. Hackett, H. P. Hall, George H. Hazzard, E. J. Hodgson, H. J. Horn, W. H. Howard, D. W. Ingersoll, John Ireland, R. C. Jefferson, P. H. Kelly, A. M. Lawton, C. H. Lienau, William Lindeke, J. D. Ludden, J. J. McCardy, C. E. Marvin, D. D. Merrill, D. H. Moon, W. S. Morton, W. P. Murray, Charles Nichols, E. S. Norton, D. R. Noyes, C. E. Otis, E. W. Peet, A. G. Postlethwaite, A. Pugh, J. C. Quinby, T. Reardon,

A. G. Rice, P. Reilly, E. G. Rogers, L. W. Rundlett, C. Seabury, E. Simonton, E. V. Smalley, W. A. Somers, H. F. Stevens, L. K. Stone, A. S. Tallmadge, George Thompson, W. A. Van Slyke, L. Warner, R. B. Wheeler.

The membership and callings of the chamber in 1888 were as follows: One hundred and ninety-seven merchants, eighty-three real estate and financial agents, forty-four lawyers, thirty-nine capitalists, twenty-five railroad officials, twenty-two bankers, thirteen city officials, thirteen editors and publishers, ten contractors, eight lumber merchants, seven insurance agents, seven civil engineers, seven physicians, four hotel proprietors, three liverymen, two expressmen and one clergyman.

On the 10th of January, 1888, the chamber celebrated its twenty-first anniversary with a banquet, and addresses were made reviewing the history of the chamber and its association with the rise and progress of St. Paul and the State of Minnesota. The founder of the organization in 1867, Captain Russell Blakeley, was the president of the chamber at the time, and presided at the banquet. In the course of his address he stated among other things that of the one hundred and sixty-seven citizens who signed the articles of association at its organization over one hundred and twenty were still residents of the city, and among them were many of the city's most active business men.

Board of Trade.—The St. Paul Board of Trade was organized and incorporated June 1, 1880, with the following named gentlemen as incorporators: P. Van Auken, J. T. McMillen, Charles H. McIlrath, W. R. Merriam, James I. Jellett, John J. Watson, P. H. Kelley, L. A. Gilbert, Maurice Auerbach, George L. Becker, D. Schute, H. M. Butler, J. Q. Adams, Michael Doran, C. Livingston, Charles H. Wall, Charles H. Bigelow, William Constans, R. Barden, William A. Van Slyke, John McCauley, L. H. Maxfield, Julius Austrian, Charles W. Chase, John J. Penner, A. H. Wilder, and Charles N. Bell. The purposes for which they organized and which has been steadily kept in view were to advance the commercial and manufacturing interests of St. Paul; to inculcate just and equitable precepts of trade; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to acquire, possess, and disseminate useful business information; to adjust the controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between individuals engaged in trade, and to promote the prosperity of St. Paul.

The membership is composed of business men, mostly merchants who buy and sell on commission any and all products of the agricultural districts and fill orders for those who desire to purchase. Meetings are held daily in the Chamber of Commerce, where daily calls for produce and fruit are made, and a large amount of business is transacted. The present officers of the organization are as follows: J. M. Bohrer, president; G. W. Griggs, first vice-president; E. McNamee, second vice-president; G. W. Gates, secretary; William Dawson, treasurer. Directors, W. A. Van Slyke, J. H. Schiermann, E. Mc-



Chas. L. Haas.

Namee, G. W. Griggs, J. B. Hoxie; committee of reference and arbitration, J. T. McMillan, A. M. Baldwin, J. A. Tierney, D. W. Twohy, H. A. Schutte; committee on appeal, J. B. Spencer, J. I. Jellett, T. H. Menk, C. McIlrath, A. L. Larpenteur; inspector, W. H. Ritter.

The St. Paul Jobbers' Union is an important organization of the leading jobbing and manufacturing firms of the city, for the object of uniting the mercantile community so as to advance and increase the trade and business of the city, and to support such means as will effect this result. Meetings are held the second Saturday of each month in the Chamber of Commerce. The president in 1889 is William B. Dean.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS OF ST. PAUL.¹

THE press of St. Paul has always been one of its most important institutions. No other agency has had more to do in building up the city, and in advancing its growth and prosperity. Without that powerful aid, St. Paul would not to-day be the great city that it is. And we have been fortunate in always having an able and energetic press. From the very first foundation of the newspaper in St. Paul, men of brains and experience have been managing its journals. The latter were at all times very far in advance in ability and interest, of the press of many cities in the Eastern and Middle States of two or three times the size of St. Paul, and the spirit and interest with which they have always been maintained has been creditable to our pride, as it gave us a good reputation everywhere that those journals circulated. It may be truly said that the character of a city is known from its journals; and the converse is true that the journals largely derive their tone and spirit from the people in whose midst they are printed.

The history of journalism in St. Paul is a curious and interesting one. Newspapers have not been exempt from the usual vicissitudes which have, in almost every city of America, made the annals of that business a dismal record of repeated failures and defeats. The list which follows of enterprises in that line, but a small proportion of which have ultimately succeeded, is truly a surprising one, and may be read with profit and entertainment by those curious about the history of our city. We will now give a sketch of these various journalistic enterprises in the chronological order of their formation.

The Minnesota Register.—The first steps to commence the publication of a newspaper in Minnesota were taken in August, 1848, by Dr. Andrew Randall,

¹ By J. Fletcher Williams, secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society.

a native of Rhode Island, born 1819, then an attaché of Dr. Owen's geological corps, engaged in a survey of this region by order of government. The project grew out of the celebrated "Stillwater Convention" of that year. It was this political event which first suggested to the mind of Dr. Randall that if there was to be a territorial organization, whether it be a new territory, or, as claimed by John Catlin, territorial secretary of Wisconsin, the rightful inheritor of the abandoned territorial government of that State—it would be necessary to have a newspaper. Having the capacity and means necessary to undertake the enterprise, he set about it, and was promised ample aid by leading men of the territory.

Randall soon after proceeded to Cincinnati, which was at that time his home, to purchase his press and material, designing to return that fall. Winter set in unusually early that year, however, and he found navigation would be closed before he could do so. Meantime he concluded to await the issue of the bill to organize the territory, which had been introduced into Congress and was being urged by Hon. H. H. Sibley, then sitting as a delegate from "Wisconsin territory." Action on it was delayed, and it did not finally pass until the last day of the session. By this time Randall, annoyed at the delays, concluded to set up his press in Cincinnati, and get out a number or two of his paper there. While in Cincinnati he formed the acquaintance of John P. Owens, a young man engaged in the printing business, who had already imbibed the Minnesota fever by reading the debates in Congress on the organic act, and a partnership between them was the result. They at once set to work to get out a number of their paper, which was to be called the *Minnesota Register*. It was dated "St. Paul, April 27, 1849," but was really printed about two weeks earlier than that date, so as to reach St. Paul the day named for publication. Messrs. H. H. Sibley and H. M. Rice had passed through Cincinnati on their way home from Washington, and contributed valuable articles on Minnesota to the *Register*. These, added to Mr. Randall's extensive knowledge of the country, gave the paper a very interesting local character. It was the first Minnesota newspaper ever printed, and dates just one day in advance of the *Pioneer*, although the latter must be recorded as the first paper printed in Minnesota. Not a copy of this issue is now in existence.

Dr. Randall being a man of unsettled purpose and roving disposition, caught the California fever just at this juncture, and sold out his interest in the newspaper. He arrived safely in the golden land in the fall of 1849, and soon became a man of some note on the Pacific coast, an office-holder, extensive ranch owner, etc. He was brutally murdered on the street in San Francisco, July 24, 1856, by a ruffian named Hetherington. This crime led to the formation of the second vigilance committee, who executed summary justice on his slayer. Thus perished untimely one of Minnesota's first journalists, who, had he continued in the profession here, would have won eminence and fortune.

The purchaser of the assets and good-will of the infant journal, the *Minnesota Register*, was Nathaniel McLean, of Lebanon, O., who had determined to emigrate to Minnesota, and resume here a business which he had learned in his youth, but had not followed for some years. He was a brother of the eminent John McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, and a man of ability and high character. Mr. McLean was at that time a man sixty years of age, but strong and active. He associated with him in the enterprise a young printer of Cincinnati, John Phillips Owens, a native of Ohio, where he was born 1818. Owens was anxious to come to Minnesota, and had already had some experience as a journalist in Louisville, New Orleans, and other cities, and was an ardent Whig. The firm name was McLean & Owens. The press and materials were shipped to St. Paul by steamboat, and in May Mr. Owens arrived here. Major McLean did not immediately come to St. Paul, but was detained by one cause and another until late in August. This seriously injured the chances of the paper. The *Pioneer* had already got quite a start, and the *Chronicle* had been established by James Hughes about June 1. But to keep up a proper chronological view of our subject, we must now drop the *Register* for a moment, and take up *The Minnesota Pioneer*.

The debates in Congress on the Minnesota bill, and the speeches of Senator Douglas, H. H. Sibley and others, attracted the attention of men of active energy all over the Union to the proposed territory, and many persons in other States were looking to it as their future home. Among these were James M. Goodhue, a gentleman every way fitted to be the pioneer editor of the new territory. He was a bold, active, talented and enterprising young lawyer, who had settled in the lead region of Grant county, Wis., and while temporarily in charge of the Wisconsin *Herald*, at Lancaster, found it a more fit and congenial field for his ability than the law, and soon chose it as his profession. When Minnesota territory was finally organized, Mr. Goodhue at once purchased a printing press and material, and shipped them by steamer to St. Paul, issuing meantime a prospectus for a paper to be called "*The Epistle of St. Paul*," but which name he changed, at the advice of some friends, who objected to its irreligious tone, before the first issue of his paper, to *The Minnesota Pioneer*.

Of his arrival in St. Paul and the issue of his first paper, Mr. Goodhue, in a subsequent article, gives the following interesting account :

The 18th day of April, 1849, was a raw, cloudy day. The steamboat, *Senator*, Captain Smith, landed at Randall's warehouse, Lower Landing, the only building then there except Roberts's old store. Of the people on shore we recognized but one person as an acquaintance, Henry Jackson. Took our press, types, printing apparatus all ashore. Went with our men to the house of Mr. Bass, corner of Third and Jackson streets. . . . C. V. P. Lull and his partner, Gilbert, furnished us gratuitously the lower story of their building for an office—the only vacant room in town. . . . The weather was cold and stormy, and our office was as open as a corn-rick; however, we picked our types up and made ready for the first issue of the first paper ever printed in Minnesota or within many hundred miles of it; but upon search, we found our news chase was left behind. William Nobles, blacksmith, made us a very good one

after a delay of two or three days. . . . We determined to call our paper the *Minnesota Pioneer*. One hindrance after another delayed our first issue to the 28th of April. . . . We were at length prepared for our first number. We had no subscribers, for then there were but a handful of people in the whole territory, and the majority of these were Canadians and half-breeds. Not a territorial officer had yet arrived. . . . The people wanted no politics, and we gave them none; they wanted information of all sorts about Minnesota, and that is what we furnished them with. We advocated Minnesota, morality, and religion from the beginning.

In his first issue he speaks of the *Pioneer* establishment of that day :

We print and issue this number of the *Pioneer* in a building through which out-of-doors is visible by more than five hundred apertures; and as for our type, it is not safe from being pried on the galleys by the wind.

And thus was established on the congenial soil of Minnesota the first printing press, whose Titanic progeny, now represented by 350 papers and journals, has played such an important part in the history of our State.

This sketch would be incomplete without an allusion to the press on which the first copy of the *Pioneer* was printed, as it, too, was quite a pioneer in its way. It was the first one used north of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi. It was purchased in Cincinnati in 1836 by John King, a son-in-law of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, who printed on it in that year the first paper in Iowa, the *Dubuque Visitor*. Mr. King, who was a prominent man in Dubuque, died on February 13, 1871. The press was in 1849 purchased by Goodhue, removed to St. Paul, printed the first paper in Minnesota, and was used in the office for several years afterward. In 1855 it was sold to the Sauk Rapids *Frontiersman*, published by Jere Russell. Afterwards used by the *New Era*, published in the same place by W. H. Wood. Next upon the *Minnesota Union*, by S. B. Lowry and C. C. Andrews, at St. Cloud; next upon the *St. Cloud Union*, by Spafford & Simonton, at St. Cloud; and the first number of the *St. Cloud Times* was printed upon it by Moore & Company. It then laid idle until the winter of 1866-67, when it was transferred to Sauk Center, for use in the publication of the *Sauk Valley News* by George W. McLaughlin, which was superseded by *Sauk Center Herald* in the spring of 1867, which was published by J. H. & S. Simonton. After frequent other removals and ownerships the old press was at last (several years since) taken to Superior, Wis., where it rusts in the lumber room of a weekly paper. It should be brought back to St. Paul and embalmed in the museum of the State Historical Society.

It was not a very promising field in which the pioneer press had been set up. There was in the whole territory not 1,000 white men. St. Paul then had a population of not over 300, of whom a good share were Canadian French and half-breeds, who could not read. There were only three post-offices in the territory. But population flowed in rapidly during the summer, and soon a good subscription and job patronage rewarded the pioneer publisher. Under Mr. Goodhue's able and vigorous management the paper met with unexampled success at the start. The first Territorial Legislature met in September, 1849, and Mr. Goodhue was chosen as Territorial printer. The *Pioneer* was



Herrell Ryder

enlarged to seven columns, which size it retained as a weekly until 1857, when it was changed to the eight-page form.

Isaac N. Goodhue, brother of James M., became associated with the latter shortly after the establishment of the *Pioneer*, and continued as a co-publisher until 1854. He resided in Lowell, Mass., but removed to Washington City during the war, where he now resides.

The first office as mentioned above was in the Lull building on the north side of Third street. Soon after it was moved across the street, over the store of Samuel H. Sargeant, on the site subsequently occupied by George P. Peabody's store. In 1850 it was removed to Mr. Goodhue's dwelling on Bench street, where the rear end of Mr. Harwood's block afterwards stood. The latter building is still in existence, having been removed to Seventh street; the rest long since went to ashes.

On the death of Mr. Goodhue in 1852, which is noticed at length elsewhere, the office was purchased by Major Joseph R. Brown, one of the most noted pioneers of Minnesota, who died November 9, 1870. He continued its publication till the spring of 1854, when Earle S. Goodrich, esq., became proprietor. On May 1, 1854, the first number of the *Daily Pioneer* was published. It was a small six-column sheet, just one-fourth the size of the present *Pioneer*. The successive enlargements which have brought it to its present size, I will not now take the space to enumerate. In the fall of 1854 the office was removed to the "Minnesota Outfit" building, where Prince's block now stands, corner of Third and Jackson street. It remained in this place six years, when, 1869, it was removed to what used to be known as "Lambert" block, on the north side of Third street, just east of Cedar, where it remained until 1868, when it was removed to "Union block," as it was then called, on the southeast corner of Third and Robert street. It occupied these quarters for seven years longer, until it was merged with the *Daily Press* April 11, 1875. But let us go back a little.

In the fall of 1855 the *Daily Democrat*, a paper established as a weekly on December 16, 1850, by Colonel D. A. Robertson, was consolidated with the *Pioneer*, and for about nine years subsequently the paper was called the *Pioneer and Democrat*, when on January 1, 1864, the latter name was dropped. Mr. F. Somers, of New York, afterwards secured an interest in the concern, and retained it for three or four years, the firm name being Goodrich, Somers & Company. Henry W. Phelps, esq., who died in 1857, and Henry C. Coates, now of Philadelphia, had an interest in the paper, the latter from 1856 to about 1861, the former managing the business department, the latter the job office. James Mills, esq., subsequently editor of the Columbus, Ohio, *Statesman*, was from 1855 to 1861 associate editor.

In 1861 E. S. Goodrich associated with him his brothers, Augustus J. Goodrich and Frank Goodrich, in a corporation known as the Pioneer Printing Company, Mr. A. J. Goodrich being the business manager.

In November, 1865, the *Pioneer* establishment was sold by the Messrs. Goodrich to Messrs. Davidson & Hall, in whose hands it remained some nine months, being by them published as an independent Republican journal.

In August, 1866, it was transferred to Henry L. Carver, Charles W. Nash, and associates, under the name of the Pioneer Printing Company, and continued under this management for about six years. During this period Colonel Elias A. Calkins, an old journalist of Wisconsin, Colonel E. E. Paulding, H. A. Tenny, Louis E. Fisher, John W. McClung, Oscar Stephenson, and others successively occupied the editorial chair, Mr. Fisher being during the whole period managing editor. In February, 1872, the Pioneer Printing Company sold to E. E. Paulding, who died soon after, and his estate sold the concern to David Blakeley in the latter part of 1873. Mr. Blakeley sold to the Press Printing Company in April, 1875.

As the pioneer editor and publisher in the State, no less than for his ability, Mr. Goodhue deserves a prominent notice. James M. Goodhue was born in Hebron, N. H., on March 31, 1810, and died in St. Paul August 27, 1852, in the forty-third year of his age. He entered Amherst College at a youthful age, and after a creditable course graduated in 1832 in his twenty-third year. He at once entered upon the study of law, and was for a time associated with Judge W. R. Beebe, of the firm of Beebe & Donohue, New York. He ultimately emigrated West, and finally settled in the lead region of Wisconsin, then almost on the frontier of the Northwest, and comparatively unsettled. Here he began to practice his profession with vigor and success, and was soon widely known in that region. A circumstance, however, changed the current of his life. He was invited to take charge of the editorial columns of the *Wisconsin Herald*, published at Lancaster during the temporary absence of the editor. He found in the new vocation the very field that his restless activity, strong discrimination and keen wit eminently qualified him for. The paper doubled its interest during his occupancy of the tripod, and at length it resulted in his becoming its editor. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Goodhue removed to St. Paul, and April 28th issued under discouraging circumstances, the first paper ever published in Minnesota, which he continued with remarkable success until his death, three years subsequently. He became a man of mark and power in the new commonwealth. He was one eminently fitted to impress the "elements of empire," which were "plastic yet and warm." His journal was an *institution* inseparably connected with the word Minnesota. In a paper prepared by Rev. E. D. Neill, his intimate friend, his character is strikingly sketched:

The editor of the *Pioneer* was unlike other men. Every action, and every line he wrote marked great individuality. Impetuous as the whirlwind, with perceptive powers that gave to his mind the eye of a lynx, with a vivid imagination that made the very stones of Minnesota speak her praise, with an intellect as vigorous and elastic as a Damascene blade, he penned editorials which the people of this territory can never blot out from memory.

His wit, when it was chastened, caused ascetics to laugh. His sarcasm upon the foibles of society was paralyzing. His imagination produced a tale of fiction called "Striking a Lead,"

which has already become a part of the light literature of the West. When in the heat of partizan warfare, all the qualities of his mind were combined to defeat certain measures; the columns of his paper were like a terrific storm in midsummer in the Alps. One sentence would be like the dazzling arrowy lightning, pealing in a moment the mountain oak, and riving from the topmost branch to the deepest root; the next like a crash of awful thunder; and the next like a stunning roar of a torrent of many waters.

As a paragraphist he was equaled by few living men. His sentences so leaped with life, that when the distant reader perused his sheet he seemed to hear the purling brooks, and see the agate pavements and crystal waters of the lakes of Minnesota, and he longed to leave the sluggish stream, the deadly malaria, and worn-out farms, and begin life anew in the territory of the sky-tinted waters.

On the 16th of January, 1851, a personal assault was made upon him in the street by a man named Cooper, in revenge for a scathing political article in his paper of the day previous. Cooper stabbed him in the abdomen with a dirk knife. The wound was not considered dangerous at the time, and he measurably recovered. Some think, however, that the wound was one cause which ultimately led to his death, over a year afterward, at an age when he was in the full prime and vigor of life. The slight illness with which he was at first attacked took an unfavorable turn, and on August 27, 1852, as the twilight shadows darkened around his home, his eyes closed forever on earth. The news of this sad event produced a feeling of gloom in the entire community. He was buried on Sunday, August 29, by the Masonic fraternity, from the First Presbyterian Church, the pastor of which, Rev. E. D. Neill, preached his funeral discourse to the largest audience which had ever gathered in the town. The Legislature of the following year very appropriately honored his memory by bestowing his name on a new county, now one of the most flourishing in the State.

Colonel Earle S. Goodrich contributes the following sketches of some of the earlier writers on the *Pioneer*:

Joseph R. Brown was editor of the *Pioneer* when I took charge of it in 1854. He was a massive man of splendid contrarities. As editor he lacked nothing but training. He came to Minnesota among the earliest as drummer boy—a runaway, inspired by a love of adventure. He gratified that passion, for his life was full of it. His term in the army ended, he became Indian trader, town site locator, politician, and, that he might cover all human experience in the Northwest at that day, editor. In his rude unpolished fashion he could cram more argument into a column, and enliven it with more genial humor, and point it with more pregnant wit than any one of his successors. He was a man of the largest, broadest, keenest native sense of all the earlier settlers with whom I came in contact, supplying not only his own needs in this particular, but furnishing more than one of his compeers their reputed modicum as well. He will always remain a striking figure in the early history of Minnesota.

Charles J. Henniss, an editorial writer on the *Pioneer* during 1855-6, was a protégé of Joseph R. Chandler, the half-centuried editor of the *Philadelphia*

North American and United States Gazette, and of Nathan Sargent, who as "Oliver Oldschool" was the first, as his name remains among the most eminent, of Washington correspondents. Mr. Henniss was a man of refined tastes and of the most generous culture. Before coming to the West he had contributed papers of marked ability to the *Gazette* on the drama, music, painting, and the kindred arts. It cannot be said that he found in the early days of St. Paul journalism a field for the exercise of his special talents and tastes. Negro minstrelsy, in concert, drew the paying houses; in drama, Sallie St. Clair, of protean fame, was the reigning queen both of tragedy and comedy; while Phillips, of Salvator Rosa air and hair, represented a school of painting of which he was at once master and the only living or dead disciple. So, the fine phrases with which the practiced critic furbishes his work, could hardly be utilized upon the artistic productions of the early days; and Henniss, dying before his time, did not live to see the later and better development in art, as in everything else, and which has given to everything else touches of grace and beauty.

Andrew Jackson Morgan, in fancy the generalissimo, in fact the drill-sergeant of the Territorial Democracy, blew many a blast upon his bugle horn through the columns of the old *Pioneer*, a quaint, erratic, kindly personage, whom one never knew how to treat, whether as man or boy, he, occasionally in spite of his eccentricities, or perhaps by virtue of them, showed signs of power that compelled respect, and of fertility that excited admiration. It was enough for him that Medary was his Democratic Allah, and that Jack was his prophet; and he died as he had lived, happy in the blissful consciousness of these facts.

Joseph A. Wheelock, during the year following the suspension of the *Financial Advertiser*, though an invalid, contributed to the editorial columns of the *Pioneer* some of the best of his editorial work—mostly of a statistical character, and upon topics connected with the industrial development of the Northwest. But aside from these soberer labors, there were essays on morals or of sentiment in which his vagrant pen took delight, and which the genial Elia would not have blushed to own. During this year's connection with the *Pioneer*, Mr. Wheelock accompanied the Nobles Expedition to Manitoba as correspondent, and by his interesting letters from that region directed early attention to its beauties and capabilities. Of his subsequent splendid career it is unnecessary as it would be superfluous in this connection to write.

A most valued friend and associate in the *Pioneer* for a period of five years or more was James Mills. He illustrated as nearly as any I have known the truth that newspaper men are born, not made. It was a surprising thing to see him go through a half bushel of mail. He had the faculty which, when spoken of as a trait of men like Webster and Macaulay, is called genius—that of gathering at a glance the gist and marrow of the printed page. This faculty, with an instinct for news, which involved also, of greater importance, an in-



Wm. H. Smith

instinct for what was not news, made him a model news editor, and entitled him to a large share of credit for whatever reputation the *Pioneer* gained before 1860. I find myself writing of Mr. Mills in the past tense; as if he, with some of the others had passed away. This impression I would most thankfully correct; for it is not many months since I looked into his frank face and shook his cordial hand. After acceptable newspaper service in different parts since he left Minnesota, he has been for years the political editor of the *Pittsburgh Post*, filling this responsible position with equal courtesy, ability and grace.

Of Louis E. Fisher it is difficult for me to write in terms of cold and sober compliment. I never knew a modesty so genuine and ingrained. He was a compositor in the old *Pioneer* book-room, and it was a year and a half after I had measured his qualities before I could induce him to undertake editorial work; and this from a real self-distrust of his abilities. How truly valuable a newspaper man he became, the public, which always highly appreciated him, never really knew. He had so patient a temper, so accurate a mental and moral equipoise, and a sagacity so unerring, that he became a source of inspiration to those around him and multiplied himself by suggestion. His heart corresponded to his brain; it was warm, clean, even-beating and true. I, who knew of his beginnings in newspaper life, am glad to be permitted to pay some tribute to his excellent qualities and character after its close. The guild in Minnesota has had no worthier member, and society no more genial gentleman, than Louis E. Fisher. If it were not that the mention would call blushes to the fair cheeks of our modest secretary, I should say something of the good work done by him on the *Pioneer*, and of its appreciation by its proprietors. It will be permitted, however, to say this much, that J. Fletcher Williams for a long time worked side by side with Louis E. Fisher and that he was a worthy coadjutor.

Colonel Goodrich, in his desire to do full justice to the memories of his associates in early journalism, has said nothing, except incidentally, about his own long connection with the press of St. Paul. I supply the omission.

Earle S. Goodrich was born in Genesee county, N. Y., July 27, 1827. In early life he resolved to enter the editorial profession, and preliminary to that acquired the printer's art, and also studied law, being admitted to practice. He afterwards removed to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in journalism, and was also for some time clerk of one of the courts and district attorney. In February, 1854, he met at a hotel in New York City Captain Estes, one of the pioneer steamboat men of the upper Mississippi. In the course of his conversation Captain Estes said he had just been up to St. Paul, and had met "Jo" Brown, who remarked that he was anxious to sell out the *Pioneer* office to go into some other line, and was then trying to find a suitable person to purchase—one who would edit an able paper and build up the party in Min-

nesota. "There, Goodrich!" said Captain Estes "there is a good field for you. The *Pioneer* is doing well, and St. Paul is a prosperous place, bound to grow, as also the territory. You ought to go up there and buy the concern." Captain Estes urged the matter so strongly that although Mr. Goodrich had hardly spent a moment's thought on St. Paul before that moment, he was quite in the notion of going. Hon. Ben. C. Eastman, a member of Congress from Wisconsin, happened to arrive at the hotel at the same time, and he, too, urged Mr. Goodrich to come, glowingly describing the prospects of success and offering to give him letters of introduction to prominent men. The result was that Mr. Goodrich was *en route* for St. Paul within twenty-four hours. On arriving here, March 4, he at once called on J. R. Brown, and found that a letter written by Mr. Eastman in advance had already reached Major Brown, and that the latter had his mind made up to sell the *Pioneer* to Mr. Goodrich. The bargain was quickly closed and Mr. Goodrich left for New York next day to secure material for a daily paper, to be issued on May 1, which was so done.

Mr. Goodrich edited and published the *Daily Pioneer*, or *Pioneer and Democrat*, as it was entitled part of the time, for ten years, with signal success. He gained the reputation of being the most graceful, polished, and, at the same time, caustic writer, ever connected with the press of Minnesota, while his skill, good judgment and tact as an editor were of the first order. His business management was no less successful. The *Pioneer* was a prosperous and profitable concern, and made money, even during the desperately "hard times" from 1858 to 1862, when other journals barely lived or went under. In 1862, while in Washington, he was tendered a commission as captain and aid to McClellan, which he accepted, but was sent, by a mistake in the war department, to the Shenandoah instead, but he did not remain long there. He was then ordered to St. Paul, where he had a disagreement with General Pope, and resigned this commission. In 1864 Colonel Goodrich, as we must now call him, sold out the *Pioneer* to Messrs. H. P. Hall and John X. Davidson, and retired from journalism. In 1865 he purchased the St. Paul Gas Works, which he operated for two years, when he became interested in mining in the Rocky Mountains, and passed some time there. He now holds an appointment in Washington, D. C., where he has been for some two years past. The *Pioneer* was the first journal in Minnesota to use steam power in running the press, having introduced that motor in 1855. It was also the first printing house to establish a bindery.

Let us now go back a little and take up the other journalistic enterprises in their regular chronological order:

The Minnesota Chronicle.—In May, 1849, Colonel James Hughes, of Jackson county, Ohio, arrived at St. Paul with a press and material, and on June 1, issued the first number of the *Minnesota Chronicle*, in a small frame build-

ing on Fifth street, near Jackson, which, somewhat extended and enlarged, still occupies the same spot. The *Chronicle* was published by Mr. Hughes until August following when it was consolidated with the *Register* under the name of the *Chronicle and Register*. I now take up a dropped thread of this narrative.

The Minnesota Register.—I gave above an account of the issue of the *Register* at Cincinnati. As soon as the river opened the press and material of the office were shipped to St. Paul. J. P. Owens accompanied it, arriving in May. Major McLean being detained by illness at Cincinnati, did not arrive until August. In the meantime Colonel Owens went to work to get the paper out, and on July 14, issued No. 2. Captain E. Y. Shelley, the veteran typo of St. Paul, was foreman. The paper was printed in a small office on Upper Third street. Some five or six numbers of the *Register* were issued when it became evident that there were too many newspapers in St. Paul, and on the arrival of Major McLean in August a consolidation was effected with the *Chronicle*, as above stated. Colonel Hughes sold out and retired, and went to Hudson, Wis., where he died several years ago. His foreman, S. A. Quay, took an interest with McLean & Owens in the *Chronicle and Register*. The first number of this paper was issued on August 25, from the *Chronicle* office, a well printed seven-column sheet. Mr. Quay withdrew after a few weeks and left the Territory. The paper became the Whig organ, and soon had a good patronage from that party. In July, 1850, Major McLean, having been appointed several months before Indian agent at Fort Snelling, withdrew from the paper and sold his interest to David Olmsted, a Democrat. Colonel Owens at once retired also, and Mr. Olmsted secured Lorenzo A. Babcock as editor. His name was displayed as such until September, when that of C. J. Henniss appears. The establishment was then moved to the Rice House, a building, since burned, which stood where the Metropolitan Hotel stands. Mr. Henniss continued as editor until the paper died, early in 1851. Mr. Henniss was an Irishman by birth, a talented, but dissipated and unscrupulous fellow. He originally came from Philadelphia to St. Paul, and died early in 1856. Mr. Babcock was a lawyer and became subsequently a man of some eminence, serving as a member of the Legislature and attorney-general. He died in April, 1860.

The Minnesota Democrat.—On December 10, 1850, Colonel Daniel A. Robertson, of Ohio, issued the first number of the *Minnesota Democrat*. It was printed for some time in the Rice House, before mentioned. About this time a sly little game was played, according to a sketch of the newspaper history of St. Paul, written for the *Minnesotian* a few months after, as follows: "About this time C. J. Henniss, formerly of Philadelphia, ostensibly became the owner of the *Chronicle and Register*—Robertson of the *Democrat*, and his friends and supporters, really. The two presses moved into the same building, and formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, to control both the political parties of the

Territory, and secure all the public patronage of the Legislature. They slipped up at the game and lost all. The printing was divided between the *Pioneer* and a new Whig office to be established the following spring. Out of this latter establishment grew the *Minnesotian*." This is given as a sample of some of the little amusing jokes of our early Territorial days. Shortly after, in 1851, the *Democrat* office moved to the new building erected by Colonel Robertson on the corner of Third and Wabasha streets, on the site of the present McQuillan block. In 1853 the *Democrat* was sold to Hon. David Olmsted, who established the *Daily Evening Democrat* on May 1, 1854. During the fall of that year it passed into the hands of C. L. Emerson, who removed it to the stone building on Wabasha street, adjoining the old opera house, and continued it until the fall of 1855, when it was merged into the *Pioneer*. Mr. Emerson died in 1861. David Olmsted, a native of Vermont, was a man of fine ability, and one of the pioneers of the Territory, coming to Minnesota in 1847. He was first mayor of St. Paul, in 1854, member of the Territorial council of 1849 and 1851, and in 1854 was nominated for Congress, but failed of an election. He died at the early age of thirty-nine years. Olmsted county was named in honor of him.

The Weekly Minnesotian, a seven-column folio, made its appearance on September 17, 1851, and was printed in the old *Chronicle* office then on Fifth street, near Jackson. This journal was established by a committee of Whig gentlemen, to whom had been assigned the contract for the printing of the Minnesota statutes by J. M. Goodhue, the Territorial printer. John P. Owens, was editor, and the mechanical department being in charge of John C. Terry. On the 1st of January, 1852, the directors of the concern, desirous of establishing the journal on a better footing, and relieving themselves of any responsibility of its management, disposed of its assets and franchises to a firm composed of John P. Owens and George W. Moore, the former gentleman managing the editorial, and the latter the mechanical and financial department. The new enterprise had good success, and the *Minnesotian* soon became an established power in Territorial politics. Mr. Owens was a good writer, but occasionally made bitter enemies by his comments on certain parties. On occasion, a Captain W. B. Dodd, in revenge for a severe criticism, attacked Owens on the street, and inflicted wounds on him of which the latter bore the marks to his grave. Those were days of more bitter political animosities than we will ever see again. On the 11th day of May, 1854, the *Daily Minnesotian* was established, a neat six column paper. At this date Mr. H. P. Pratt, late of Skowhegan, Me., became associated with Messrs. Owens & Moore in business. Mr. Pratt's career, however, was not a long one. He died in June, 1855, leaving several children, who afterwards became successful and respected residents of this State. His interest was purchased by his late partners, who continued the publication of the *Daily Minnesotian* with good success.

John P. Owens was a man of real ability, but had violent and unreasonable prejudices, which warped his judgment, and led him into many errors and difficulties. In the main he was a man of generous impulses, and of a kind-hearted, sociable nature, but somewhat too convivial in his proclivities, and of an improvident disposition. Had he devoted himself more assiduously to his editorial tasks, and been less unguarded in his expenditures, he could have accumulated a good competency, whereas when he withdrew from the firm in October, 1857, and sold out his interest to Dr. Thomas Foster, he does not seem to have had much means, and these were soon exhausted. Soon after he was again occupying a subordinate position with very limited salary on another journal, and had quite a sharp struggle to make both ends meet. During the war he served as quartermaster of the Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, and soon after its close was appointed register of the United States Land Office at Taylor's Falls, Minn., which position he held until his death, September 11, 1884. During the last few years of his life he suffered from feeble health, and was partially paralyzed. He wrote during this period a political history of the State, which has never been published. His widow still lives in St. Paul.

His associate, Mr. Moore, was a man of somewhat different endowment. He worked industriously, was thrifty and economical in his habits, and when he retired from the newspaper business he had some means, which in later years, through judicious investments in real estate, has placed him in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Moore held for some years the position of custodian of the custom house, in St. Paul, and though now somewhat feeble in body, actively carries on his business affairs, and enjoys the esteem and respect of a large circle of old friends.

Dr. Thomas Foster, who acquired the interest of Colonel J. P. Owens in the *Daily Minnesotian*, October, 1857, was one of the old settlers of Minnesota, having come to St. Paul in 1849 from Pennsylvania, where he had practiced medicine, as Governor Ramsey's private secretary. He was a man of some education, and a vigorous writer, but without much polish of style. As an editor, he had very poor judgment, and was afflicted with unreasonable personal animosities, vindictiveness, jealousies, and egregious vanity. He wrote with a pen dipped in gall, and often injured by his bitterness and over-zeal the cause which he advocated, rather than aided it. One of his favorite expressions was, "wherever you see a head, hit it," and this illustrated his policy as a journalist. During his incumbency of the editorial chair, over three years, he was continually in hot water, owing to his assumption of the functions of a party dictator, a role he had less fitness for than any person I ever knew. His paper, which might have become the leading Republican organ, and secured the patronage of the party, had he been a little more modest and placable, after that party came into power in 1860, failed to secure this through his unpopularity. To add to the other difficulties, the financial stringency which set in after the

panic of 1857, and continued several years, more seriously affected the newspaper business than almost any other. It was very difficult to make collections sufficient to pay the current expenses, and for a long time, more or less of the wages due to employees was much in arrears, and all sorts of shifts and turns were made to furnish the latter the wherewithal to live on. A newspaper man of that period says: "Once I remember that on Saturday evening we gathered around the desk in hopes of getting some pay. The bookkeeper and collector came in with a discouraged look and said, 'boys, I have after hard work, only collected \$3.50 to day! What a fix for eight hungry men to be in—some of them with families, too!' This would have been about forty cents each. Finally, some one suggested, let's 'jeff' for the whole pot. This was done, and some lucky person thus carried off the entire treasury of a daily newspaper."

The success of the Republican ticket at the election of 1859 led to new questions regarding State patronage. Messrs. Foster and Moore, of the *Daily Minnesotian*, as faithful champions of the party, had expected to rake in that plum, and felt that it was due to them. But so also did Thomas M. Newson, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Times*, also a Republican organ. These journals had been bitter rivals for years, and were now antagonized more desperately than ever, as the securing of the fat patronage of State printing was a matter of life or death to these struggling and half-starved concerns. Leading men of the party endeavored to harmonize the matter, but the only feasible way seemed to be to consolidate the two organs, and after some negotiations, this was accomplished by the formation of a new firm called the Minnesotian and Times Printing Company, composed of Messrs. Newson, Moore & Foster, and the two journals were, on December 14, 1859, merged into one, appearing under the title *Minnesotian and Times*. When the Legislature of 1860 assembled, this concern was elected State printer. The profits of this position were not so great as had been expected, and were soon absorbed, and the new alliance was, besides, a very inharmonious one. There were repeated disagreements between the two chief editors, Dr. Foster and Mr. Newson, which finally grew so unpleasant that it was found necessary to dissolve the connection. This was done in July following, and each of the two concerns thus divided, began again "on their own hook." The *Daily Minnesotian* and the *Daily Times* each again entered the field as a Republican organ, and each, as of yore, claiming to be the "only true and original Jacob Townsend."

Dr. Foster, with all his pugnacity and virulence, would have continued his struggle indefinitely, but his resources were exhausted, especially his pecuniary resources. But what did give the old doctor the *coup de grace* was the sudden and unexpected sale of the assets and franchises of the St. Paul *Daily Times* by its proprietor, Mr. Newson, his hated rival, to a new firm, composed of William R. Marshall, Joseph A. Wheelock and Newton Bradley, able and

popular men, and backed by ample capital. They had also secured the associated press right to the news dispatches. The name of the new paper, the successor to the *Daily Times*, was the *St. Paul Daily Press*, which made its appearance on January 1, 1861. Dr. Foster now saw that his fate was sealed, and he and his partner set about negotiating the sale of the moribund *Minnesotian* to the new concern. This was accomplished in a few days, and on January 25, 1861, the *Minnesotian* issued its last number, after a checkered existence of nearly ten years. Dr. Foster began soon after the publication of a weekly agricultural paper in St. Paul, which he removed to Duluth in 1869, and printed the *Duluth Minnesotian*, the first paper in the Zenith city. He there acquired considerable property, but went afterwards to Virginia, where he lost it in a milling enterprise. He then floated to Washington, where he secured some kind of an appointment, but soon again embarked in the newspaper business in Virginia, and more latterly in Nashville. His first wife, a very excellent lady, got a divorce from him while living in Duluth. In his old age he married a German woman, who bore him a son. He is now eighty years of age.

The Daily Times.—This paper was established on the 15th of May, 1854, by Thomas McLean Newson, J. B. H. Mitchell, and M. J. Clum. It was published in the third story of a brick building on the corner of third and Franklin streets, which was burned down in 1866. Mr. Newson subsequently secured the shares owned by Messrs. Mitchell and Clum, and in 1856 removed the office to the basement story of McClung's block, on Third street. The *Times* was at first an independent organ, but a few months after its establishment espoused the Republican cause. It was also always a warm advocate of prohibition. Mr. Newson had been a journalist in Connecticut, and after his arrival in St. Paul had been an assistant editor on the *Pioneer*. He was a facile writer, and personally popular with his party, as well as with his political opponents. In 1857 he secured the services of William Augustus Croffut as assistant editor, a young journalist of fine ability, who during the following years in New York and elsewhere, made a national reputation as a writer and correspondent. He now lives in Washington City. The *Times* was a prominent and able party organ for some six years or more. The publication was continued until it united with the *Minnesotian* in 1859, and after the annulling of the marriage contract in July, 1860, Mr. Newson again hung his "signs of the *Times*" on the outer wall of a part of the same building that the incongruous couple had lived in, and resurrected his paper again. It ceased to issue on December 31, 1860, and the next day appeared under the name of the *Press*, with the announcement that its property, material and good will had been secured by William R. Marshall and others, as referred to in the sketch of the *Minnesotian*. Mr. Newson soon after became commissary of subsistence in the volunteer service; subsequently a miner in the Black Hills, then a journalist again, and author of "Pen Sketches of St. Paul, Minn., and Biographical Sketches of Old Settlers," a most interesting volume. He has also lectured widely.

During 1859, 1860, and 1861, Mr. Newson was assisted by a reporter named John W. Sickels. The latter was a young man of talent, and was popular, but had not yet sown his wild oats. After the *Times* sold out to the *Press* in 1861, he went to Chicago, where he made some reputation as a journalist. But the "strange woman," which the writer of the Proverbs warned young men against, laid him low. Several years ago Sickels was found in his room at a hotel with his throat cut—a sad ending, by his own act, of what might have been a worthy life.

The St. Paul Daily Free Press.—In 1855 the Democrats were divided—one faction, with the *Pioneer* for an organ, supporting Hon. David Olmsted for Congress; the other, with the *Democrat* for an organ, supported Hon. H. M. Rice for a re-election. During the canvass Colonel Goodrich, of the *Pioneer*, purchased the *Democrat*, and that paper was consolidated with the *Pioneer*. By the terms of union the *Pioneer and Democrat* supported Mr. Rice, leaving Mr. Olmsted without an organ. This was unsatisfactory to Governor Gorman and others, who encouraged the establishment of a new paper, the *St. Paul Free Press*, by Hon. A. C. Smith. Mr. Smith came to St. Paul from Mount Clemens, Mich., where he was known as both editor and lawyer. He was straightforward, honest, but thoroughly partisan. His paper, however, did not succeed in getting a good foothold, and was discontinued in about six months, and the editor subsequently resumed the practice of law at Litchfield, Minn., where he died a few years ago.

The Daily Press had its origin in the want expressed generally by the leading men of the Republican party in the State, of a new organ which should have ability, dignity and capital, and supersede the two already in existence, neither of which, antagonized as they were with an implacable rivalry, could hope to attain that standard. Hon. William R. Marshall, its projector and principal proprietor, had not previously had any practical experience as an editor or publisher, but his business ability, his widely extended reputation in the State, and his mature judgment and thorough acquaintance on political and national topics, the results of habits of calm reflection and investigation, together with much skill as a writer, had admirably fitted him for the work in which he now engaged, and was well calculated to give confidence to the new enterprise. His editorial writer, Joseph A. Wheelock, was also a journalist of the finest ability, and he was assisted also by Hon. James W. Taylor, likewise an experienced writer for the press, and a gentleman of very extensive and accurate information. Mr. Bradley was a very skillful business manager. Thus the *Daily Press*, established on a good patronage already secured, and so ably managed, had a notable success from its start. It soon absorbed the *Minnesotian*, and secured the State printing, and was the chief recognized organ of the party in the State, as well as the most prominent champion and mouthpiece of the loyal people of the State during the great struggle that was then just be-



Wesley Wilkin

ginning. In 1862 Mr Marshall was commissioned as colonel of the Seventh Minnesota Regiment, and soon after departed for the seat of war. This practically terminated his editorial career at that time, as at the return from the war in 1865, his share in the *Press* had already been disposed of to Mr. Fred-eric Driscoll, whose paper, the *Union*, had been consolidated with the *Press*, and General Marshall, himself—which rank he had now attained—was elevated to the chair of governor, which he occupied for four years. In 1880–81 General Marshall was again engaged in journalism for a few months on the *Daily Dispatch*.

During the long struggle with the Southern Confederacy, the St. Paul press was the most fearless, able, and unwavering champion of freedom, loyalty and patriotism which was published in any city of the North. It was edited with an ability which gave its opinions an influence attained by but few journals, and was a leader and molder of public sentiment of a wholesome and uplifting tendency. The work of a journalist is one of the most responsible and important of any profession, and demands not only great ability but thorough conscientiousness.

In the fall of 1862 a daily paper called the *Union* was established in St. Paul by some advocates of the election of Cyrus Aldrich to the United States senatorship, and at the session of the Legislature in January following Mr. F. Driscoll, its manager, was chosen as State printer. This renewed the old state of things of having two party organs, and in order to remedy it, the consolidation of the two was effected on March 1, 1863, Mr. Bradley retiring and Mr. Driscoll replacing him as business manager. From this time on the *Daily Press* was more successful than ever. In 1869 the *Press* company erected a building for its own use, on Third street near Cedar, and subsequently enlarged it, making one of the most complete newspaper offices in the country. It is now (1889) erecting a magnificent twelve-story building for its use on the corner of Robert and Fourth streets, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, which will, when completed, be the finest newspaper building in the Union.

On April 11, 1875, the St. Paul *Daily Pioneer* was merged into the *Daily Press*, under the name of the *Pioneer Press*. On December 27, 1879, it was first printed on a Hoe "web perfecting" press, the first used in newspaper work in Minnesota.

Local Reporting in Early Days.—That valuable and important department of our journals at the present day, viz., the local or city news, was very meagerly represented during the first six or seven years of St. Paul journalism. During the era of the weekly papers, May, 1849 to May, 1854, a very small space was given to local news, and even important events, such as brutal murders were often told in a paragraph of eight or ten lines. The events of local importance were written up hastily and imperfectly by the editor or some employee of the paper, just as chance offered, and no one was especi-

ally employed for that department until a much later date of journalistic development. Even the dailies, from May, 1854, had but little city news, and so small were they in fact, the space they could have allotted to that department would have been very limited. It should be remarked, however, that in those infant days of our goodly metropolis, events of startling interest were "few and far between." A population of only five thousand, or, may be eight thousand people, and all honest and virtuous, did not furnish many sensational occurrences for the active and vigilant reporter.

The first person engaged especially and solely on any of the St. Paul papers as a city reporter, or local editor, was J. Fletcher Williams, a native of Cincinnati, who was appointed to that department in the *Daily Minnesotian* in April, 1857, being then twenty-two years of age. The other dailies very soon after followed suit. The *Pioneer and Democrat* engaged Mr. David Ramaley, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the *Daily Times* Mr. William Augustus Croffut, late of Connecticut. Thus at this time and for some ten years subsequently, except in some instances, the entire editorial work on the daily papers was performed by the editor-in-chief and the local reporter. The introduction of telegraphy and of associated press dispatches, also, in time, rendered an additional editor for that department necessary. But during the period from 1857 to 1865 the daily newspapers of St. Paul were edited by a very small staff of writers.

Among the earlier pencil pushers of the St. Paul press, in a reportorial capacity on the various journals, from 1856 to 1880, were H. W. Phelps, Martin Williams, George W. Moore, J. Fletcher Williams, David Ramaley, W. A. Croffut, Martin J. Clum, Louis E. Fisher, John W. Sickels, Edward Richards, Edmund R. Otis, Harlan P. Hall, S. B. Woolworth, J. Q. A. Ward, John P. Owens, William Jebb, F. P. McNamee, Frank Daggett, J. W. Cunningham, Frank J. Mead, Henry Woodruff, James H. Davidson, Alex. Johnston, and James D. Wood, and possibly others whose names are now forgotten by the writer. Of the above persons seven died in the harness. Five others are still in the journalistic profession, the remaining seven have engaged in other pursuits. Mr. S. B. Woolworth, of the *Daily Globe*, is the veteran of the gang now, having been twenty-three years in continuous and active service.

Many curious and instructive incidents of journalistic life in the pioneer days might be narrated had I space to give them. One at least, I will venture to insert. In 1866 I was the reporter of the *Daily Pioneer* in the House of Representatives, and was the only journalist on the floor, the reports I made being used by both papers. About the last day of the session, the house was passing resolutions giving gratuities of extra pay (which it had no legal right to do, by the way) to officials and employees. In a mere joke I wrote out a resolution as follows. "Resolved, That the chief clerk be instructed to draw his warrant in favor of J. F. Williams, reporter of the *Daily Pioneer*, for twen-

ty-five dollars for his services in reporting the proceedings of the present session." I handed this to a member whose desk was adjoining my table, supposing that he would, after reading it and laughing at it as a burlesque on the action of the House, throw it into his waste basket. To my great surprise, he rose in his place and offered it. It was put to vote and "went through a fluking," as the late F. R. Delano expressed it. The joke was spoken of in the Senate and a similar resolution passed in that body for the reporter there. Next year there were two reporters in each house and all got the same gratuity. A year or two later the amount was doubled, and thus the custom grew until in the last session there were some half dozen reporters in each house who were tipped to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each—quite an outlay to have grown out of the mere thoughtless jest of a young newspaper scribbler.

Practical Joke on a Journalist.—After the completion of the telegraph line, in 1860 the three daily newspapers of the city, the *Pioneer and Democrat*, the *Minnesotian*, and the *Times*, joined in taking the associated press telegrams, although in the condition of their finances at that period, owing to the hard times, it was quite a serious outlay. Moreover, the service was very poor and only a portion of the news which should have been received was delivered here. The three papers, after some consultation, then resolved to cease taking the dispatches and signed an agreement to that effect. It was not very long after this, when the proprietors of the *Times* and the *Minnesotian* were one morning thunderstricken at reading in the *Daily Pioneer* that that journal had made a contract with the telegraph company for the exclusive franchise of the associated press dispatches in St. Paul. This was a Napoleonic *coup d'état* on the part of Mr. Goodrich, and completely discomfited his rivals. They saw at once that his strategy had unhorsed them, and that he was now master of the situation, so far as publishing a newspaper in St. Paul was concerned. How to circumvent such a disastrous maneuver was a problem they could not solve. All they could do was to copy the press dispatches published each morning by the *Pioneer and Democrat*, and circulate them in their own editions, although this caused the latter to be delayed somewhat. The *Minnesotian* changed its morning edition to an afternoon edition for a short time for the same reason. But this copying of the dispatches from another paper, led the *Minnesotian* editor into a blunder, which occasioned great merriment for a while. It had been the custom of Dr. Foster, after the *Pioneer and Democrat* began to print the exclusive dispatches, to have one of his carrier boys on the watch for an early copy, and his compositors being in readiness to take the telegrams as found in the news columns of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, they were rapidly set up, and the edition of the paper (not a large one) soon printed off, and delivered by the carriers. This led James Mills, the talented and witty assistant editor of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, to prepare a trap for Dr. Foster, into which the

latter very unsuspectingly fell. He wrote out a number of bogus telegrams, purporting to come from various points, and which were about the most startling and sensational reports of various supposed occurrences, which were ever published in one journal. These were set up, several copies of the paper printed off, and distributed where it was believed the *Minnesotian* carrier boy would get one. This happened as had been planned. The copy of the *Pioneer and Democrat* was taken to the *Minnesotian* office, the bogus telegrams quickly placed in type, and the edition printed off and circulated, still at a very early hour of the day. Meantime, the *Pioneer and Democrat* managers had printed and circulated an edition of their paper, with the genuine telegrams in their proper place, and an account of their "sell" on Dr. Foster. The copies they had distributed with the bogus telegrams, were in the meantime taken up. Thus by breakfast time, everybody in St. Paul was laughing at the joke perpetrated on the *Minnesotian*, and the *Pioneer and Democrat* folks were beside themselves at the success of their ruse. It was some time before they ceased to twit Dr. Foster at his falling into the trap they had set. He, himself, to tell the truth, enjoyed it as much as any one. Having now given some insight into early journalism, let us again turn to the regular record of newspaper ventures.

The Real Estate and Financial Advertiser.—This was the name of a journal established in the winter of 1855-6, by Charles H. Parker, and edited by J. A. Wheelock. Mr. Parker was in the banking and real estate business, but being crippled by the crisis of 1857, withdrew from the paper, which Mr. Wheelock sustained alone for about a year longer, with much interest, but was compelled to suspend its publication in the summer of 1858, when he became one of the editorial staff of the *Pioneer*.

The North Star.—In the summer of 1860, H. H. Young, who had previously edited the *Henderson Democrat*, established in Empire block a small daily paper called the *North Star*, to advocate Breckenridge's election. It was edited with spice and ability, but gave up the ghost before election. Mr. Young served as correspondent for the press in the Union army during the war, was subsequently editor of the *Federal Union*, at Rochester, and now resides in St. Paul.

The Farmer and Gardener.—In 1861, Lyman M. Ford established a thirty-two-page 8vo. magazine, devoted to agriculture and horticulture. Fifteen numbers were printed, when it gently departed "where the woodbine twineth." Mr. Ford is now a resident of California.

St Paul Journal.—On January 1, 1862, Dr. Thomas E. Massey, of Columbus, O., established a weekly Democratic paper, called the *St. Paul Journal*. It was first printed in Irvine's block, and afterwards in Prince's block. It deceased in 1863, after running less than a year. Dr. Massey died a few years subsequent to the date above referred to.

The St. Paul Daily Union—On November 3, 1862, Mr. Frederick Dris-

coll established the *Daily Union*, a morning paper, favorable to the election of Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, as United States senator. The *Union* ran until March 1, 1863, when it merged into the *St Paul Press*. Mr. H. P. Hall became connected with the *Union* at its start, and this was his first newspaper work in St. Paul.

St. Paul Evening Democrat.—In September, 1863, Hon. J. L. McDonald, of Shakopee, started a small evening paper, as a Democratic campaign organ, under the auspices of the State Central Committee. It was printed in McClung's block, and ran as a daily until the election, and as a weekly about two months longer.

The St. Paul Commercial.—On September 28, 1866, Messrs. Ramaley & Hall issued the first number of a weekly journal, called the *St. Paul Commercial*. It was a five-column paper, devoted solely to market reports, commercial matters and trade statistics. A large edition was printed, at a nominal price. The paper was published until the summer of 1867, when it was discontinued.

The Northwestern Chronicle.—In November, 1866, John C. Devereux issued the first number of an eight-page weekly paper of this title, from Catholic block, Third street. It was devoted to the propagation and defense of the Catholic religion, and Democratic in politics. It was ably edited, and contained many editorials and other contributions from Rev. John Ireland, since archbishop, and other clergy of the church, and soon enjoyed a large circulation. For several years Mr. Manly Tello was editor. The paper is now published by Mr. Samuel Byrne.

St. Paul Register.—This monthly journal made its appearance in June, 1867, and issued only a very few numbers.

The Rural Minnesotian.—This was one of Dr. Thomas Foster's numerous enterprises, and was established as an agricultural paper, a subject with which he had no acquaintance. Its first number was dated July 29, 1867, but did not run long. He removed his plant to Duluth, and used it in printing the *Duluth Minnesotian*.

The Minnesota Monthly.—In January, 1869, Colonel D. A. Robertson issued the first number of a thirty-two-page octavo magazine of this name, in the main devoted to agriculture. Thirteen numbers were issued. During a portion of the year William A. Bently was associated with him as a partner.

The St. Paul Daily Dispatch.—On February 29, 1868, appeared the first number of this journal as an evening Republican paper, size, five columns. Its publishers were Harlan P. Hall, David Ramaley, and John W. Cunningham. The latter gentleman soon after withdrew from the firm. The paper had good success, and was enlarged twice during the year, and once subsequently. It secured a membership in the associated press. In 1870 Mr. Ramaley withdrew from the concern, and Mr. Hall continued to run it alone as editor-in chief and

publisher until September 13, 1876, when a company of which Henry A. Castle was at the head, purchased it. It remained under these auspices until July 1, 1880, when the ownership and management passed into the hands of William R. Marshall and C. C. Andrews. During the proprietorship of these gentlemen, the *Dispatch* as a Republican journal saw its influence increased. The career of the former as a journalist has been quite fully given elsewhere in this article. General Andrews had not, prior to his connection with the *Dispatch*, had any actual occupancy of the editorial chair, excepting a temporary exercise of those functions in St. Cloud, while residing there prior to the war, but was a trenchant and vigorous writer. For several years after coming to Minnesota he had been a regular correspondent of the *Boston Post*, the *New York Evening Post*, and the *New York World*, contributing regularly to these journals letters descriptive of Minnesota, its advantages and resources, etc., perhaps one hundred in all, which undoubtedly had great value and influence in drawing to this State immigration and capital. During his editorial career on the *Dispatch*, General Andrews contributed several articles and papers on subjects of more than temporary interest. Among these was a series of leading editorials on the business interests of the city, including "Dry goods trade of St. Paul," "St. Paul's wholesale drug trade," "Hardware and jobbing trade of St. Paul," "Grocery jobbing of St. Paul," "The clothing trade of St. Paul," "Boot and shoe manufacturers of St. Paul," etc. The *Dispatch* was conducted under the above management for about a year, including the Garfield presidential campaign, the settlement of the State railroad bond debt, the erection of the High School building, etc., when General Andrews sold his interest to General Marshall and withdrew. The latter had control of it until September 18, 1881, when Henry A. Castle again became owner and editor in-chief, and so continued until February, 1885, when he sold to George K. Shaw. Mr. Shaw, after a few months, sold the establishment to Mr. George Thompson, by whom it is still published in Union Block.

Minnesota Atlas.—In July, 1870, the above journal was established mainly in the interests of the Atlas Insurance Company, of St. Louis. It seems to have had an existence of only a few months.

The Busy West.—In December, 1871, Bella French, late an editress from Spring Valley, established a literary magazine, monthly, quarto size. Later it was changed to octavo size. It was printed for several months at No. 28 Minnesota street. The magazine did not survive much over two years. Mrs. French subsequently removed to Wisconsin, then to Texas.

Journal of Commerce and Northwestern Price Current.—On November 26, 1871, Mr. F. D. Carson established a weekly paper of this title, which was discontinued in June, 1873. Mr. Carson is now practicing law in Minneapolis.

The Northwestern Celt.—In 1872 Mr. F. J. O'Byrne established this weekly paper, which was continued for perhaps a year.

The Irish Times.—In October, 1872, Messrs. C. M. and F. J. McCarthy established a weekly paper with the above title, which was not long afterwards changed to the *Western Times*. It was continued for about two years.

Presto.—In November, 1872, was issued the first number of a monthly journal of music, art, and literature, edited by J. H. Hanson and published by Weide & Ross. It was not continued long.

St. Paul Evening Journal.—On November 24, 1872, appeared the initial number of an evening daily, established by Henry Woodruff, who had been employed as a city reporter on the *Daily Press*. It was printed in the second story of a block on the south side of Third street, between Robert and Minnesota. It managed to exist until July 17, 1874, when it gently gave up the ghost.

The Monday Morning News.—On June 30, 1873, the *Monday Morning News* was issued at 28 Minnesota street. As there were no Monday morning dailies at that time, this journal was designed to fill that want. It ran several months.

The Citizen.—On January 1, 1874, was begun the publication of the *Citizen*, a religious paper, quarto size, sixteen pages. The publisher was the Citizen Publishing Company. It was continued until December 23, 1875. This last issue seems to have been printed at Minneapolis with the names of Jacob Sims and T. W. McCargar as publishers.

The Anti-Monopolist.—On July 16, 1874, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly established in the Wabasha block the *Anti-Monopolist*, a political journal devoted to free trade, labor movement, political reform, etc. It was discontinued on December 12, 1878, at which date its ostensible publishers were William B. McKinney and William H. Smith.

The Stranger, later the *Journal*.—In January, 1876, was issued the first number of the *Stranger*, a literary and society journal, monthly. It was owned and issued by William E. and Frank E. Magraw, and — Scott. In 1877 the name was changed to the *Journal*, and the size increased to eight pages. The firm also became Magraw, Scott & Wheeler, and subsequently Magraw & Weaverson. It ceased publication in December, 1878.

The St. Paul Grocer.—This monthly eight page journal, devoted to the grocery trade, was established about 1877 by the firm of Griggs & Co., then on corner of Seventh and Jackson streets. Somewhat later Mr. R. B. Griggs took charge of it, and the circulation increased to 4,000 copies. In January, 1888, he purchased the paper, and has since been its publisher. It now contains not only price lists of groceries, but various other lines, and much matter of value in the household; present circulation, 5,000.

The St. Paul Daily Globe.—On January 15, 1878, Mr. Harlan P. Hall established at No. 19 Wabasha street, a new morning daily paper with the above title. The new organ acquired a membership in the Associated Press which

had once belonged to the *Daily Pioneer*, but was not since that journal was merged with the *Press*, utilized. The *Daily Globe* became almost from its inception the official paper of the city. Not long after it secured the erection of a new building for its own use at Nos. 16 and 18 West Fourth street, and a web perfecting press was purchased. In 1882 a joint stock company was formed, which acquired Mr. Hall's interest in the concern, he remaining as manager and editor. In February, 1885, that company sold the *Globe* to another corporation, at the head of which is Mr. Lewis Baker, formerly of Wheeling, Va. Mr. Hall then retired from active newspaper work to recruit his health, and after a few months again became connected with the *St. Paul Daily News*. In 1887 the *Globe* erected for its use a ten-story fire-proof building, corner of Fourth and Cedar streets.

The A. O. U. W. Guide.—On June 1, 1879, John J. Lemon, 26 Minnesota street, established the *A. O. U. W.*, a journal devoted to the advocacy of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In June, 1883, E. H. Stevens became owner of the concern, and changed the name to *A. O. U. W. Guide*, under which title it is still published.

St. Paul Daily News.—On June 23, 1879, Messrs. Ramaley & Cunningham, formerly connected with the *Daily Dispatch*, issued from their printing house, No. 19 Wabasha street, the first number of the *St. Paul Daily News*, an evening paper. It was continued until January 2, 1880.

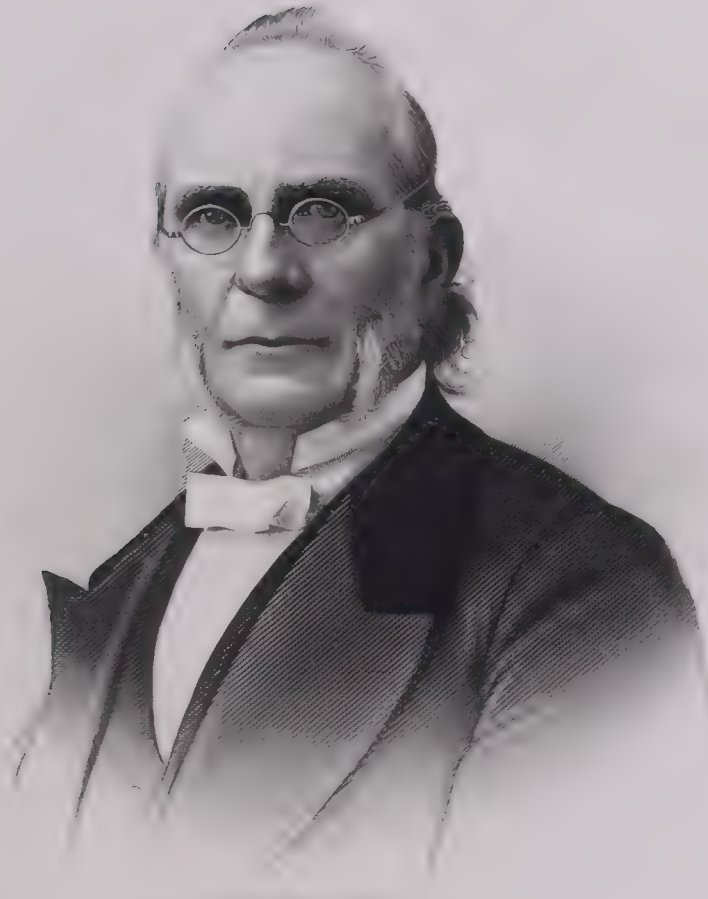
The Minnesota Congregationalist, a monthly church paper, established in April, 1880; editors, Rev. M. M. Dana and D. L. Leonard. It was not continued long.

The Northwestern Lancet.—On October 1, 1881, was issued the first number of the *Northwestern Lancet*, a medical periodical, published semi-monthly, sixteen pages. The *Lancet* was established by Jay Owens, M.D. Its present editor and proprietor is A. J. Stone, M.D.; assistant editor, William Davis, M.D.; business manager, W. L. Klein.

The Druid.—On March 25, 1882, George H. Shiere began the publication of the *Druid*, a weekly literary and family paper, in the interests of the Order of Druids. Its last number was issued on December 31, 1887.

The Northwest Illustrated Magazine.—In January, 1883, Mr. E. V. Smalley established a monthly periodical with this title, devoted to illustrated historical and descriptive articles on places in the Northwest and Pacific coast. It is now in its seventh year.

St. Paul Herald.—In 1883 Messrs. Chantler & Rothschild established a weekly paper of this name, as a society and humorous journal. Mr. Henry Nicols subsequently acquired Mr. Rothschilds' share. On September 1, 1888, Mr. James A. Burns purchased the concern and changed it from a seven-column folio to an eight-page paper. He is editor and manager for the *Herald Publishing Company*.



Samuel Mayall

Saturday Evening News.—In 1883 Mr. Andrew S. Bole established the *Saturday Evening News*, a weekly journal, on the West side. It is still published, and is now in its sixth volume.

The Northwest Review.—The *Northwest Review* was the first journal devoted to the interests of the negro, published in Minnesota, and was published in St. Paul, and issued simultaneously at St. Paul and Minneapolis. The *Review* was established in 1883 by E. P. Wade, editor and sole proprietor. A. F. Hillyer was also connected with the paper for some time as associate editor. The *Northwest Review* existed about three years.

At Home.—On March 24, 1883, appears the first number of a society and literary journal, edited and published by the late Joseph Haven Hanson, E. R. Otis and G. B. West, under the name of At Home Publishing Company. The last number appeared on September 8, 1883.

West Side News Room.—On October 21, 1883, Mr. W. E. Verity issued the first number of a Sunday paper on the west side. It was not published long.

The Daily Railway and Hotel News, established November, 1883 by D. E. Roselle to give hotel arrivals and railway news; printed at Minneapolis, but published at St. Paul also; in its sixth year.

The Day.—On September 20, 1884, appeared the first number of an evening paper with the above title, printed in a block on the east side of Jackson street between Fifth and Sixth. Its owners names have not been preserved, but that of Stanley Waterloo appears as editor. It ceased its existence on December 29, 1884.

The Labor Echo.—In April, 1885, this weekly paper was established by the labor fraternity to advocate their principles; Eric Olson is editor; place of publication No. 70 East Seventh street.

The Noonday Call.—In May 1885, a daily paper of this name was begun by George P. Garred. It was of brief duration.

The Appeal is a seven-column folio weekly newspaper, published every Saturday at No. 76 East Fifth street. Subscription two dollars per year. It is the only paper published in the interest of the colored people in Minnesota. It was first published in June, 1885, and has just entered upon its fifth year. S. E. Hardy and John Burgett were the original founders of the paper, then F. D. Parker was taken into the firm. In January, 1886, Messrs. T. H. Lyles, J. K. Hilyard and F. D. Parker became the owners of the paper. In August, 1886, F. D. Parker and J. Q. Adams became its owners. In February, 1887, a stock company was formed for the purpose of running the paper, known as the Northwestern Publishing Company, and by this company the paper is still published. John L. Neal, of Minneapolis, president, J. Q. Adams, of St. Paul, secretary. J. Q. Adams is and has been editor and manager of the paper since August, 1886. Three separate editions of the paper are issued, viz., a St. Paul, a Minneapolis and a Chicago edition, and the paper has a fair circulation in

each of these cities, and also in Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo. In each of these cities there is a branch office and a resident manager. It is Republican in politics.

Farmer's Advocate and Northwestern Stockman.—On July 1, 1885, the Farmer's Advocate and Northwestern Stockman Publishing Company established an agricultural journal of this title, sixteen pages weekly. Henry A. Castle was editor-in-chief. James D. Wood had charge of the stock department. The paper continued until September 30, 1886, when it was merged into the *Farmer*.

Our Work.—In February, 1886, was established by the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul, a monthly journal, devoted to their objects, with the above title. It is still published under the title *Association Memoranda*.

The Farmer.—On May 13, 1886, George Wm. Hill established *The Farmer*, a weekly sixteen-page agricultural journal, of which he was editor and manager. In September, 1888, the journal was moved to Chicago and consolidated with one published by Orange Judd.

The Stonecutters' Journal.—This paper was started on August 1, 1886, by the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America to advocate their interests. It is an eight-page monthly. Thomas Ward is the editor. It is now entitled *The Monthly Circular*.

The College Echo.—In September, 1886, appeared the first number of the *College Echo*, a semi-monthly journal generally devoted to the news and gossip of Macalester College, and conducted by a committee of its students. At present Samuel M. Kirkwood, J. Chase Hambleton, and J. L. Underwood are the managers.

St. Paul Journal of Commerce.—In the fall of 1886 J. R. Foulke established this paper, a sixteen-page weekly in the German American block. It is still published in the same place by the Journal of Commerce Company, J. R. Foulke, editor and general manager, and S. Brownell, associate editor and manager; object, reporting retail markets.

The West St. Paul Times was established January 1, 1887, by A. L. Graves and John Lawson. Mr. Lawson sold out his interest to the former August 1, 1888, and he has continued its publication since; Democratic in politics, and has a circulation of 2,300.

Northwestern Railroader, established April 8, 1887, weekly, sixteen pages, by H. P. Robinson and W. P. Hallowell. It is now published by H. P. Robinson as editor, and John A. Chater, as business manager, corner Fourth and Wacouta streets.

Mahtomedi Chautauqua Herald.—In October, 1887, the Mahtomedi Chautauqua Assembly commenced the publication of a monthly eight-page paper, devoted to literature, and to the objects of the Chautauqua movement. It is managed by Mr. E. P. Penniman, in the *Pioneer Press* office, where it is printed.

Northwestern Builder, Decorator and Furnisher.—This journal, devoted to the subject that its name indicates, was established in November, 1887, by W. L. Klein, and F. A. Greenlaw. It is published monthly.

Union Stockman and Financial Reporter, was established at South St. Paul and St. Paul, late in 1887, principally as a live stock journal. William H. Dunne was editor; headquarters, 336 Sibley street.

The St. Paul Daily News made its appearance December 13, 1887. It was started by Charles S. Painter, George L. McCracken, and Charles F. Duncombe. The corporate name was the St. Paul Daily News Company. It subsequently became the St. Paul Daily News Publishing Company. Mr. H. P. Hall became manager on March 1, 1889. It was originally published in Union block, now in Globe block.

The Minnesotian, a monthly, established in 1888, devoted to banking, etc., after running a few months suspended.

The Christian Liberator, established in 1888, by William Fenton; largely devoted to the opposition by churches against secret societies; monthly.

The St. Paul Official Record, an eight-page daily journal, was started March 1, 1888, by George R. Stone and T. E. F. Norman. On May 1, 1888, the firm was changed into a corporation under the style Official Record Publishing Company, Mr. James Coggsell entering the concern, and a complete news and job outfit purchased. The object of the paper is to record all instruments filed in the public offices, all Supreme Court decisions, daily court calendars, etc.; place of publication, Union block.

The Word.—On March 31, 1888, Mr. Ed. A. Paradis started the *Word*, a bi-weekly "journal of social, political and moral freedom." It had an existence of only a few weeks, Mr. Paradis then embarking in the *Midway News*.

The Voice of the People was established in April, 1888, by John L. Berkeheimer, as a labor organ. It was printed in the *Pioneer Press* office, and had a somewhat precarious existence until December, 1888, when it went "where the woodbine twineth."

The Financial News.—In June, 1888, George C. Olcott commenced the publication of a monthly paper, devoted to finances, stock quotations, etc. It is still issued.

Midway News.—The predecessor to this paper, the *Inter Urban Graphic*, was established at Merriam Park May 19, by S. C. Harris, but gave way in ten weeks to Mr. E. A. Paradis, who started the *Midway News* on August 11, 1888. It is still published. It was, at first, an eight-page paper, but is now a seven-column folio.

The Advocate.—On November 30, 1888, was issued the first number of the *Advocate*, a semi-monthly law journal, established by H. N. Ogden, and published by D. Ramaley & Son. It is now published by the Advocate Publishing Company.

The West Publishing Company's Law Periodicals.—Prominent among the periodical issues of the press of St. Paul are the series of legal journals published by the West Publishing Company. They are as follows: *Federal Reporter*, *Northeastern Reporter*, *Pacific Reporter*, *Southwestern Reporter*, *Southern Reporter*, *Supreme Court Reporter*, *Northwestern Reporter*, *Atlantic Reporter*, *Southeastern Reporter*, *American* (monthly) *Digest*. These ten publications constitute the National reporter system, a complete and unabridged system of law reports, including every current decision of the United States Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, and the Courts of Last Resort of all the States and territories. The *Northwestern Reporter*, the pioneer in this new departure, was begun in 1879, and its extraordinary success drew the energies of its publishers to the extension and development of the method of reporting thus introduced by them. It was followed in 1880 by the *Federal Reporter*, now probably the best known legal publication in the country; in 1882 by the *Supreme Court Reporter*; in 1883 by the *Pacific Reporter*; in 1885 by the *Northeastern* and *Atlantic*; in 1886 by the *Southwestern*; and, finally, in 1887 by the *Southern* and *Southeastern*—completing the cycle of the Union. The Messrs. West (John B. and Horatio D.) with their associates in the company, have extended their publishing business to great proportions. About two years since they erected on purpose for it an immense building on upper Third street, eight stories high, and equipped with all the machinery and material for their extensive trade. Composing rooms, press rooms, bindery, stereotyping department, editorial rooms, counting and packing rooms, sales rooms, and a large vault for the storage of their hundred tons of stereotype plates, in all of which three hundred and fifty employees are engaged, give one, at first glance, some idea of the magnitude of their publishing business.

The St. Paul Sunday News, established in the spring of 1889 as a sporting and flash paper.

NEWSPAPERS IN FOREIGN TONGUES.

The first newspaper printed in any other language than the English, was in that of one of our native races.

Dakota Tawaxitkv Kin; or Dakota Friend.—This was a small monthly paper published by the Dakota mission, partly in English and partly in Dakota, to circulate among the Indians. It was first issued in November, 1850, dated at St. Paul, and edited by Rev. Gideon H. Pond. It was printed at the *Chronicle and Register* office. The subscription price was twenty-five cents per annum. In size it was half medium, three columns. Each article appeared in both Dakota and English. At the end of the volume the publisher stated his expenses were \$360, and receipts only \$160. It was then enlarged, an engraved head procured, and the price advanced to fifty cents per year. Eight more numbers were printed, and it was discontinued in August, 1852. It is stated that but few Indians could read it. If the writer mistakes not, it is one of only two papers printed in a native tongue in the United States.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Minnesota Staats Zeitung.—The first German newspaper published in St. Paul was established as a weekly in 1856, under the name of *Minnesota Deutsche Zeitung*, by Frederick Orthwein, formerly of Milwaukee. Albert Wolff was the main editorial writer. In 1857 Samuel Ludvigh, formerly of Baltimore, bought the paper, and edited it for some time. He died about 1870, at an advanced age. He was a writer of some ability and interest, and of strong atheistic views. He changed the name of the paper in July, 1858, to the *Minnesota Staats Zeitung*, and it was after that a Republican organ. In 1862 Mr. Ludvigh sold out to Luther & Exel, who in turn sold to Albert Wolff and Theodore Sander, in September, 1865. On December 1, 1869, Mr. Wolff retired, and went to Germany for a time. Mr. Sander continued sole proprietor for a time, with Hugo Petzold as editor. Both a weekly and tri-weekly edition was published. In 1875 Louis Engles became a partner of Mr. Sander and Mr. Wolff, now returned from Germany, re-entered the editorial sanctum. In September, 1877, the concern was re-organized as a joint stock corporation, and the *Volksblatt* paper was merged with it, the two papers being consolidated into *The Volkszeitung*, of which Mr. Sander was business manager, and Mr. Wolff editor-in-chief. A daily edition was established, the publication of which continued until March or April, 1878, when Mr. Sander withdrew from the concern, and Mr. Gustave Leue succeeded him as manager. The expense of the daily paper, however, proved too great for the resources of the concern, and it soon went into bankruptcy, and was sold out. The daily was discontinued, and the weekly only published. Hon. Charles Lienau then took the management of the concern, and soon issued it as an evening daily, which is still continued at 140 East Third street.

The Minnehaha. This paper is the Sunday edition of the *Daily Volkszeitung*, and is issued as a literary supplement to that journal. It was established in 1879, and is an eight-page paper.

Minnesota Volksblatt.—This journal was established in 1861, by Philip Rohr, a bookseller and musician, who has since returned to Germany, in a building occupied by him adjoining the old Baldwin School. It was Democratic in politics. In 1862 Mr. Rohr sold out to Charles Lienau and J. Hofer, who continued its publication for a while, when Hofer sold out to Lienau, who was thereafter sole proprietor for some five years. The paper was soon after removed to McClung's block, and subsequently to corner of Fourth and St. Peter street. In 1866 Lienau started a daily which ran over a year, but the experiment did not succeed. Mr. Lienau then sold out the paper in January, 1869, to William Erdman and J. Hofer, the latter in turn retiring in May, 1869, Gustave Leue succeeding to his interest, the firm becoming Leue & Erdman. In 1877 the *Volksblatt* was merged into the *Staats Zeitung*, and ceased to appear.

Der Wanderer.—This is a German paper, neatly printed in eight-page form. It was established November 16, 1867, as a Catholic family paper. Its first publishers were J. N. Schroeder & Co., Eugene Ehrhart being editor. In 1866 Mr. Schroeder sold out to a stock company, and Mr. Fassbind became editor, remaining as such for some years. *Der Wanderer* is now published by the Wanderer Printing Company, in Union block.

Minnesota Demokrat.—In 1881 was established as a Democratic organ, weekly, published at 313 Wabasha street, by the Demokrat Printing Company, Frederick De Hass manager.

The Familienfreund.—A German weekly family and religious journal, edited and managed by Rev. E. R. Irmscher. Established in 1888.

Minnesota Staats Anzeiger.—On April 18, 1889, was established a weekly paper of this title, by Mussgang & Dreis, with Julius H. Stackemann as editor.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWSPAPERS.

The Nordvesten.—In the spring of 1880 a joint stock company was formed called the Nordvesten Publishing Company, and began to issue the *Nordvesten*, a weekly independent paper, in the Norwegian language. It is now published at 78 East Fifth street, by practically the same company. It has a circulation of 14,000.

Skaffaren was originally started at Red Wing, Minn., in 1876, but was subsequently removed to St. Paul, where it was for a time published by private individuals. In 1882 the Lutheran Publication Society of the Northwest was organized and became a corporate body, purchasing *Skaffaren* and the *Minnesota Stats Tidning*, consolidating the same. This corporation is still continuing the publication of the paper as a political weekly newspaper, devoting one page to church matters. *Skaffaren* is the oldest Swedish newspaper in the Northwest, and has a large subscription list. It has always supported the Republican party. Berndt Anderson, editor-in-chief of *Skaffaren*, published at St. Paul, was born in Lund, Sweden, August 2, 1840. After collegiate training at the universities of Lund and Upsala, he served in the Department of the Interior, at Stockholm, from 1865 until 1873, and then went abroad into Denmark and Germany where he devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences. It was in 1881 that he came to America, entering at once upon his journalistic career as assistant editor of the *Minnesota Stats Tidning*. In 1883 he became controlling editor of *Skaffaren*. Connected with the paper are also A. P. Colberg, general manager and assistant editor, L. G. Almein, associate editor, Oscar Lonegren, bookkeeper and business manager.

The Hemlandet.—This Swedish Republican journal was first established in Galesburg, Ill., in 1854, by Prof. T. N. Hasselquist. It was later removed to Chicago, Ill., and bought by Enander & Bohman, the present publishers. Five years ago a branch office was opened in St. Paul, and a special Northwest edi-

tion issued weekly, H. Stockenstrom taking charge of this edition. Circulation about 22,000.

Scandinavisk Farmers' Journal.—In 1887 C. Rasmussen established a weekly Norwegian agricultural paper, with the above title. William F. Nelson's name appears as editor. During 1889 it was removed to Minneapolis.

The Scandinaven.—This paper is not printed in St. Paul, but is a branch of an old established daily and weekly Scandinavian journal in Chicago, established about 1865.

PAPERS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The first journal in the French language established in St. Paul, was the *L'etoile du Nord*, an independent weekly paper founded May 15, 1874, by J. B. A. Paradis, and which was continued until September, 1876. On the discontinuance of this paper, *Le National*, an independent weekly paper, was commenced by Dr. L. M. A. Roy, and E. A. Paradis, in October, 1876, and continued until May, 1877. Succeeding the latter *Le Canadien* was established by Desire Michaud, August 15, 1877, a weekly paper, originally Republican, now independent. Present owners, Levasseur & Ledoux. *Le Franco Canadien*, a weekly Democratic paper, founded by F. C. Caryl, August 17, 1877. Published only a few weeks.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The First Banks and Bankers—Borup & Oakes, Truman Smith, Mackubin & Edgerton, and others—The Business of Early Days—An Era of Speculation and Prosperity—The Panic of 1857—Its Effects on the Banks of St. Paul—The State Banks of 1858—The Hard Times of 1859—A Ride for Gold—The Period of "Stump-Tail" and "Wild-Cat" Currency—The Civil War—Reorganization Under the National Banking Act—Subsequent Character of the Banks and their Business—Historical Description of the Present Banking Houses of the City—The St. Paul Clearing House, etc. etc.

THE first banking house in St. Paul was established by Dr. Charles W. Borup and Charles H. Oakes, in the summer of 1853.¹ It was located on the south side of Lower Third street, between Sibley and Jackson, opposite the old Merchant's Hotel. The style of the firm was "Borup & Oakes, Bankers and Brokers," and the business was varied in its nature, though inconsiderable in its extent. It included not only loans and discounts, and "money changing" generally, but the purchase and sale of real estate and other investments. Dr.

¹ One account (see *Pioneer Press*, December 25, 1887), says the copartnership to do a regular banking business was formed June 26, 1852, and that an office in the old Minnesota Outfit building, corner of Third and Jackson streets, was opened immediately thereafter.

Borup was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, but came to America at an early age. He was for many years engaged in the fur trade on Lake Superior, a part of the time as the agent of the American Fur Company, and came to St. Paul in 1849. He was a gentleman of education and culture, an accomplished musician, and socially very popular. He died in St. Paul June 6, 1859. Mr. Oakes was a native of Vermont, and died in St. Paul in 1879. The two partners were brothers-in-law. They had been engaged as fur traders on Lake Superior, with the Chippewa Indians, and had married two sisters named Beauleiu, who were Chippewa half-breeds, but who were educated and accomplished ladies, and models of true womanly character.

Associated with Borup & Oakes as "silent partners" were Captain N. J. T. Dana and Alexander Faribault. Captain Dana, a graduate of West Point, had been long in service in the regular army on the Northern frontier prior to his resignation to engage in business in St. Paul. During the civil war he was colonel of the First Minnesota Infantry, and eventually became a major-general of volunteers. He is conspicuously mentioned in the history of St. Paul and Minnesota, and well remembered by all old citizens. After the death of Dr. Borup, in 1859, Mr. Oakes continued the business alone for a time, but finally retired in a year or so.

Not long after the establishment of the house of Borup & Oakes, the second "banking house," so called, was opened by Truman M. Smith, on the corner of Seventh and Jackson streets. Mr. Smith was a native of New England, and it is said that he began life in the West as a wood-sawyer. His bank went down in the hard times of 1858, and it is understood that at present he is a resident of California.

Near the time of the starting of Smith's Bank Ira Bidwell and his son, Henry E., of Michigan, established Bidwell's Exchange Bank, on the corner of Third and Robert streets, in the same room where there is now a drug store. Mr. John R. Madison was cashier of the Exchange Bank. Its principal founder, Ira Bidwell, was a gentleman of considerable wealth, and the institution was considered strong. Mr. Bidwell died many years ago. His son, Henry E. Bidwell, is at present a resident of Florida.

In about 1855 C. H. Parker and A. Vance Brown were located on St. Anthony, now Upper Third street.

In the fall of 1853 Charles M. Mackubin and E. S. Edgerton formed a co-partnership, and early in the following spring opened a banking house under the Winslow House, at the Seven Corners, where the bank of that name is now located. The cashier of the house was Mr. Fred H. Donahower, now cashier of the First National Bank of St. Peter, and one of the best financiers in the State. In 1856 and 1857 Mackubin & Edgerton erected the building at the corner of West Third and Franklin streets,¹ a portion of which they subse-

¹ At present the site of Schroeder's Museum.



J. H. M. Sullivan

quently occupied for their bank, moving thereto on the 4th of July, 1857. This room was abandoned in 1864, upon the organization of the Second National Bank.

Mr. Mackubin was a member of an old Maryland family, and a native of Annapolis. He was a gentleman of wealth and education, and universally esteemed. He was of a kindly and genial nature, albeit in early life he had been one of the principals in a duel; a circumstance which he sometimes adverted to laughingly, as an instance of the weakness and folly of youth. Upon first coming to the West he located in Chicago, where for some years he was engaged in real estate transactions. His first residence in St. Paul was at the corner of Third and Washington streets, where he afterwards erected a four-story stone building known as Mackubin's block, which was burned down some years since, and was replaced by the Metropolitan Hotel. He died in St. Paul, July 10, 1863.

Erastus S. Edgerton, the junior member of the original house of Mackubin & Edgerton, is well known to the readers of this volume, and generally to the financial communities of the country. He is a native of Delaware county, N. Y., born in 1816. In early manhood he was deputy sheriff of his native county under his uncle, John Edgerton, and took an active part in the "anti-rent war," in Delaware and Schoharie counties, in 1845. In an encounter with the "anti-renters" at Andes, N. Y., his horse was shot under him, and a member of his posse, John Steele, was killed. Coming to the West he was for some years at Rockford and Oshkosh, Wis., engaged in loaning money and general brokerage.

In the year 1857 St. Paul was at the height of its first era of prosperity. A large immigration, attracted by the extraordinary fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the low price at which lands could be obtained in Minnesota, was pouring into the territory and rapidly settling up and developing the country of which St. Paul was the natural commercial, as well as the political center. In the early summer of that year the leading banks and banking firms of the city were those of W. L. Banning & Co., who erected the first regular bank building in the city, on Eagle street near the Seven Corners; Marshall & Co., at Third and Cedar street; Caldwell, Whitney & Co., on Third street, below Minnesota; J. Jay Knox & Co., on Bridge street, in a stone building, on the river side; Meyer & Willius Brothers, on Bridge square; Irving, Stone & McCormick, on the corner of West Third and Eagle streets, in a stone building, still standing, and D. C. Taylor & Co., in the last described building.¹ It will be noted that nearly all of these were grouped about the Seven Corners, then the center of trade and business.

Stimulated by the rapid growth of business, consequent upon the constantly increasing area over which their trade was being extended, the merchants of

¹The *Pioneer* account says R. M. F. Pease was in business here at that time.

the then young city were generally disposed to enlarge the scope of their operations to the extreme limit of their capital and credit. To this end they were frequently willing to borrow money at rates of interest which, as subsequent experience proved, were not justified either by the actual or prospective profits of their business. The most considerable, and the most importunate class of borrowers, however, were the operators in real estate, whose transactions in city property alone often reached immense proportions, and at constantly enhanced valuations. The banks themselves were induced to engage in these transactions, and bought and sold real estate, dealt in soldiers' land warrants, and in certificates of entry and purchase, and practically were real estate dealers generally on their own account.

During this period of general business activity and inconsiderate speculation, Eastern capitalists, tempted by the exorbitant prevailing rates of interest here, sent out large sums to be loaned through the local banks. All of the banking firms in St. Paul received deposits, made discounts, bought and sold exchange, and assumed to transact a general banking business. The current rates of interest were three per cent. per month, and the notes given commonly contained a provision that if they were not paid at maturity, they would thereafter draw interest at the rate of *five* per cent a month until paid.

Following is a copy of one of these notes, which has been kindly furnished for use in this article by D. A. Montfort, esq., who in 1857, was cashier of the banking firm of Mackubin & Edgerton, in whose favor the note was given.

\$1,000.

ST. PAUL, M. T., July 3, 1857.

Ninety days after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of Mackubin & Edgerton, one thousand dollars, with interest at three per cent. per month from date until due; and at the rate of five per cent. per month from due until paid, if not paid at maturity. Payable at the banking house of Mackubin & Edgerton, St. Paul, Minnesota Territory.

In a comparatively short time the capital of most of the banks was invested in paper of this character, the loan being almost invariably, in one form or another, based upon real estate security. Eastern exchange brought from one to five per cent. premium.

In the midst of these "flush times" came the financial panic of 1857. The first intimation of the disaster, and the primal contributing incident thereto, so far as the West was involved, was the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company of Cincinnati, which occurred October 3, of that year. The effects of the almost general panic, of which this failure was the precursor, were not seriously felt in St. Paul, however, until the spring of the following year. The season that followed was one of general depression. The coffers of the money lenders were either in a condition of congestion or a state of depletion. All business transactions were hampered and strained. It was difficult to sell real estate at far below its actual value, and money could not be borrowed upon it unless at the most exorbitant rates of interest, and upon almost ruinous terms and conditions. The debtors of the banks could not pay and surrendered

their lands, but the banks could not realize upon these lands or any other securities they possessed anything like adequate sums to meet the obligations.

The natural result followed. Bank after bank went down. Only the stoutest were able to withstand the long-continued pressure upon them. In the early fall of the year Mackubin & Edgerton and the Willius Brothers were the only banking institutions in St. Paul. The former firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Edgerton continued the business alone. Several months before, foreseeing the impending troubles, he had converted a large portion of his considerable real estate possessions into money, and had made all other possible preparations for the emergencies which he believed must arise. During all of this troublous and exciting period in St. Paul he exhibited in a marked degree that promptness of decision, energy of action, and unswerving integrity which have ever been such prominent traits in his character. He was pressed closely, but rose superior to every emergency. Driven to dispose of much of his real estate at nominal prices, some tracts of which have since sold for hundreds of thousands of dollars, he hesitated at no sacrifice necessary to enable him to meet every obligation, and to maintain unimpaired the credit of his bank. As a result he passed the ordeal in safety, redeeming at par the issues of the State Bank of which before the stringency passed he became the owner, meeting promptly and in full the demands of every depositor, and preserving intact the credit and character which have since become the foundations of the large fortune which he now enjoys.

The ensuing four or five years constituted a period of extreme commercial and financial depression in St. Paul. Among other evils from which the community suffered was that of an unsecured and depreciated currency. During the territorial days the local circulating medium had consisted largely of what was known as "indorsed currency." At first this sort of circulating medium consisted of city and county warrants, or "orders," worth in the market from fifty to sixty cents on the dollar; but when indorsed by the bankers as "redeemable in gold or New York exchange at current rates," circulated throughout the city and surrounding country at par. This sort of "money" answered for the time fairly well, but, of course, the failure of the bank whose indorsement was on the orders subjected the holder to the loss of the difference between the par and the market value of the orders.

But there was still a scarcity of money. The volume of currency was not equal to the demands of trade and business. The bankers were devising various expedients to meet the difficulty, when a well-known citizen, the Hon. Samuel Mayall, came to the general relief. This gentleman had come out from the State of Maine, bringing with him a large quantity of unsigned bank bills of various denominations which had been printed for the use of the "Bank of Gray, Maine," a projected enterprise which never went into operation or was even fully established. These notes therefore were merely specimens of en-

graved printing. But they had "pictures on them," one of the bankers said, and they bore the semblance of money, and it was readily seen that they could be utilized to meet the public exigency. So Mr. Mayo generously divided them among the bankers, and they, too, were indorsed, as the warrants had been, and circulated at par. The bankers held them in higher esteem than the warrants, since they had more of them and could issue them in almost any quantity on demand.

Soon after the admission of Minnesota as a State, in 1858, the Legislature enacted a general banking law,¹ similar in character to the one then in operation in the State of Wisconsin; but, in consequence of inadequate provision for properly securing the issues of the banks organized under it, the circulation thus provided was not an improvement upon that which it superseded, but, on the contrary, proved even less reliable; for out of the large number of banks which went into operation at that time and flooded the State with their finely engraved, but poorly secured notes, there was but a single one, and that a St. Paul Bank, whose issues were permanently and fully redeemed.

Under the law the bills of the banks were redeemable in coin at the places where they were (or purported to be) issued. The banks, however, were permitted to have agencies elsewhere than at the place of issue. It was doubtless the full intent of the law that the banks were to be actually established and properly maintained at these places of issue, where the notes on their face were dated and ostensibly sent out. But, there being no express provision on this point, the law was easily evaded, and it became the general practice to issue the notes from the agencies, and to redeem them at the location of the bank proper. Thus while banks were established and their bills dated at various towns in the State, all of them more or less remote, and not easily accessible, the agencies and the real place of issue were at St. Paul. The object of this arrangement was manifest. If the holder of a bill desired its redemption in coin, he was compelled to make a journey of considerable extent to the interior of the State to get it; he could not claim payment at the agency of St. Paul. In the event of a "run" this arrangement would be quite convenient. The clamorous holders of bills at the "agency" in St. Paul would be directed to repair to the "place of issue," which might be a pioneer village on the frontier, a hundred miles away.

The first banks at St. Paul under the State law were the People's Bank of St. Peter, E. S. Edgerton, president, and D. A. Monfort, cashier, and the Central bank of New Ulm, by J. Jay Knox & Co. Others followed, with their alleged headquarters at Glencoe, Mankato, and elsewhere. In time there were quite a number of banks of the same character. Pease, Chalfant & Co., had the Bank of Taylor's Falls; Daniel Wells & Co., the La Crosse and La Crescent Bank, etc. In the spring of 1859 Sewell, Ferris & Co. organized the

¹ Approved July 26, 1858.

Bank of Minnesota at St. Paul; the site of this bank was upon the former site of Marshall & Co.'s; the officers were Paschal Whitney, president and N. P. Langford, cashier. Its circulation, unlike that of the other banks of the city, was not based on Minnesota railroad bonds, but on Ohio sixes and the bonds of the original \$250,000 issue of Minnesota State bonds, under act of March 13, 1858, payable in 1867. Sewell, Ferris & Co. were also proprietors of the Nicollet County Bank, at St. Peter. Under the \$5,000,000 loan to the railroads, \$2,272,000 in bonds were issued, and these in part formed a portion of the securities placed with the State auditor for the redemption of the circulation of the banks. The monetary condition was now in fairly good shape and active business and confidence were for a time restored.

But in the fall of 1859 began another season of financial depression in St. Paul. One morning it was announced that the banking house of Sewell, Ferris & Co., in New York City, had failed, and, as they were the proprietors of the Bank of Minnesota, that institution closed its doors in ten minutes after the reception of the news. They were also the proprietors of the Nicollet County Bank, at St. Peter, which, as could readily be seen, must soon be closed. There was something of flurry and excitement in the city for a few hours. Holders of notes of the Bank of Minnesota swarmed about the doors of the bank building, but could not obtain admission. Holders of the notes of other banks presented themselves at the "agencies," but with one exception the agencies referred all requests for coin to the "places of issue." This exception was the agency of the People's Bank of St. Peter. Mr. Edgerton quietly announced amid the excitement that all notes of that bank would be redeemed in coin upon presentation to the agency in St. Paul.

It was known among the bankers of St. Paul that the Nicollet County Bank had at St. Peter about \$5,000 in gold, as a redemption fund for its notes of issue. When the bad news came foreboding the suspension of this bank, there was a race among the bankers for this snug sum in coin. Every bank dispatched a swift messenger to St. Peter with all of the notes on the Nicollet county institution that could be readily obtained, in order to secure this gold. Half a dozen buggies were whirling across the country towards St. Peter. The People's Bank secured the prize. Its messenger, Mr. D. A. Monfort gathered up about \$5,000 of the Nicollet bank notes and set out for St. Peter on horseback across country and at breakneck speed. Riding three horses to exhaustion and not drawing bridle, save to make the relays, he passed every other carrier on the road, and made the distance to St. Peter, seventy-eight miles, in a little more than eight hours. He secured all of the gold in the bank but a twenty-dollar gold piece, which was taken possession of by the second messenger to arrive. He was greatly fatigued, but the following morning he set out on his return trip, which required two days. He returned to St. Paul just in time. There was a "run" on the People's Bank, and Mr. Edgerton saw

with alarm the small pile of coin on hand growing smaller every minute. The last dollar was in sight when Cashier Monfort staggered in with a heavy pair of saddle bags, whose contents were soon poured out on the counters with much ostentation and clatter, and with a pardonable pride that had a salutary effect upon the crowd outside. The reinforcement was believed to consist of \$25,000 instead of \$5,000. The "run" subsided and was soon over, although Mr. Edgerton called cheerily out, "Bring on your People's bank bills, gentlemen; there's plenty of gold here to redeem them, and more can be had if necessary."

Several other banks in the city and at different points in the State closed up, and their outstanding circulation was redeemed by the State auditor, Hon. Charles McIlrath, who sold the bonds deposited with him for what they would bring, and applied the proceeds to the redemption of the bills as best he could. This redemption was effected at rates below par, ranging from fourteen cents to forty cents on the dollar.

Following this period came the general collapse of the Illinois banks, consequent upon the depreciation of the Southern State bonds held by so many of them at the outbreak of the civil war. At that time Illinois and Wisconsin currency constituted a large proportion of the circulating medium in Minnesota, and the loss and inconvenience resulting from its rapid depreciation was proportionately great. It became known as "stump tail," and retained that somewhat inelegant, but perhaps appropriate, designation until its final disappearance from circulation. Issues of other banks of a somewhat similar character were denominated "wild cat" and "shin plaster."¹

When the civil war broke out the only banks in St. Paul were those of Mr. Edgerton, F. & G. Willius, and Parker Paine. The last named was a small private bank on the corner of Third and Minnesota streets. There was also the Thompson Brothers' Bank, which merits special mention. In 1860 Mr. J. E. Thompson came to the city and purchased an interest in Paine's Bank, the firm being called Thompson, Paine & Co. Subsequently his brother, Horace Thompson, came, and the banking house of Thompson Brothers was established. In a comparatively short time (1862) the firm organized the Bank of Minnesota, which was a strong and very successful institution. Upon the passage by Congress of the national banking act, which contained a provision imposing a tax of ten per cent. upon the circulation of State banks, thus virtually taxing them out of existence, the banks of St. Paul wound up their affairs, redeeming their issues at par, dollar for dollar. The only State banks in St. Paul at the time were the Bank of Minnesota and the Marine Bank, the former

¹ "Stump tail" currency was so called because the greater part of its value had "dropped off," that is, had become depreciated. "Wild cat" was the bills of banks located on the frontiers, with insufficient capital and resources, and in regions where wild cats were alleged to be more numerous than inhabitants. "Shin-plasters" were bills of broken or fraudulent banks, of no value whatever, and supposed to be available only as bandages for bruised shins,

with \$100,000, and the latter with \$36,000 capital. December 8, 1863, the Thompson Brothers and the other former proprietors of the Bank of Minnesota¹ organized the First National Bank of St. Paul, with J. E. Thompson as president, Horace Thompson as cashier, Charles Scheffer as assistant cashier, and H. P. Upham as teller. Other national banks followed.

Having passed through the period of over-speculation and immature and premature development, induced by the diversion of banking capital from its proper and legitimate functions, and having endured all the evils attendant upon the use of an insecure, mixed, and debased currency, including the "wild cat," "stump tail," "shin plaster," a new era of sound and conservative banking was inaugurated under the national banking act, which was gladly welcomed and whose many benefits have come to be fully appreciated.

From that time the banking institutions of St. Paul have been among the most important agencies in the development, not only of the immense commercial interests of the city, but of almost every important business enterprise or interest in the State and throughout the entire Northwest. Controlled and conducted by men of mature experience, enlarged views, and liberal minds, although of eminent conservatism and prudence, their management has been characterized by a ready and intelligent appreciation of existing conditions, and a willingness, in all cases of emergency to lend their resources for the sustenance of public and private credit to the fullest extent permitted by a reasonable prudence.

The growth of the banks has kept pace with that of the city and State. In place of the three or four small institutions of a quarter of a century ago, with limited capital, and with total deposits of less than \$500,000, the city now has sixteen banks whose aggregate resources at the beginning of the present year amounted to \$35,000,000, whose available capital was \$9,325,524, and whose total exchange business during the year 1887 aggregated over \$174,000,000. The average deposits were \$18,000,000, and the loans and discounts \$20,000,000. Several of these banks in capital, credit, and magnitude of their transactions stand with the leading banks of the largest Eastern cities, and it is sufficient to say of their general reputation that they possess the entire confidence of the public. Many of the country banks, not alone in Minnesota, but in Dakota, Montana, Northern Iowa, and Wisconsin, keep their reserves in St. Paul, instead of placing them in Chicago, Milwaukee, and the Eastern cities, as they did but a few years since.

New banks are also contemplated, and it is not too much to expect that in the near future St. Paul will become a great financial, as it is already a great commercial and business center, if indeed it has not already reached the former

¹ Although this institution was known in the records as the Bank of Minnesota, it was generally called and best known as the Thompson Brothers Bank. It had no connection whatever with the present Bank of Minnesota.

position. There are many financial agents who in the aggregate loan a large volume of money each year of home and foreign capital. There are also many loan and building associations whose business annually amounts to a very large sum. These organizations aid the laboring and middle classes to procure comfortable homes of their own on easy terms, and are and have been of great value in the improvement and upbuilding of the city.

The character of the banks of St. Paul in their special features of solidity and strength is well known, even to thousands who do not understand the causes. Since 1860 there has never been a panic, and the failures have been few and with but little influence in their effects. All periods of stringency have been passed in safety. It is asserted that during the past twenty years there has never been a day, not excepting the financial crisis of 1873,¹ when a St. Paul business man could not obtain from the local banks, without the slight advance in the usual rates of interest, all the money to which his necessities and the character of his paper fairly entitled him.

The resources and accumulations of the banks, instead of being loaned for gambling and jobbing operations at stock exchanges and boards of trade, have been utilized in helping to carry the crops of the farmers of the country to market, and in various other ways that have inured directly to the advantage of home interests and the sustaining of Western credit. No assistance has ever knowingly been rendered to schemes of doubtful propriety, or to enterprises likely to prove harmful to the interests of society or the public weal.

The advantages of a sound and correct system of banking, such as has been permanently established in St. Paul, and of well-secured, uniform currency, which will pass at par with gold in any section of the country as is now issued and guaranteed by the national banks, may not be fully appreciated by those of limited experience. Western men, however, especially Western business men of twenty-five years residence in Mississippi Valley—who experienced the annoyances, losses and dangers incident to and apparently inherent in the old system—cannot but estimate them properly, at least when they contrast the former methods with the present. And although later generations may not be able to judge by comparison of the advance that has been made, there are probably few business men in St. Paul who do not fully appreciate the great advantage the city has derived from the high standing and character of the banks, or who do not take a pride in their superior management and reputation.

The following historical description of the banks of St. Paul at present in operation has been carefully prepared:

First National Bank.—This bank was chartered February 25, 1863, but was

¹ The banks of the city in 1873 were the First National, Second National, Merchants' National, National Marine, Farmers' and Mechanics', German-American, Parker Paine's, Dawson & Co., Savings Bank of St. Paul, and Culver, Farrington & Co. These banks reported their average daily deposits at \$3,432,140, and their daily loans and discounts at \$3,603,079.

not regularly opened until January, 1864. The first officers elected were James E. Thompson, president; T. A. Harrison, vice president; Horace Thompson, cashier; Charles Scheffer, assistant cashier; H. P. Upham, teller. The original capital was \$250,000, but the business was prosperous, and in September, 1864, the capital was increased to \$500,000, and in the following year a further increase was made to \$600,000. In January, 1873, upon the consolidation of the City Bank of St. Paul with the First National the capital was increased to \$1,000,000.

Mr. J. E. Thompson continued in the presidency of the bank until his death, May 27, 1870. In January, 1869, Mr. H. P. Upham was made assistant cashier, all of the other officers remaining the same. At the end of the year Mr. Upham resigned. In August, 1870, H. M. Knox was elected cashier, and in January, 1871, W. D. Kirk was made assistant cashier. In January, 1873, when the City Bank was absorbed, there was a reorganization, and Horace Thompson was made president; L. E. Reed, vice-president; H. P. Upham, cashier; and H. M. Knox, assistant cashier. The last named retired at the close of the year 1875. Mr. Horace Thompson, the second president, died in December, 1879; and May 12, 1880, H. P. Upham was elected president; C. D. Gilfillan, vice-president; and E. H. Bailey, succeeded to the position of cashier from that of teller, which he had held for some time, and which was given to William A. Miller. In July, 1882, Mr. Miller was appointed assistant cashier. The present officers are, therefore, Henry P. Upham, president; C. D. Gilfillan, vice-president; E. H. Bailey, cashier; and William A. Miller, assistant cashier. The directory is composed of fifteen business men of the city. At the close of business June 30, 1888, the condition of this bank was as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$3,708,077 69	Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000 00
United States bonds.....	250,000 00	Surplus.....	500,000 00
Other bonds.....	150,079 00	Profits.....	222,801 40
Real estate and fixtures.....	143,000 00	Circulation.....	31,850 00
Due from banks and United States treasurer.....	979,553 01	Deposits.....	4,244,650 37
Total.....	\$5,999,301 77	Total.....	\$5,999,301 77

The Second National Bank was organized virtually out of the Peoples' Bank, in December, 1864. E. S. Edgerton has been the president since the organization, and except for a few years of temporary absence, when he was vice-president, Mr. Delos A. Monfort has been the cashier. The late John Nichols was the first vice-president. The original capital was \$150,000, which was increased the ensuing spring to \$200,000, its present capacity. Although not the largest in point of capital, this is one of the strongest banks in the West. It is noted for its conservative policy, the high standing and resources of its stockholders, its very large dividends, and its large surplus. Designated a United States depository in 1868, it has since that time been one of the chief financial

agents of the government in the West, and has annually received and disbursed millions of dollars of the public funds. It now has on deposit \$600,000 in bonds to secure the government deposits, the largest amount in security of any bank in the Northwest.

At the close of business, June 30, 1888, the Second National Bank had over \$1,000,000 of loans and discounts, about \$200,000 in cash, and its dues aggregate nearly \$100,000. Its surplus fund was \$55,000, its undivided profits amounted to \$256,301.70, and its deposits, aside from those of the government, were nearly \$900,000. For a considerable period the bank has paid a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. in addition to setting aside the strong surplus funds, and the undivided profits.

Mr. D. A. Monfort, who has served so long as the cashier, has been for many years the recognized managing head of this institution, and to him, more than to any other, must attach the credit of its success.

The National German-American Bank.—The origin of this bank may be traced to the year 1856, when its foundations were laid by Messrs H. Meyer and Ferdinand Willius, who, under the firm name of Meyer & Willius engaged in the banking business in St. Paul. As noted elsewhere, these gentlemen were located on Bridge square, and their capital consisted of but a few thousand dollars, a very modest beginning indeed, even for those days of small things. In 1857 Messrs. Fred Meyer and Gustav Willius were admitted as partners, and the firm name was changed to Meyer & Willius Brothers. In October, 1857, Mr. H. Meyer died. This led to the withdrawal of his brother, Mr. Fred Meyer, from the firm, and the two remaining partners continued the business under the firm style of F. & G. Willius. In 1863 Mr. Lewis L. Dunbar became a partner and the firm name of Willius Bros & Dunbar was adopted. Mr. Dunbar possessed considerable means, and the amount of his contribution and the accrued earnings gave the organization a capital of \$20,000, which at the time was considered a handsome sum.

November 1, 1873, the banking house of Willius Brothers & Dunbar was succeeded by the German-American Bank, which was organized under the laws of the State with a paid up capital of \$200,000. The first officers were Ferdinand Willius, president; General John B. Sanborn, vice-president; Gustav Willius, cashier. The directors were Conrad Gotzian, George L. Farwell, Adolph Paar, Ferdinand Willius, William A. Lindeke, John B. Sanborn, C. L. Zochetzsche, Bernhard Michel, Gustav Willius, U. L. Lamprey, John Matheis, J. M. Keller, and Christ Stahlmann. From this time forward the bank took its place as one of the most substantial institutions of the State, and this position has been held to the present time. In 1880 it was occupying a new and neat building of its own on Third street, between Minnesota and Jackson streets.

In January, 1883, it was decided to increase the capital to \$500,000, but before this arrangement was consummated, another was substituted, resulting

in its organization with a paid up capital of \$2,000,000. As a result of its increase of business, arrangements were made at the beginning of the year 1883 for the erection of what is now the well known German-American Bank building. The foundation was laid during the summer of 1883, and the work of construction extended over a period of two years.

This building, which stands on the northwest corner of Fourth and Robert streets, is 100 feet front by 175 feet in depth, and is six stories in height, exclusive of the sub basement. It contains, including the banking and director's rooms, and those of the safety deposit vaults, more than one hundred office rooms, and thirty-seven fire-proof vaults. It is certainly one of the most commodious and best appointed office buildings in the Northwest. The foundation is of limestone, the first story of the superstructure is of red sandstone from Duluth and Bayfield, and the remaining stories are of Philadelphia pressed brick, in combination with terra cotta ornamentations. The safe deposit vaults constitute an especial and notable feature of the institution. More than 85,000 pounds of steel and iron were used in their construction. The entire structure is a combination of strength and architectural beauty.

The business success of the National German-American has been very substantial. With its capital of \$2,000,000, it has a surplus of \$115,000, and its dividends have always been ample. The present officers are Gustav Willius, president; William A. Lindeke, vice-president; Joseph Lockey, cashier; and Theo. Draz, assistant cashier.

The Capital Bank of St. Paul—The Capital Bank was organized August 25, 1880, and its doors were opened for business the first Monday in October following. The officers who have continued in service to the present were L. E. Reed, president; W. D. Kirk, cashier; and J. W. Wait, assistant cashier. Mr. Reed has been connected with the banking interests of St. Paul for about thirty years, and Mr. Kirk for nearly twenty years. Its operations have been very successful. With a capital of \$100,000 it has a surplus fund of \$30,000, and pays regularly a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. The present directors are L. E. Reed, W. D. Kirk, Reuben Warner, J. H. Sanders, Kenneht Clark, J. L. Forepaugh, H. D. Mathews, C. C. DeCoster. The location of the Capital Bank is at No. 176 East Third street, in the Drake block.

Bank of Minnesota.—In the year 1861 John Holland, Peter Berry, and William Dawson established a banking house in St. Paul, under the firm name of Holland, Berry & Dawson, which was the real foundation of the Bank of Minnesota. In 1862 Mr. Holland withdrew, and the firm became Derry, Dawson & Co. In about 1865 the style of the firm became Dawson & Co., bankers, which name it bore until November, 1882, when the organization of the Bank of Minnesota was effected. The incorporators and first officers of the bank under the charter were William Dawson, president; Robert A. Smith, vice-president; Albert Scheffer, cashier; the directors were Dennis Ryan, Emil Mannheimer, Dietrich Schulte, Bernard Kuhl, Philip S. Harris, A. B. Stickney,

Thomas Grace, Hermann Greve, Edmond Rice, jr., Mark Costello, and the president, vice-president and cashier. The original capital was \$600,000 which is still retained.

The career of the bank has been one of general prosperity and success. Its deposits are now in excess of \$3,000,000. It has paid large dividends to its stockholders, and now has a surplus fund of about \$125,000. It owns the magnificent building of Kasota stone on the corner of Sixth and Jackson streets, wherein it has its quarters, and which was completed January 1, 1887, at a cost of about \$200,000. It is six stories in height and one of the notable structures of the city. According to its verified report the condition of this bank at the close of business June 30, 1888, was as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts...	\$2,199,449 39	Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 600,000 00
Miscellaneous bonds.....	104,873 91	Surplus fund.....	100,000 00
Overdrafts.....	9,068 15	Undivided profits.....	32,248 67
Real estate, furniture, etc....	227,985 74	Due other banks.....	170,311 30
Due from other banks.....	428,926 98	Individual profits.....	1,608,552 88
Exchanges for clearing-house..	16,777 11	Demand certificates....	12,401 08
Cash on hand, notes and coin..	181,877 83	Time certificates.....	647,494 55
Checks, and other cash items..	8,016 33	Cashier's checks.....	6,026 96
Total.....	\$3,177,035 77	Total.....	\$3,177,035 77

The present officers are William Dawson, president; Robert A. Smith, vice-president; William Dawson, jr., cashier; Leander Rosch, assistant cashier. The directors are William Dawson, William Dawson, jr., R. A. Smith, A. B. Stickney, E. Rice, jr., Thomas Grace, Mark Costello, P. S. Harris, Dennis Ryan, Ansel Oppenheim, E. Mannheimer, P. Siems, D. Shutte, Lewis Baker, E. W. Peet, and Arnold Kalman.

The Savings Bank of St. Paul.—The original institution out of which has grown the Savings Bank of St. Paul, was the Minnesota Savings Association, which was organized in May, 1867. Its officers were General H. H. Sibley, president; John S. Prince, secretary and treasurer. There were but three other members of the association: General W. R. Marshall, Charles McIlrath, and Lorenzo Allis. It had no stated capital, but ran upon the deposits of customers until in March, 1873, when it was reorganized, and its name changed to the present designation. Upon the reorganization it purchased the business of H. Mattson & Co., private bankers, steamship agents, etc., which was consolidated with that of the bank. The authorized capital by the charter was \$100,000, but the original was \$25,000, which in January, 1882, was increased to \$50,000.

The Savings Bank opened for business April 1, 1873. The first officers were W. R. Marshall, president; Henry Sahlgaard, vice-president; John S. Prince, cashier. The bank passed the panic year of its first existence safely and successfully, and has always been open for business during banking hours. Perhaps the leading spirit in its conduct from 1873 until his retirement in 1882,



Geo. J. May

was Mr. Henry Sahlgaard, the cashier. Mr. Ed. J. Meier has been cashier since March, 1882, the date of the resignation of Mr. Sahlgaard. Mr. John S. Prince has been the president since the resignation of Governor Marshall, in July, 1876.

The present officers are John S. Prince, president; E. J. Meier, cashier; with a board of trustees composed of John S. Prince, Chas. B. Gilbert, Emanuel Good, Edmund Rice, jr., Ed. J. Meier, John A. Stees, and Thos. A. Prendergast.

This bank receives deposits of one dollar and upwards, and pays interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards which shall have been deposited for three or six months previous to first day of January and July in each year, and such interest, if not withdrawn, shall bear interest from these dates on the same terms with the original deposits. The bank has uniformly paid an annual dividend of eight per cent. since 1882. At the close of business, June 30, 1888, the condition of this bank was as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans, discounts and mortgages	\$505,093 41	Capital stock.....	\$ 50,000 00
Bonds and tax certificates....	33,470 23	Surplus.....	25,000 00
Overdrafts and sundry accounts.	337 94	Undivided profits.....	8,597 83
Real estate, furniture, etc.....	7,039 91	Time deposits....	470,221 68
Due from banks and bankers....	115,831 12	Demand deposits.....	118,531 58
Cash:.....	11,210 48	Cashier's checks.....	632 00
Total.....	\$672,983 09	Total.....	\$672,983 09

The present location of the Savings Bank of St. Paul is in the Rice block, corner of Fifth and Jackson streets. It does a general banking business and has a good patronage. It has also the agency for several European steamship lines.

The Merchants' National Bank—One of the most important and best known of the financial institutions of the Northwest is the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul. It began business July 24, 1872, with a capital of \$250,000, which was increased July 1, 1873, to \$500,000, and in the summer of 1880 to its present capacity of \$1,000,000. The first officers were Maurice Auerbach, president; Walter Mann, vice-president, and Charles Nichols, cashier. From the first its operations have been conducted with signal ability and success. The statement of its condition at the close of business June 30, 1888, is a publication not only of the business transacted by the bank alone, but an indication of that of the community in which it is located, and to which its accommodations are mainly extended. This statement condensed is as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$3,726,149 38	Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000 00
Overdrafts.....	5,946 39	Surplus.....	500,000 00
U. S. bonds.....	100,000 00	Undivided profits.....	19,501 40
Stocks, bonds, etc....	84,651 38	Circulation.....	90,000 00
Real estate, furniture etc.....	38,780 24	Dividends..	50,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasury....	6,650 00	Deposits.....	3,018,621 11
Total.....	\$4,678,122 51	Total.....	\$4,678,122 51

The present officers are W. R. Merriam, president; C. H. Bigelow, vice-president; F. A. Seymour, cashier, and George C. Power, assistant-cashier. The directors are W. S. Culbertson, L. D. Hodge, B. Beaupre, J. W. Bishop, F. A. Seymour, E. F. Drake, M. Auerbach, D. R. Noyes, E. N. Saunders, J. T. Averill, John L. Merriam, A. B. Stickney, A. H. Wilder, W. R. Merriam, C. H. Bigelow. The bank is located at the corner of Third and Jackson streets.

The People's Bank.—The organization of the People's Bank of St. Paul was effected in December, 1882. W. J. Macauley was the first president, and C. E. Rittenhouse the first cashier. In January, 1888, Mr. Rittenhouse was elected president; Alex. Sternberg, vice-president; and E. R. Moore, cashier. The present board of directors is composed of J. P. Gribben, A. G. Foster, John Marty, Ernst Albrecht, J. H. Skinner, J. H. Schurmeier, William Constans, A. P. Croonquist, Alex. Sternberg, Henry Habighorst, sr., and C. E. Rittenhouse. The original capital was \$100,000, which July 1, 1888, was increased to \$200,000. At the close of business June 30, 1888, the day prior to the increase of the capital stock the condition of the bank was as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts...	\$295,130 34	Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts.....	228 34	Surplus fund.....	5,000 00
Other stocks and bonds.....	6,000 00	Undivided profits.....	219 81
Due from banks.....	48,301 71	Dividends paid.....	4,000 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,000 00	Individual deposits.....	236,191 66
Checks and other cash items...	701 40	Demand certificates.....	11,329 88
Exchange for clearing-house...	10,918 62	Time certificates.....	43,564 97
Cash reserve, 10 per cent. currency.....	20,711 00	Certified checks.....	1,540 00
Fractional currency.....	103 73	Cashier's checks.....	222 91
Gold coin.....	3,588 90	Due other banks.....	514 81
Silver coin.....	11,900 00	Bills re-discounted.....	000 00
		Bills payable.....	000 00
Total.....	\$402,584 04	Total.....	\$402,584 04

The present surplus is about \$10,000. The original location of the bank was at the corner of Seventh and Sibley streets, but May 1, 1888, it was removed to the Schutte building, southwest corner of Seventh and Jackson streets.

The St. Paul Trust Company.—The St. Paul Trust Company was organized April 5, 1883, under the act of the Legislature providing for the incorporation of such companies approved March 5, previously. The incorporators were Alex. Ramsey, C. D. Gilfillan, James J. Hill, Greenleaf Clark, J. W. Bishop, D. C. Shepard, A. B. Stickney, P. H. Kelly, William Dawson, N. W. Kittson, H. H. Sibley, C. H. Bigelow, William R. Merriam, H. P. Upham, F. B. Clarke, C. W. Griggs, and Peter Berkey. The capital stock was fixed at \$250,000, with power to increase the same to \$2,000,000. In addition to the paid in capital stock of \$250,000, of which sum \$100,000, in approved securities, has been deposited with the State auditor, as a guarantee fund, there is a further stockholder's liability of \$250,000. The theory of the organization of the

company is to constitute a safe and permanent agency for the transaction of trust annuity, and safe deposit business, with full protection to stockholders and clients. It is authorized as trustee to handle such real estate or personal property as may be entrusted to it by any court, corporation, or person; to act as executor of wills, administrator of estates, guardian of minors or other legally incompetent persons, trustee for married women, assignee or receiver, agent or attorney in fact; also to receive and as agent to loan or invest moneys, to receive for safe deposit any valuable property or papers, and generally to do all the business suggested by its title in a safe, convenient, and satisfactory manner. The business of the company has been confined to the administration of estates and the execution of trusts, including incidentally the loaning of its own capital and the trust funds coming into its hands. It has been appointed executor, administrator, or guardian of a large number of estates embracing property aggregating in value about \$3,500,000. It has been appointed as trustee by agreement of the parties in interest or under trust deeds, of property aggregating in value over \$5,000,000; and it has negotiated loans to the amount of over \$1,000,000. The business of the company has been very successful, and its standing in the community is excellent. The present officers are General J. W. Bishop, president; D. R. Noyes, vice-president; S. B. McConnell, secretary; Harvey Officer, attorney. The executive committee consists of James J. Hill, D. R. Noyes, E. F. Drake, Peter Berkey, A. H. Wilder, and F. B. Clarke. The directory and board of debenture trustees are composed of some of the best known business men of the city. The place of business of the company is at No. 155 East Fourth street, in the First National Bank building,

The St. Paul National Bank.—The St. Paul National Bank was organized and went into operation June 1, 1883, with its present capital, \$500,000. The first officers were Peter Berkey, president; Frank B. Clarke, vice-president; F. W. Anderson, assistant cashier. The directors were Peter Berkey, C. W. Griggs, John T. Averill, Charles E. Flandrau, George Mitsch, Frank Breuer, F. B. Clarke, W. F. Davidson, Philip Reilly, C. W. Hackett, Herman Greve, F. Driscoll, S. S. Eaton, Bernard Michel, F. W. Anderson. Its operations have been considerable and its profits entirely satisfactory. Its general policy has been conservative and safe and the results are shown in its excellent standing. According to its official report the condition of the bank July 1, 1888, was as follows:

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts.....	\$956,345 15	Capital.....	\$ 500,000 00
United States 4 per cent. bonds.	50,000 00	Surplus.....	20,500 00
Premium.....	9,000 00	Dividends.....	17,500 00
Real estate.....	13,405 13	Undivided profits.....	24,794 59
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,552 81	Circulation.....	45,000 00
Due from banks and U. S. Treasury	67,541 66	Deposits.....	548,897 00
Cash.....	52,856 84	Total.....	\$1,156,701 59
Total.....	\$1,156,701 59		

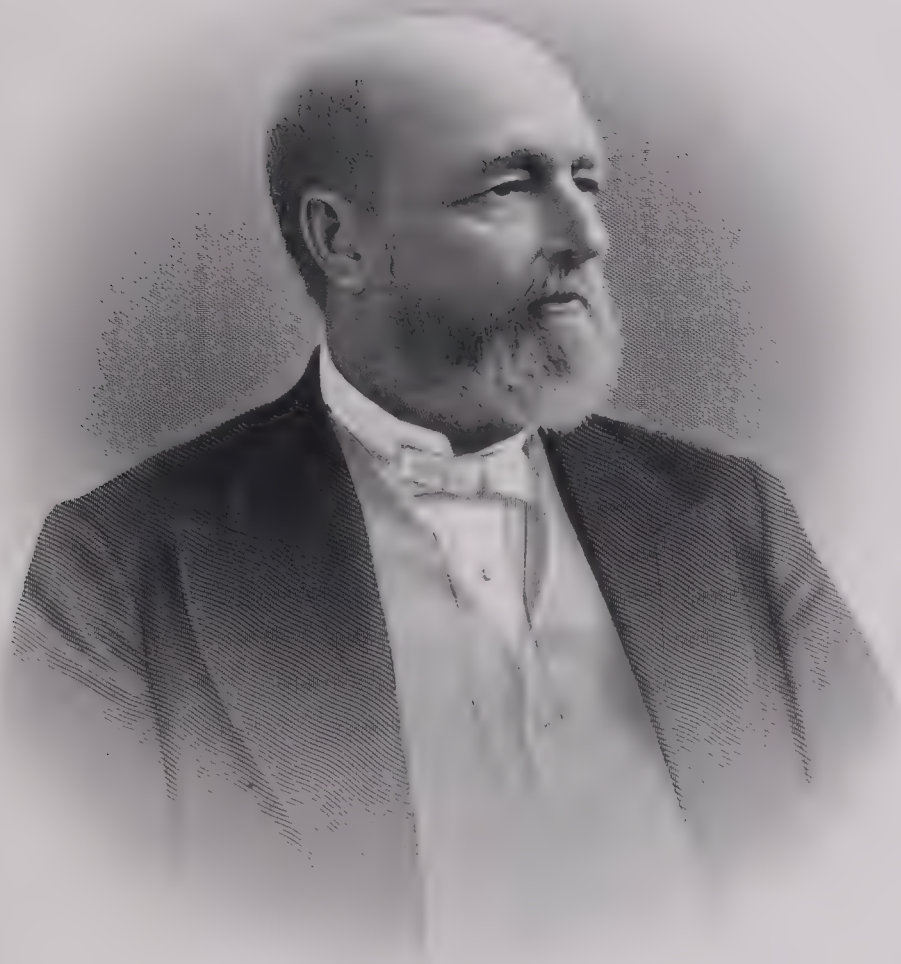
The annual dividends of the bank have averaged seven per cent. The officers of the St. Paul National Bank for 1888 are Peter Berkey, president; F. W. Anderson, vice-president; A. C. Anderson, cashier. The directory is composed of Peter Berkey, J. T. Avrill, C. W. Hackett, S. S. Eaton, F. W. Anderson, George Mitsch, Bernard Michel, Lucien Warner, J. D. Humphrey, I. E. Atherton, J. A. Berkey, L. N. Dion, A. C. Anderson, all well-known business men of St. Paul. The bank receives deposits and accounts of banks and bankers, corporations, merchants, and individuals on favorable terms. It attends to collections and does a general banking business. Its location is on the corner of Fifth and Jackson streets.

The West Side Bank.—This bank was organized August 26, 1886, with a capital of \$50,000 which was increased January 1 following to \$100,000. It was the first bank in West St. Paul. The original officers were Joseph Minea, president; A. M. Lawton, vice-president; and George H. Hosmer, cashier, and these officers have been continued in service to the present. The first directors were D. D. Merrill, J. W. Bishop, A. M. Lawton, S. C. Staples, George H. Hosmer, Joseph Minea, H. L. Moss, George Marti, I. St. Pierre. The institution is of great benefit to the citizens of West St. Paul and is well patronized. It has a surplus of \$8,000 and pays an annual dividend of eight per cent. Its condition June 30, 1888, was as follows:

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and discounts.....\$175,258 81 Overdrafts 940 04 Other stocks and bonds..... 17 50 Real estate, furniture, etc .. 24,117 26 Due from other banks..... 9,501 18 Checks and other cash items... 293 61 Exchanges for clearing-house... 2,591 70 Cash 9,147 17 Total.....\$221,867 27	Capital stock... ..\$100,000 00 Undivided profits..... 12,032 55 Deposits subject to check..... 76,605 74 Demand certificates..... 13,966 42 Certified checks..... 168 83 Cashiers checks... .. 1,493 73 Notes, etc., re-discounted..... 5,000 00 Bills payable..... 12,600 00 Total.....\$221,867 27

The present location of the bank, at 175 Dakota avenue, will in time be changed to a substantial building erected upon the property of the institution.

The Germania Bank.—The Germania Bank of St. Paul was organized in May, 1884, with Ernst Albrecht as president; Governor Alex. Ramsey, vice-president; and William Bickel, cashier. About three-fourths of the stockholders are German-Americans, including some of the best business men in the city. The original capital was \$300,000, which in the fall of 1887 was increased to \$400,000. The present location is on the northeast corner of Fifth and Wabasha streets, but the bank is erecting a splendid brown stone building on the southwest corner which will be its future home. The condition of the bank June 30, 1888, was as follows:



H. Hale

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,175,620 56
Overdrafts.....	9,053 93
United States bonds.....	3,402 37
Due from banks..	20,035 30
Real estate, furniture, etc..	106,600 48
Checks and other items.....	3,556 98
Clearing-house exchange..	24,134 08
Cash.....	85,892 18
Total.....	1,428,295 88

LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	\$ 400,000 00
Surplus fund.....	30,000 00
Undivided profits.....	30,058 67
Dividends unpaid.....	16,000 00
Individual deposits.....	503,964 59
Demand certificates.....	28,206 92
Time certificates.....	287,212 11
Checks.....	12,252 09
Due other banks.....	47,453 81
Total.....	1,428,295 88

The present officers are Hon. Alex. Ramsey, president; A. Yoerg, vice-president; William Bickel, cashier; Peter M. Kerst, assistant cashier. The annual dividends have averaged eight per cent.

The Seven Corners' Bank.—The site of this bank, at 174 West Seventh street, is that of the old banking house of D. C. Taylor & Co., of the flush times of 1856–57, elsewhere mentioned. It was organized in September, 1886, with a capital of \$50,000 which a year later was increased to \$100,000. The original officers, as at present, were R. M. Newport, president; Michael De-fiel, vice-president; W. B. Evans, cashier; C. A. Hawkes, assistant cashier. The institution does a general banking business and its policy is in line with the other institutions of the city. During the first year of its existence it paid a dividend of 6 per cent., and its condition at the close of business July 2, 1888, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$193,522 12
Due from banks.....	10,852 80
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,139 70
Current expenses and taxes....	2,903 14
Cash on hand.....	35,122 27
Total.....	\$245,540 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus.....	2,000 00
Undivided profits.....	6,362 32
Deposits.....	130,177 71
Bills re-discounted.....	7,000 00
Total.....	\$245,540 03

The Scandinavian American Bank.—The organization of this bank was effected June 29, 1887, and it began business the day following. Its paid in capital was \$100,000; its authorized capital, \$600,000. The stockholders and depositors of this bank are about equally divided between the Scandinavian and the American citizens. At the close of its first year's business June 30, 1888, its condition was as follows;

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$185,188 83
Overdrafts.....	244 39
Due from other banks.....	11,118 12
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,687 95
Current expenses.....	3,055 63
Checks and other cash items....	1,439 21
Exchange for clearing-house....	2,634 97
Cash.....	33,457 67
Total.....	\$239,526 77

LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Undivided profits.....	9,740 87
Individual deposits.....	90,846 71
Demand certificates.....	2,090 00
Time certificates..	32,166 26
Certified checks	450 00
Cashier's checks.....	4,322 93
Total.....	\$239,526 77

The present officers of the bank are A. L. Alness, president ; J. G. Elmquist, vice president ; J. A. Swenson, cashier. The directors are A. E. Johnson, Alfred Bradley, Maurice Lyons, F. S. Christiansen, Andrew E. Johnson, J. G. Elmquist, O. O. Searle, A. H. Lindeke, and A. H. Alness. The location of the bank is at No. 212 Seventh street.

The Commercial National Bank.—This bank was organized May 3, 1887. The officers were Albert Scheffer, president ; P. H. Kelly and Charles Kittelson, vice-presidents ; and Hermann Scheffer, cashier. The capital stock is \$500,000 all paid in. There is a surplus fund of \$18,000, and besides the bank has regularly declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., since its organization. In July, 1888, Mr. Kelly resigned the first vice-presidency, but with this exception the present officers are the same as at first. The location of the Commercial Bank is on the northeast corner of Fourth and Jackson streets. It has experienced officers and does a good business. Its deposits the first year of its existence aggregated \$1,000,000.

A. M. Peabody.—The private banking-house of A. M. Peabody was established in December, 1882. Mr. Peabody came from New York City, where for ten years he had been connected with the well-known banking house of John D. Cisco & Son. Since his location in St. Paul he has been very successful. He does a general banking business, and has facilities for the same in all particulars.

The St. Paul Clearing-house.—A clearing-house is an institution established by banks in large cities for the settlement of mutual claims by the payment of the difference between them. The total of the claims is called "clearings," and the differences are called "balances." The clearings consist mainly of checks held by the different banks, and which have been received in the way of ordinary deposit. The process of clearing, although perhaps not generally understood, is very simple.

At a certain hour in the morning, which in St. Paul is 10:30 o'clock A. M., every bank which is a member of the association sends to the clearing-house, by a messenger, all the checks on other banks which are members, that have been received since the last clearing. There is a mutual interchange of checks and when this is completed each bank will have received all of the checks held against it by the other members, and of course will have delivered all of the checks and exchanges it holds. Each bank is then credited on the books of the clearing-house with the amount due to it from other banks composing the clearing-house, and is charged with the amount it owes them. If a balance is due to a particular bank it is said to have "gained ;" but if there be a balance against it, it is said to have "lost" the difference. It is apparent that what one bank gains another loses, and the sum total of the losses must equal the gains, and *vice versa*. The balances against the losing banks which are paid by them to the clearing-house are therefore paid out by that institution to those banks

which have gained. Within a certain hour the debtor banks must pay into the clearing-house the sum due by them, and at a later hour with the sums so received the creditor banks are paid.

A clearing-house is a purely voluntary association, and its success is dependent upon the faithful performance by its members of their duties and obligations. It has a constitution and a system of written rules and regulations, any infraction of which may be punished by a fine or otherwise. Any member, too, may be expelled from the association for good and sufficient reason. The affairs of the association are chiefly under the direction of the manager and of the clearing-house committee. The latter in St. Paul is composed of three members upon whom devolve the details of the work in the main.

The organization of the St. Paul clearing-house was effected January 27, 1874, and its first session for business was held February 16, following. The first officers were Walter Mann, president; D. A. Monfort, vice-president; H. P. Upham, manager. The first committee was composed of L. E. Reed, Ferd. Willius, and Albert Scheffer. Since its organization the "clearings" of the association have been, by years, as follows: 1874, \$18,530,118.14; 1875, \$19,290,474.26; 1876, \$19,524,640.68; 1877, \$19,163,288.94; 1878, \$21,806,135.47; 1879, \$27,186,938.72; 1880, \$39,267,804.98; 1881, \$56,242,292.93; 1882, \$80,276,100.38; 1883, \$105,635,291.99; 1884, \$101,636,568.07; 1885, \$118,340,977.91; 1886, \$153,615,117.50; 1887, \$205,012,122.78. The present officers are A. S. Cowley, president; Albert Scheffer, vice-president; and H. P. Upham, manager. The last named gentleman has been manager of the association from its organization. The present committee which has served since 1885, is composed of E. H. Bailey, W. R. Merriam, and Gustav Willius. All of the regular banking houses of the city are members of the clearing-house.

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES OF ST. PAUL.

Navigation of the Upper Mississippi—The First Steamboat—Voyage of the *Virginia*—Early Steamboats—Description of Keel Boats—First Line of Packets—Galena Packet Company—Rapid Growth of Early Steamboat Business—FRESHET of 1850—First Navigation of the Minnesota River—Ferries—Steamboat Fare War—Northern Line Packet Company—Northwestern Union Packet Company—St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company—"Diamond Jo" Line—Early Land Transportation—Remarkable Journeys on Dog Sledges—First Road—Early Mail Routes—Stage Coach Lines—Minnesota Stage Company—Start and Progress of Express Business—Pembina Carts—Railroads—Munificent Land Grants—\$5,000,000 State Railroad Loan—Settlement of Railroad Bond Question—Value of Railroads to St. Paul—History of St. Paul Railroads—St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba—St. Paul and Duluth—Northern Pacific—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha—Chicago, Burlington and Northern—Minneapolis and St. Louis—Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City—Wisconsin Central—Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic—Union Depot—St. Paul City Railway.

ST. PAUL, by its position at the head of navigation on the Mississippi, made the question of water transportation in its early history one of easy solution. In fact it was the advantages of water communication that determined the location of the city, and like St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and New Orleans, St. Paul was the creation of steamboat navigation. Of late years there has been a disposition to overlook the importance of water routes. The railroads during the last quarter of a century or more, have played so great a part in the development of the country that the slow going steamboats are looked upon as insignificant factors in the advanced system of transportation of the present day. But it was the old-fashioned steamboat, slowly plowing its way against the waters of the broad bosom of the Mississippi, that gave the first impetus to the growth of the present commercial metropolis of Minnesota.

For years the river was the only channel of communication that existed, and it was several years after the first settlement was made on the site of the present city of St. Paul that other means were needed to supply the wants of the community. It was only when the subsequent growth of population dispersed the inhabitants, and they receded farther and farther from the shores of the water-ways, that artificial lines of transit became a necessity to the development of the resources of the country.

The early navigation of the river, for several miles above and below the site of St. Paul, was restricted to barges and keel-boats until some years after the introduction of steamboats. Previous to 1823 it had been supposed that the rapids at Rock Island were an insurmountable barrier to the navigation of the Upper Mississippi, but on the 2d day of May, 1823, the steam vessel *Virginia* left her mooring at St. Louis destined for Fort Snelling. Successfully passing

the rapids—which required four days—this pioneer craft made her way slowly up the Mississippi, arriving at Fort Snelling on May 20. The *Virginia* was 118 feet in length and 22 in width, was commanded by Captain Crawford, and had among her passengers the Indian Agent Major Taliaferro, Major Biddle, Lieutenant Russell and the Italian refugee and traveler, Count Beltrami. The fright of the Indians at sight of this vessel is said to have been extreme. They supposed it was some enormous water spirit, coughing, puffing out hot breath and splashing the water in all directions.¹

The arrival of this pioneer steamer had been talked of and expected for a long time, and in this age of rapid traveling it is hard to realize how much interest was felt in anticipation of what was then a great event. To the people of this region it meant easy and direct communication with the world and with prospects of being at the head of steamboat navigation, it is a small wonder that it should have caused excitement and rejoicing to those who had been receiving their mails at intervals of months instead of hours.

The voyage of the *Virginia* demonstrated conclusively that the obstacles supposed to be insuperable to navigation in the form of the Rock Island Rapids were only so in imagination. This pioneer attempt succeeding so well other trips were made as the necessity of the government and trading-posts required, so that up to 1826 no less than fifteen boats had made the trip safely. These boats were *Virginia*, *Neville*, *Putnam*, *Mandan*, *Indiana*, *Lawrence*, *Sciota*, *Eclipse*, *Josephine*, *Fulton*, *Red Rover*, *Black Rover*, *Warrior*, *Enterprise*, and *Volga*. The number of these vessels steadily increased, and from a record kept at Fort Snelling by Philander Prescott, we find the number of vessels arriving there in 1844 to have been forty-one.

The steamers running on the Upper Mississippi from 1823 to 1844 were used mainly to transport supplies for the Indians and troops stationed at Fort Snelling. Previous to the voyage of the *Virginia* in 1832 keel-boats² were

¹ In a communication to the *St. Paul Chronicle and Register* of April 6, 1850, Philander Prescott describes the fright of the Indians at the first steamboat: The Indians say they had dreamed of seeing some monster of the deep the night before, which frightened them very much. It appears they did not discover the boat until it had got in the mouth of the St. Peter's below Mr. Sibley's. They stood and gazed with astonishment at what they saw approaching, taking the boat to be some angry God of the water, coughing and spouting water upwards, sideways and forward. They had not courage enough to stand until the boat came near them. The women and children took to the woods with their hair floating behind them in the breeze from the speed they were going in running from supposed danger. Some of the men had a little more courage and only moved off to a short distance from the shore, and the boat passed along and landed. Everything being quite for a moment the Indians came up to the boat again and stood looking at the monster of the deep. All at once the boat began to blow off steam and the bravest warrior could not stand this awful roaring, but took to the woods, men, women and children with their blankets flying in the wind, some hallooing, some crying, to the great amusement of the people on board the steamboat.

² The keel-boat did not come into general use on the river until 1808-9. They were much of an advance over barges in celerity and in diminution of time and labor. They were longer

used for this trade, and sixty days from St. Louis to Fort Snelling was considered a good trip. The trips of the early steamboats were not made with any regularity. They came up the river with supplies for the fort and Indian traders at such times as they could get freight in sufficient quantities to make the voyage profitable. The boats that most frequently stopped at the small settlement here were the *Otter*, *Rock River* and *Lynx*. Great importance attached to the coming and going of these early river steamers, which formed the only connection with the outside world. The familiar whistle of a steamboat would frequently cause a stampede, even from the church service or prayer-meeting, particularly if it was the first boat of the season.

The navigation of the Upper Mississippi did not reach any degree of regularity until 1847, when uncertain means of communication were superseded by a regular line of packet boats, which made trips from Galena to Mendota and Fort Snelling. This line was operated by Messrs. Campbell & Smith, of Galena; Brisbois & Rice, H. L. Dousman, of Prairie du Chien; H. H. Sibley, of Mendota; and M. W. Lodwick, of Galena, who constituted the Galena Packet Company. They purchased the steamer *Argo*, of which M. W. Lodwick was commander and Russell Blakeley, of Galena, was clerk. The *Argo* made weekly trips, and did a good business until October of that year when she unfortunately struck a snag near Wabasha and sank. In the summer of the next year the *Dr. Franklin* was purchased and took the place of the lost boat, and ran for one season in opposition to the *Senator* of St. Louis. In 1849 the *Senator* was added to the line under the command of Captain Orrin Smith. In the fall she was replaced by the *Nominee*.

In 1850 the steamboat interest had grown to be quite an extensive one, as travel on the Upper Mississippi, under the flood of immigration pouring in, was rapidly increasing, and freighting was also growing large. The *Senator* and *Nominee* continued to be the regular boats of the Galena Packet Company until 1852, when the *Ben Campbell* was added to the line. Two trips per week were made by the packet company during the seasons of 1849, 1850 and 1851, and in 1852 tri-weekly trips were commenced. During the season 1852 a strong rivalry was begun in steamboat trade. The Harrises, Smith & Scribe ran a packet in opposition to the old line, but before the summer closed their boat, the new *St. Paul*, was purchased by the Galena Company. At this time Captain Louis Robert brought out the *Black Hawk* and the *Greek Slave*, both new boats, and at the same time there were also several boats in the trade which ran wild.

and narrower, had a keel-shaped, instead of a broad flat bottom, carried as much freight on a less amount of current expenses, furnished less resisting surface, and therefore were more easily handled in cross current, bends, and other places requiring speedy movement. In a short time after their introduction they became the universal freight carriers and held this position until abandoned for the superior advantages offered by steamboats.

In the spring and summer of 1850 a great freshet occurred on the Upper Mississippi, mainly caused by extreme heavy snows and long continued warm rains early in the spring. The first boat of the season, *Highland Mary*, did not reach St. Paul until April 19, of this year, and speaking of this event the *Pioneer* says: "On Friday morning, the 19th, at six o'clock the smoke of a steamboat was visible at St. Paul, and the very heart of the town leaped for joy. . . . As she came up in front of Randall's warehouse the multitude on shore raised a deafening shout of welcome."

The *Highland Mary* brought five hundred passengers, not an unusual load for those days. "Such has been the anxiety here," continued the *Pioneer*, "for the arrival of steamboats that nothing else was talked of, and St. Paul seemed likely to go to seed." From the above extracts, "some idea can be formed of the joy," says Mr. Williams in his history of St. Paul, "with which the arrival of the first boat was hailed in early days, opening communication with the rest of the world after months of isolation. It was generally a signal for a jollification, at which all rules of restraint were thrown aside. At one of our old settlers' reunions a graphic description was given of the president of a temperance society leaning up against Constan's warehouse, two or three hours after the first boat arrived, entirely overcome by his feelings and retching in an agony of surfeit. Perhaps like Rip Van Winkle, he thought 'this time didn't count.'"

The summer of 1850 was the commencement of the navigation of the Minnesota River by steamboats. With the exception of a steamer that made a pleasure excursion as far as Shokapee in 1842, no large vessel had ever disturbed the waters of this stream. The long remembered flood of 1850 first demonstrated the navigability of the river. In June, during the high water, three boats, the *Anthony Wayne*, *Nominee* and *Yankee* made excursions up the river, the last named boat going up a distance of three hundred miles.

The first line of regular boats on the Minnesota was run by Captain Louis Robert. In 1857 Captains Reaney and Davidson were engaged in navigating this stream. Regular trips were made in 1858 and 1859 by the steamers *Favorite* and *Franklin Steele*. The *Julia*, commanded by Captain Reaney, was the first boat ever lost on the river. It was sunk in 1859 at a place called Hurricane Bend, below Mankato. Besides the boats named, the *Jeanette*, *Favorite* and *Antelope*—all now out of existence—were employed in this trade. The earliest captains whose names have been preserved were Robert, Davidson, Reaney, MacLagan, Bell, Haycock, and Randall. The boats usually made trips as far as Mankato, but sometimes they went as far as Fort Ridgely and New Ulm, while an occasional trip would be made to Redwood and Yellow Medicine Agency.

In 1858 Captain Davis made a daring attempt to take a boat called the *Freighter* up the Minnesota, believing he could reach the Red River of the

North. It was a disastrous undertaking, for in trying to get over the Portage between Lac Traverse and Big Stone his vessel became wrecked. The machinery and other portions of the boat were afterwards recovered and used in building the *International*, the first boat to navigate the waters of the Red River of the North.

From 1850 to 1858 the arrival of steamboats constantly increased, and from 1854 to 1858 the rush of immigration was particularly heavy, the number of passengers averaging several hundred on each boat. The steamboat arrivals for five years were as follows: 1854, 256; 1855, 560; 1856, 857; 1857, 1,026; 1858, 1,068. The spring of 1857 was one of the latest ever known, the first boat not being able to arrive at St. Paul until May 1. As soon as the icy obstacles had disappeared, however, the arrivals became numerous. On May 4 eighteen boats were at the wharf at one time and later on no less than twenty-four could be seen at the landing simultaneously. In these days, before the advent of railroads, the opening of navigation was a great event in the lives of the inhabitants of St. Paul, and the officers of the first boat to arrive usually received quite an ovation from the citizens.

In the early days of steamboating in Minnesota, boats used to run regularly on the Minnesota as on the Mississippi River, but during late years trips have been made only at rare intervals on account of the difficulties of navigation caused by an insufficient depth of water. The expense of improvements necessary to make it navigable it is believed would not be great, and it is probable that at some future time the national government may be induced to make the necessary appropriation for this purpose.

Three new steamers were launched by the Galena Packet Company in 1854, and six trips per week were made. This addition to their fleet occurred at a fortunate time, for during the season the *Dr. Franklin*, *Nominee* and *Galena* were sunk. The opening of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad in 1856 largely increased the river traffic, and in 1857 the *Northern Belle* and *Granite State* were added to the fleet, and a short time after this acquisition the Dubuque line of boats was purchased and operated by the Packet Company. The loss of the *Lady Franklin* occurred this season, but having gained the boats of the Dubuque Company, no inconvenience was incurred through lack of capacity to carry freight and passengers.

The need of a well regulated ferry across the Mississippi at St. Paul did not become a necessity until several years after the town was settled. A rude dug-out supplied the needs of the people for some years. In 1849 Hon. Henry Jackson introduced a bill to grant a charter to Isaac N. Goodhue to keep and maintain a ferry across the Mississippi opposite the lower landing in St. Paul. The bill did not pass, however, at that session of the Legislature, but a notice was soon after placed in the *Pioneer Press* that James M. and Isaac N. Goodhue would apply to the commissioners of Ramsey county for a ferry charter



J. J. Watson

across the Mississippi at the lower landing. The license was granted to January 7, 1850, and at the same meeting a ferry privilege was granted to John R. Irvine to run one from the upper levee. These ferries plied regularly until the St. Paul bridge was completed in 1858. In 1852 Daniel F. Brawley was also granted a charter to run a ferry for ten years, from the upper levee to West St. Paul.

The years from 1855 to and inclusive of 1858, constituted the most prosperous period in the navigation of the Upper Mississippi. It was stated in 1855 that the Galena Packet Company declared dividends of \$100,000 on that season's business. The *War Eagle*, which cost \$20,000, cleared \$44,000, and the *City Belle*, costing \$11,000, cleared \$30,000 profit. During the year 1857 an immense tide of immigration came to St. Paul, largely exceeding that of any previous year. Nearly all of this travel came by boats, consequently the river trade for this year was simply enormous. The paralyzed condition of trade consequent upon the general financial revulsion which occurred all over the country in the winter of 1857, greatly reduced river traffic, and when prosperous times again came the steamboats in this section were compelled to compete with faster and more improved methods of land transit.

In 1857 two new lines were put in operation; the Duluth line, composed of three boats, and the Prairie du Chien, Hudson and St. Paul Company, of three boats. The St. Louis Packet Company began operations in 1858, at which time the Galena Packet Company had five boats in service, the *Northern Belle*, *Milwaukee*, *Galena*, *Northern Light*, and *Grey Eagle*. The officers of the company were Orrin Smith, president; and Russell Jones, secretary and treasurer. At this time there were a number of private boats running from St. Louis to St. Paul, among them being the *Northerner*, *Hawk Eye State*, *Pembina*, *Denmark*, and *Sucker State*.

In the winter of 1857-58 a number of the captains of the steamboats plying between St. Louis and St. Paul determined to form a new line and make regular trips, leaving on stated days in the week. On the opening of navigation in the following spring this line consisted of the steamers *Canada*, Captain James Ward; *W. L. Ewing*, Captain W. Green; *Denmark*, Captain R. C. Gray; *Metropolitan*, Captain Thomas B. Rhodes; *Minnesota Belle*, Captain Thomas B. Hill; and *Pembina*, Captain Thomas H. Griffith. Messrs. Warden and Shaller were appointed agents, and the line was known as the Northern Line. In 1859 the *Chippewa*, Captain W. H. Crapeta; *Dew Drop*, Captain N. W. Parker; *Lucie May*, Captain J. B. Rhodes; *Aunt Letty*, Captain C. G. Morrison; *Northerner*, Captain P. A. Alford, and the *Laclede*, were added.

Captain W. F. Davidson in 1859 started a line of boats to ply between La Crosse and St. Paul, in opposition to the Galena Packet Company. It was composed of three boats, the *Winona*, *Franklin Steele* and *Favorite*. This move caused fierce rivalry between the two lines. Rates were recklessly reduced.

At one time the fare from St. Paul to Chicago was only one dollar, which included meals, berths, and railroad and water transportation. The fight was finally ended by compromise, Captain Davidson getting control of the business of the Milwaukee road at La Crosse.

In the winter of 1859-60 the owners of five private boats running from St. Louis decided to form a joint stock company and organized under the name of the Northern Line Packet Company. Captain James Ward was elected president, and Thomas H. Griffith secretary and treasurer. The vessels owned by this company made regular trips to St. Paul, and included the *Sucker State*, *Hawk Eye State*, *Canada*, *Pembina*, *Metropolitan*, *Northerner*, *W. L. Ewing*, *Denmark*, *Henry Clay*, *Minnesota Belle*, and *Fred Lorenz*. This company continued business for fifteen years.

The Galena Packet Company ceased running in 1866, when Captain Davidson organized the Northwestern Union Packet Company, by the consolidation of the two old companies, the Northwestern Packet Company and the La Crosse and Minnesota Steam Packet Company. These two companies had been running boats between Dubuque and St. Paul.

The Northwestern Union Packet Company became the competitor of the Northern Line Packet Company running between St. Louis and St. Paul, and the St. Louis and Keokuk Company. These lines ran together in harmony until the Northwestern Union Packet Company added the *Phil Sheridan* to their fleet. This act caused fierce competition, which continued until rates were again reduced to mere nominal figures. The fight was continued until Captain Davidson gained control of the whole business in 1873. Captain Davidson then organized a new line known as the Keokuk Northern Packet Company, which was composed of the principal boats forming the Keokuk, Northwestern and Northern Lines. The new company continued to operate on the river until the close of navigation in 1880, when it passed into the hands of a receiver.

The St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company was organized in 1880, with W. F. Davidson, R. M. Hutchinson, and F. L. Johnson, incorporators, who in the same year also organized the St. Paul Freight and Passenger Company. The first company began business with the steamers *Gem City*, *Grand Pacific*, *White Eagle*, *Arkansas*, *Alexander Kendall*, and *Maggie Reany*; the latter with the *War Eagle*, *Minneapolis*, *Belle of La Crosse*, *Alexander Mitchell*, and *James City*. The first officers of the Packet Company were W. F. Davidson, president; R. M. Hutchinson, superintendent; and F. L. Johnson, secretary; and the board of directors of the freight and passenger company was composed of P. L. Davidson, S. F. Clinton, and La Fayette Holmes. Both companies were operated separately for a few years, when they were consolidated under the name of the St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company. This company now runs the *St. Paul*, of five hundred tons burden, and the *War Eagle* and *Gem City*.

They touch at every point of importance along the river between St. Paul and St. Louis. The officers of the company are P. S. Davidson, president; E. Davidson, secretary and treasurer; Robert A. Snowden, general passenger agent.

The Diamond Jo Line was started in 1866 by "Diamond Jo" Reynolds, at that time a stockholder in the Northwestern Line, who purchased from that company the boat *Diamond Jo*. He first ran his boat between Fulton and St. Paul. He afterwards purchased the *Ida Fulton* and *Bannock City*, which were put in the same trade. In 1868 the *Tidal Wave*, *Josie* and *Arkansas* were added to the line. Two years later the boats ran as far as Burlington, and the *Imperial* was added to the fleet. The *Arkansas* and *Tidal Wave* were sold in 1877 and the latter vessel has since been known as the *Grand Pacific*. In the spring of 1875 the operations of the Diamond Jo Line were extended to St. Louis, to which point trips have since been regularly made. In 1882 this line ran the *Mary Morton*, *Libbie Conger*, *Diamond Jo*, and *Josie*. This company now runs the *Pittsburg*, *Sidney*, *Mary Morton*, *Libbie Conger*, and the *Josephine*. The officers of the company are Joseph Reynolds, president; E. M. Dickey, superintendent and general freight agent; Fred A. Bell, general passenger agent. The St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis Packet Company is of recent organization. They run the passenger steamer *St. Paul* between St. Paul and St. Louis and touch at all the prominent intermediate points.

These boats of the packet lines, with quite a large number that belong to private owners are the only ones regularly engaged in the St. Paul transportation trade. Yet the benefits of river navigation seem to be lost sight of in the immeasurably greater facilities offered by the numerous railways which center in St. Paul. A great deal is said and written from time to time about improving the smaller rivers and lakes of the Northwest, and it is, no doubt, practicable to obtain a good many miles of navigable water at comparatively small cost. In Europe where the water transportation system is much further advanced than in this country, a constantly increasing amount of freight is moved by water in spite of the great development of the railroad system. With denser settlement and the consequent heavier movement of commodities in the West, our watercourses will be more and more brought into use. It is the evident interest of St. Paul to foster its river commerce, and the efforts of some of its most enterprising citizens have of late years been intelligently directed to the development of this interest. The general government has made important improvements in the river at this point during the last few years, and appropriations have been made to create a four and a half foot channel, at low water, up to the city. The public of the Mississippi Valley demand a navigable depth of six feet at low water from St. Paul downward as the limit of practicable improvement in the near future. General G. K. Warren, of the United States engineers, reported twenty odd years ago: "The unexampled facilities presented by the general line from Green Bay to the Mississippi River, of having

a feeder like the Wisconsin River, discharging from 2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet of water per second at the summit level, makes it practicable to construct a canal of any capacity." With that canal constructed and the channel in the Mississippi to St. Paul deepened correspondingly, the city's growth would be gigantic, and the country tributary to it would save several million dollars a year from the reduction of freight. Probably a canal from Lake Superior to the St. Croix River is likewise feasible.

The amount of business done on the river at St. Paul during the season of 1888 was much larger than for many years. The number of passengers landed in St. Paul was 38,764; number of tons of freight handled, 1,918,396, and number of people carried in this district, 1,438,616.

Following is a list of the steamboats permanently enrolled in the district of Minnesota, port of St Paul, July 1, 1888, with their net tonnage: Alice D., 27.59; Ben Hersey, 35.87; Burdette, 30.55; City of St. Paul, 180; Clion, 803.54; Daisy, 106.64; F. D. Underwood, 126.97; G. B. Knapp, 139.08; G. A. Mower, 29; G. W. Wilcox, jr., 33.04; David Bronson, 153.41; Henry W. Longfellow, 46.89; Ida Campbell, 114.02; Isaac Staples, 179.50; Jennie Hayes, 87.07; J. O. Henning, 26.98; Lynn J., 30; May Libby, 58.34; Menomona, 89.03; Oneida, 745.93; R. J. Wheeler, 140.17; Ruby, 54.22; Sea Wing, 109.55; Verne Swain, 134.76; total tonnage, 2,782.13. Boats of less than 20 ton burden. Annie Barnes, 14; Big Stone City, 16.65; Carrie S., 11.18; Ellen M., 16; Leroy, 6; Pepin, 15.31; Sea Gull, 9; total tonnage of enrolled boats, 2,866.27. Of the foregoing boats the following are owned by residents of St. Paul: City of St. Paul, owned by J. C. Smith; Henry W. Longfellow, J. E. Moore; Ida Campbell, P. F. Ritchie; Oneida, James C. Stout; and Ruby, John Jeremy.

The following table contains many interesting details relating to steamboat navigation on the Upper Mississippi for the last forty years at the port of St. Paul:

Year.	River Opened	Arrival of First Boat.	Name of First Boat.	Captain.	No. Days in Season.	River Closed.
1844	March 24	April 6	Otter	Harris	246	Nov. 20
1845	" 20	" 6	"	"	255	Dec. 1
1846	" 16	" 1	Lynx	Atchison	249	" 7
1847	" 18	" 7	Clara	Throckmorton	264	Nov. 20
1848	" 16	" 7	Senator	Harris	248	Dec. 10
1849	" 9	" 9	Highland Mary	Atchison	276	Nov. 25
1850	April 10	" 9	"	"	229	" 22
1851	March 17	" 4	Nominee	Smith	249	" 28
1852	" 29	" 16	"	"	255	" 15
1853	April 1	" 11	West Newton	Harris	228	" 28
1854	March 15	" 8	Nominee	Blakeley	256	" 26
1855	" 31	" 17	War Eagle	Harris	239	" 20
1856	April 5	" 18	Lady Franklin	Lucas	236	" 18
1857	" 15	May 1	Galena	Laughton	217	" 29
1858	March 15	March 25	Gray Eagle	Harris	259	" 25
1859	" 23	April 19	Key City	Horden	245	Dec. 1
1860	" 13	March 28	Milwaukee	Cochrane	264	" 1
1861	" 30	April 8	Ocean Wave	Webb	245	Nov. 20
1862	April 1	" 18	Keokuk	Hatcher	243	" 24
1863	March 25	" 5	"	"	244	Dec. 1
1864	" 7	" 14	Hawk Eye State	Mason	269	Nov. 20
1865	" 28	" 15	Burlington	Rhodes	236	Dec. 9
1866	April 7	" 19	Sucker State	Hight	247	" 2
1867	" 11	" 21	Itasca	Webb	236	Nov. 30
1868	March 3	" 4	Sheridan	Hutchinson	272	Dec. 10
1869	April 5	" 19	Sucker State	Hight	250	" 1
1870	" 1	" 11	Tom Jasper	West	244	" 10
1871	March 27	" 10	Diamond Joe	Isherwood	258	Nov. 28
1872	April 5	" 23	S. S. Merrill	Davidson	238	" 28
1873	March 30	" 17	Northwestern	"	242	" 28
1874	April 6	" 23	Red Wing	Hight	236	" 29
1875	" 4	" 25	Josie	Killeen	240	" 20
1876	" 8	" 22	Savannah	Roland	257	" 30
1877	Feb. 20	" 17	Minneapolis	Lamont	255	" 30
1878	March 21	" 20	Arkansas	Hall	266	Dec. 14
1879	" 24	" 21	Sheever	Hickok	256	" 7
1880	" 26	" 14	Ida Felton	Meads	226	Nov. 17
1881	April 7	" 15	Aunt Betsey	Smith	284	Dec. 31
1882	March 23	" 10	War Eagle	Wood	246	" 7
1883	April 6	" 20	Mary Morton	Roland	232	Nov. 15
1884	March 28	" 16	St. Paul	Thompson	234	" 24
1885	April 5	" 21	Mary Morton	Roland	255	Dec. 9
1886	March 26	" 17	Joseph Henry, V. S. ..	Crapster	207	Nov. 24
1887	" 21	" 20	Pittsburg	Killeen	205	" 17

Inland Transportation.—The difficulties surrounding land transportation in the valley of the Upper Mississippi were not easily overcome. While the river carried the burdens of commerce during a portion of the year, other methods of transport were necessary to fully develop the resources of this region. During the winter months the river was in the bondage of the ice king, and no service could it then render. Such restrictions to commercial growth the hardy pioneers of this section were not content with, and many were the obstacles their courage and perseverance overcame before the little hamlet, where now stands the city of St. Paul, had even the rudest kind of roads completed for inland communication.

Up to the winter of 1848 and 1849, one of unusual severity, the inhabitants of the little burgh found themselves during the winter season two hundred miles from the nearest settlement and mail supply (Prairie Du Chien), and hemmed in by ice and snow. The only communication with the outside world was over the ice of the river by sledges drawn by dogs.¹ By this means were the mails carried to and from the village of Prairie Du Chien, a journey fraught with danger and hardship. This unfortunate state of affairs the people of St. Paul determined to remedy, and early in the winter of 1849 Hiram Knowlton, of Willow River (Hudson) Wisconsin, laid out a road from Prairie Du Chien to that place, *via* Black River Falls, a distance of two hundred and twenty-three miles. In a letter to the *Pioneer* he says it was "blazed and marked the whole way." The streams were bridged with rude bridges, and in the language of the builder of the road it was declared "a span of good horses can now haul eighteen hundred or two thousand pounds through the whole distance." Stopping places for travelers could be found a part of the way, but the rest of the route they were forced to "camp out" in the snow. For several years this road remained the only route used in winter by St. Paul travelers going east, and for two or three seasons Willoughby and Power's stage line ran on it.

"At this date," says Williams, "the only mail route in Minnesota besides the one referred to, were from St. Paul to Fort Snelling and back weekly; from St. Paul to Falls of St. Croix *via* Stillwater and Marine Mills and back weekly, with one additional trip per week to Stillwater and back. There were in 1850 only sixteen post-offices in what is now Minnesota."

¹ Dog-sleighting was a common mode of traveling in the early days of Minnesota, and the *Pioneer Press* of February 19, 1852, contains the following account of a remarkable journey: "Dr. Rae arrived in St. Paul on the 14th inst., having performed the journey from Pembina to Sauk Rapids, some 500 miles in ten days. It was the continuation of a journey from a station on McKenzie River, about 2,500 miles beyond Pembina. Both journeys were performed on snow shoes. He was sent last spring to the Arctic Coast in search of Franklin, by the Hudson's Bay Company." In this long journey over the snow Dr. Rae used a dog-sledge, which was presented by him to the Minnesota Historical Society. This was the only mode of traveling in winter between St. Paul and Pembina until 1859, when Burbank and Blakeley's line of stages began running to Fort Abercrombie. The following description of a ride on dog-sledges appeared in the *Pioneer* of January 8, 1852: "The honorable members elected to the house and council from Pembina, viz.: Messrs. Kittson, Rolette, and Gingras, arrived at Crow Wing on Christmas Eve, in sixteen days from home, stopping two days at Red Lake on the way. Each had his cariole, drawn by three fine dogs, harnessed tastily, with jingling bells, and driven tandem fashion, at 2.40, at least when to their speed. They usually traveled from thirty or forty per day, and averaged about thirty-five miles. They fed the dogs but once a day on the trip, and that at night, a pound of pemmican each. On this they draw a man and baggage as fast as a good horse would travel, and on long journeys they tire horses out." The pemmican referred to is an article of food, which long since became obsolete. It was a preparation of buffalo meat dried, pounded into shreds, and stuffed into bags made of buffalo hide, into which melted tallow was poured, forming one solid mass. This could be preserved a long time, and although anything but palatable to those unused to it, it was a great favorite with Red River men and half-breeds generally. In early days it used to be kept for sale in St. Paul.

Prior to the completion of the Knowlton road in the spring of 1848 Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers commenced running a two-seated open wagon from St. Paul to St. Anthony. They made daily trips, and were the pioneers in the stage business in this section. Mr. Willoughby was a Vermonter by birth; went to Chicago in 1820, and drove in that region for twenty years. He came to St. Paul in 1848. He died a few years ago in this city, after having amassed a considerable fortune.

Simon Powers, an eccentric character, was born in 1818, and died in 1868. He was a good business man and much esteemed. The venture of these pioneers in the stage line proving remunerative, in September they put on a four-horse open spring wagon that would carry fourteen passengers. This conveyance they ran until winter set in, when they opened a new route from St. Paul to Prairie Du Chien over the road laid out by Hiram Knowlton *via* Stillwater, Hudson, Menominee, Black River Falls, and Sparta. They successfully operated this line for several consecutive winters, and in the summer maintained the St. Paul and the St. Anthony Line.

In 1850 Robert Kennedy ran a line to Stillwater, and shortly afterwards Willoughby and Powers started a line to the same place. The latter firm in 1851 to accommodate their growing traffic obtained a Concord coach which was the first ever run in Minnesota. In the spring of 1852 the St. Anthony business was invaded by two gentlemen from Michigan, Lyman L. Benson and a Mr. Pattison, who entered into a lively competition with Willoughby and Powers for business. A furious opposition sprang up, and in the competition for patronage the price of a passage was brought down from seventy-five to ten cents. Willoughby's and Power's coaches were painted red and it was called the "red line," while the Benson and Pattison coaches were yellow, and termed the "yellow line." The war between the red and yellow lines was one of the curious phases of the day. This keen competition continued for two or three years. In the meantime Willoughby and Powers had increased their rolling stock to eight Concord coaches. In 1854 a compromise was effected with Benson and Pattison, the latter buying the St. Anthony Line, Willoughby and Powers continuing the Stillwater line, and soon in addition had a line running to Shakopee. In 1855 Willoughby and Powers dissolved partnership. Mr. Powers carried on the stage business two years longer, and then sold out to Robert Gibbens.

The winter mail route had been discontinued sometime previously by Willoughby and Powers, M. O. Walker & Co., of Chicago having obtained the mail service contract, and put on a line down through Minnesota and Iowa to Dubuque. This they continued until J. C. Burbank & Co., got the mail contract in 1858 and 1859. The last named firm eventually obtained by consolidation, purchase or otherwise, the control of the land transportation business of this section, and held it until the stage coach days were virtually ended.

In the meantime, in 1857, Pattison, Benson and Ward sold out their business to Alvaren Allen and Charles L. Chase, who ran the St. Anthony line in connection with several mail carrying contracts they had for the Upper Mississippi country. In 1859 Allen and Chase consolidated with J. C. Burbank and Captain Russell Blakeley's line, the whole forming a copartnership called the "Minnesota Stage Company," of which J. C. Burbank¹ was general manager; Mr. Allen superintendent of stock and running arrangements, and Captain Blakeley had charge of the mail service. Mr. Chase not long after sold his interest to John L. Merriam, and at the end of a few years Colonel Allen also withdrew from the company. This company also absorbed the line running to Superior, established in 1854 by William Nettleton, and afterwards carried on by C. Noble.

The history of the Minnesota Stage Company and the Northwestern Express Company are so closely allied that it will be necessary here to give a brief account of the growth of the latter.

In 1850 J. C. Burbank became the first express messenger in the territory. At this time the American Express Company was running to Galena as its western terminus. From this point to St. Paul he became express messenger. During the summer he ran on the steamer *Nominee*, and in winter traveled the Knowlton road to Prairie Du Chien, and thence to Galena. It was discouraging work at first and not very remunerative. The amount of express matter intrusted to him on his first trip he carried in his pocket, and the whole receipts for the first winter, although he made regular trips, would not have paid the board of one messenger. At this time St. Paul was a small village of hardly twenty-five hundred inhabitants, but Mr. Burbank had sufficient faith to fore-

¹ Mr. Burbank became the most noted character connected with the stage business of this region, and a few words in relation to him in connection with the earlier transportation facilities of St. Paul are appropriate. He was born in Ludlow, Windsor county, Vt., in 1822, and came to New York State in 1831, opened a book-store in Watertown, N. Y., ran an express to New York City. He subsequently removed to Wisconsin where he engaged in farming, and in 1850 came to St. Paul, becoming the first express messenger from this city and Galena. In 1852 he obtained the contract to carry the mail from St. Paul to Prairie Du Chien, twice a week during the summer, and once a week during the winter. He afterwards obtained a sub-mail contract from Prairie Du Chien to Black River Falls. His subsequent connection with the express and stage business is fully given in this chapter. Upon his retirement from the stage business in 1867 he devoted himself to insurance, banking, railroad, and other enterprises. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1867 to 1871; was largely interested in the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, in which he was a director; was an active organizer of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and was its president and financial manager, and in 1873 was one of the early originators of the street railway company, of which he became president. There was scarcely a worthy enterprise in St. Paul for many years preceding his death, in 1876, which he did not aid with capital and personal effort. His career was full of striking incidents, and during his long residence and prominent identification with important enterprises in St. Paul no man more fully possessed the confidence and respect of the people of this community.

see with the steadily increasing population of this section the future possibility of his business. He formed partnerships with W. L. Fawcett in 1852, and with Ed. Holcombe in 1853, but each in turn became discouraged and left him alone. His business, however, grew to such an extent that in 1854 he organized the Northwestern Express Company, his only partner in the enterprise being Charles T. Whitney. The latter in 1856 sold his interest to Captain Russell Blakeley. Mr. Blakeley was a decided acquisition to the new firm, and the business under two such enterprising men took a new start. Mr. C. W. Carpenter entered the service of the company in 1855 as local agent, and in 1857 was engaged in the St. Paul office. The latter for many years was superintendent of this division of the American Express Company, and the former was connected with the Northwestern Stage Company, and superintended the company's lines in the Black Hills and elsewhere until they were abandoned a year or so ago.

The express business, although of large extent and importance, soon became merely secondary to the staging operations of the firm. The Walker line of stage was the only one doing business at this time, and the poor service rendered by this line made it necessary for the express company to start a new line in order to perform their business with promptness. Burbank & Co. had been dependent upon the Walker line, and they determined to do their own carriage work, and in 1857 they put on a line of stages between Dubuque and St. Paul *via* Decorah, Ia. They originally intended only to carry express matter, but they soon put on passenger coaches, and their line being conducted in a manner superior to the old line, they soon succeeded in getting the main portion of the passenger business. In 1858 they secured the mail contract over this route and ultimately pushed Walker's coaches off the road as passenger vehicles.

Next year, as before mentioned, the Minnesota Stage Company was organized, into which was absorbed the Chase and Allen lines. At this time La Crosse was the nearest railroad terminus, and to this point the stages of the company made regular trips carrying passengers, mail, and express matter. After John L. Merriam purchased the interest of Chase and Allen in 1860 the firm became known as Burbank, Blakeley & Merriam, under whose management for more than seven years was monopolized the stage business of the State. In 1861 this company received all the mail contracts on stage routes in Minnesota, amounting to about 1,300 miles of staging, besides some 300 miles of pony routes. In 1863 the mail branch of this business had grown to such an extent that they sold out to the American Express Company all the express business south of St. Paul, retaining all north of that point.

It was in the early sixties that the stage system of the Northwest, as controlled by the Minnesota Stage Company, reached the greatest degree of its activity and prosperity. Bridge square at this period presented in the early morning to the modernized vision of the people of to-day what would be a

strange sight. The offices of the company were located just above the square, in a building on West Third street, which now contains Zimmerman's photograph gallery, and all the stages coming in and going out would report at the offices, and take on and unload their express there. It was a common sight to see the square crowded with the old Concord stages, the driver sitting on his high box holding the reins over a team of four prancing horses ready to start out on the road. It was a scene of animation and life, and afforded the chief incident of interest of each day.

The Minnesota Stage Company, it will be borne in mind, stood in the same relation to the public as the railroads do to-day. There was nothing haphazard about the business. It was conducted in a business-like way and in accordance with a strict routine. The necessity for all this will be realized when it is stated that the Minnesota Stage Company's system of routes included over two thousand miles of traveled road, extending into every part of Minnesota, into Wisconsin and even far up into Manitoba, where Selkirk was a terminus. Besides the ten or a dozen lines running out of St. Paul, there were several routes extending across the country in southern Minnesota, such as Hastings, to Faribault, and Winona to Rochester. To conduct its great carrying business this company had in its service in 1865 above seven hundred horses and more than two hundred men. Even then the rumble of the rail was to be heard in Minnesota. On most of the lines coaches were sent out daily; on the Stillwater Line there were two daily coaches; on the Minneapolis and St. Anthony Line the stages were plying every few hours of the day. On the longer lines to the North the stages were less frequent, tri-weekly trips being the rule. The firm of Burbank, Blakely & Merriam did much to solve the problem of early inland transportation in Minnesota. "It is due to these gentlemen," says Mr. Williams, "and especially to the senior partner, Mr. Burbank, from whose early struggles and tenacity of purpose all subsequent business of the firm sprang, to say that their entire business management as public carriers, from first to last, was distinguished by a liberality, fairness and justness in all their dealings which have been rarely, if ever, paralleled, and that the people of Minnesota are more indebted to them than to any other agency for pushing out our network of mail communications all over the State and frontier. They chalked out more new roads and built more bridges than any other hundred or thousand men in the State."

While we have devoted the preceding pages to a historical sketch of the general growth and development of the stage coach business, it must be borne in mind that it was not the first organized system of overland transportation in this region. Long before stages were introduced the "Pembina carts" were in existence, and ultimately proved of great benefit to St. Paul. The history of these almost forgotten but important vehicles of commerce deserves to be preserved. They were brought into use in transporting the furs from the flourish-

ing Red River colony. Prior to 1844 the import of goods and export of furs of that section was through the difficult Hudson Bay route, navigable only two months in the year and beset with dangers. In 1844 Norman W. Kittson, at that time a special partner in the American Fur Company, fixed his headquarters at Pembina, and commenced collecting furs from there and shipping them to Mendota in vehicles which received the name of "Pembina carts." When the advantages and profits of that trade were demonstrated, Jo. Rolette of Pembina and his uncle, Alex. Fisher, organized a cart brigade and made trading trips to St. Paul. Their venture succeeded very well and in 1847 as many as 125 carts came to St. Paul, bringing furs and returning laden with merchandise. In 1849 St. Paul became the depot for all engaged in this trade and in early days the Pembina cart business was an important source of gain to the city. These carts were constructed according to the most primitive ideas and were made entirely of wood fastened with leather and had only two wheels. These solid wheels were fixed on wooden axles destitute of oil or grease, and when in motion a caravan could be heard for miles. The tractive power was usually furnished by oxen fastened to the cart by means of bands of buffalo hide. One driver had charge of several of these carts, simply guiding the head ox, the heads of at least three animals being tied to the preceding cart. These carts cost about fifteen dollars, would carry 600 to 700 pounds and usually lasted about three trips. It was calculated that it would cost about \$90 to \$100 to transport each ton by this means. "The drivers of these carts," says Williams, "were also a study. Nearly all of them were swarthy half or quarter-breeds or *Bois Brules*, as they were termed, and dressed in a costume, a curious commingling of civilized garments and barbaric adornments. They were usually clad in coarse blue cloth, with a profusion of brass buttons, and a red sash girt around their waists. Add to this a bead-worked cap and an Indian moccasin and you have a fair picture of the Red River half-breed. They presented also a curious commingling of races, the old Scotch, English and French settlers having married with the Crees and Chippewas and crossed and re-crossed until every shade of complexion was to be seen, and a babel of tongues was the result."

The distance from Pembina to St. Paul by the nearest route was 448 miles, and these cart trains usually made the journey in thirty or forty days. These trains usually started as soon as pasturage could be obtained for the stock. In 1844 Mendota was the objective point, but from 1849 until the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was completed to St. Cloud, St. Paul was the terminal point. The number of these carts which came to St. Paul increased each year, until in 1851 it was given at 102; in 1857, about 500, and in 1858, 600. In 1859, 1860 and 1861 the number decreased somewhat, as a steamer was running on Red River which drew off part of the freighting trade, and decreased the land transportation to 216 miles, J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., having established

a line of freight teams connecting with the steamer. In 1845 the value of furs handled in St. Paul from this region was \$3,000; in 1850, \$15,000; in 1855, \$40,000; in 1860, \$186,000 and in 1863, \$250,000.

The completion of the Northern Pacific to the Red River was the death knell of this primitive means of transportation. These carts, like the stage coach, have passed away before the progress of civilization. Where traveled these rude caravans, through primitive forest and prairies, the iron horse has brought a new world into existence, and the wild paradise has become the well ordered garden, bringing forth wealth and sustenance for a prosperous people.

Railroads.—The development of the railroad system of Minnesota has made St. Paul not only the railway center of the Northwest, but one of the chief radiating points of the grand system of American roads. Within the last quarter of a century means of inland steam transportation have been extended over nearly the whole productive area of the State, over five thousand miles of track traversing the State in every direction. In no State has such magnificent land grants been made to railroad corporations as in Minnesota, while the railroad laws of the State and their administration have tended to promote railroad expansion, and this expansion has been one of the greatest factors in the sum total of causes which have produced such a prosperous community. Over 12,000,000 acres of land—an area greater than the whole of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and one-half of New Hampshire, have been granted to railroads, and these lands are exempt from taxation until they are sold or contracted to be sold. Under the stimulus afforded by these grants preparations were made in the earliest days of territorial government for the construction of an immense system of railroads, but these early expectations were cut short by the financial collapse of 1857. The first efforts to secure railway facilities in Minnesota were thus surrounded with difficulties. The State to overcome these obstacles promised to various railway companies greater pecuniary assistance than it was able to meet. Failure to do so for many years rested as a stigma upon the State and greatly impaired its credit in financial circles. Legal litigation extending over several years was the result, and the troublesome questions were not settled until 1881. A brief history of the causes which produced this unfortunate state of affairs as well as of the means employed to settle the difficulties and protect the credit of the State very properly belongs to a sketch of the railroad history of St. Paul.

The transition of Minnesota from territorial dependence to the position of a self-supporting commonwealth occurred under adverse circumstances. It was at a period when the great commercial cities of the East and of the whole country were suffering from financial embarrassment, and the stringency of the money market at these centers made it impossible for the people of Minnesota to borrow the necessary capital to develop the resources of the State. Under such circumstances the pioneer settlers were disposed to lend a willing ear to any plan for the relief of a community literally without money.



W. P. Murray

By an act of Congress approved March 5, 1857, and secured mainly through the efforts of Hon. Henry M. Rice, delegate in Congress, 4,500,000 acres of land had been granted to the Territory to aid in the construction of six different lines of roads. The sanguine expectations excited by this liberal grant were suddenly cut short by the financial crisis of 1857, followed by the general suspension of Western railroad enterprises. In this emergency the railroad companies applied to the Legislature for aid. In 1858 a constitutional amendment was submitted by the Legislature to the people for a loan of State credit to the several companies. At a large public meeting convened at the State capitol in St. Paul, addressed by ex-Governor Gorman, D. A. Robertson, William R. Marshall and others, the adoption of the amendment was strongly opposed, but the people were strongly in favor of the measure, and on April 15, 1858, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 25,023 for, to 6,723 against. It authorized the bonds of the State bearing seven per cent. interest to be issued to four companies (not to exceed \$1,250,000 to each company or \$5,000,000 to all) as construction advanced, at the rate of \$10,000 per mile of graded road, and \$10,000 for each completed mile. The State required from the companies to which the credit of the State was given, a conveyance to the State of the first two hundred and forty sections of land to which each was entitled prior to construction, and a first mortgage on all the lands, franchises, etc., of the several roads. The companies proceeded to grade the roads, but when bonds were issued to the amount of \$2,275,000 further construction was suspended. This was caused by the companies being unable to negotiate the bonds at prices sufficient to enable them to go on with the work. Their value was impaired mainly by the severe business revulsion of that period; yet in part by the disgraceful clamor of a home faction against their validity.

Under these circumstances all the roads, except the Southern Minnesota, defaulted in the payment of the interest on the bonds, and in 1860 the State foreclosed its mortgages and took possession of the roads. With the revival of trade in 1860, which was accompanied by an increase in population, the need of railroads became more and more urgent, and in order to facilitate the construction of roads, the State regranted the forfeited franchises to other companies free of all lien. With new life infused into the dead enterprises, construction on the new roads commenced in earnest and has progressed steadily ever since, interrupted only by the financial crisis of 1873, which, however, was of but short duration. But the settlement of the bonds issued by the State to aid railroad construction was not easily secured, and for many years was a vexed question in State politics. As the holders had for the most part purchased them at a very low price it was not equitable that the State should pay their face value with high interest. On November 6, 1860, two constitutional amendments were adopted, the first prohibiting the State from giving its credit to any individual association, or corporation, and the second providing that no law levying a tax

or making other provisions for the bonds should take effect until ratified by a majority of the electors. It was not until the summer of 1881, when the Supreme Court decided that the Legislature had power to settle the bonds without submitting its acts to the people, that the matter was finally disposed of. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the State to pay fifty per cent. of the amount nominally due upon them, and by the close of the year nearly all of the bonds were settled in accordance with the terms of the act. This important result was accomplished through the energy of Governor John S. Pillsbury.

So anxious were the people of Minnesota to secure railroads that not even the war of the rebellion and the Indian war, which so thoroughly engrossed the attention of the people, were sufficient to cause entire suspension of operations in this direction, nearly two hundred miles being built within that period. With the close of the war came a period of great commercial activity, money was abundant, the tide of emigration once more set in, and from that time until the financial revulsion in 1873 hundreds of miles were built. Minnesota was the first State to resume railroad construction after 1873, and in 1878 more miles of road were opened than in any other State. The year 1880 marked the beginning of a new era of railroad development, the construction of branch and intermediate lines. The report of the railroad commissioners for that year shows the value of the railroads in Minnesota to have been \$51,178,144; total debt, \$48,391,388; gross earnings, \$8,047,834; movement of the freight, 3,934,380 tons.

The impetus given in 1880 has had no check, and the last few years have shown a steady increase in the business done by these roads, the extension of new and valuable lines and improvement in the carrying facilities of old lines. The year 1887 was a memorable one for the railroads in the Northwest. Extensions to main lines and branches were built to an extent heretofore unequaled. By these new lines wonderful breadth of country of great undeveloped wealth was opened up, a territory including the lumbering interests of Wisconsin, Michigan and Northern Minnesota, the great wheat fields, stock ranches and mining interests of Dakota and Montana. This vast territory is only in the infancy of its development, and is all tributary to St. Paul. The extent of railroad building of lines centering in St. Paul for 1887 is shown by the following, giving the number of miles constructed by each company: St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, 845; Montana Central, 97; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 371; Minneapolis, Saulte Ste. Marie and Atlantic, 357; Chicago and Northwestern, 135.69; Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, 204; Freemont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley, 358; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, 34.05; Wisconsin Central, 33.62; Northern Central, 310; Illinois Central, 387; St. Paul and Duluth, 15; Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, 305; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 10; Minneapolis and Pacific, 70. Total, 3,533.96.

By geographical position and by the enterprise and liberality of its citizens St. Paul has become to the great Northwest what Chicago is to the older West—the point where merchandise is concentrated and distributed, where great railroad systems meet and connect, and where travel halts and is transferred. All the railroads that reach out from Chicago to grasp a share of the traffic of the Northwest converge here and other roads make the city their starting point for the Pacific coast, for the international boundary, for the ports of Lake Superior and for the prairies and of Western and Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa. Nothing proclaims more effectively the importance of St. Paul as a railroad center than the fact that there are six great trunk lines controlled by as many separate companies between Chicago and this city, while no less than five railways connect St. Paul with the Lake Superior towns.

The special value of each of these roads to St. Paul is shown by the following table giving the receipts and shipments in car lots to and from this city for 1887 and 1888.

	CARLOADS—1887.		CARLOADS—1888.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
St. Paul, Minn. and Manitoba.....	15,002	26,827	10,894	24,278
St. Paul and Duluth.....	23,078	19,139	21,954	8,358
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha, East division	19,186	10,629	25,406	6,715
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha, West division	29,039	7,403	13,552	9,342
St. Paul and Northern Pacific.....	2,227	8,200	3,005	9,909
Minneapolis and St. Louis.....	8,750	2,674	7,647	2,036
Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City.....	10,676	7,405	11,873	8,342
Wisconsin Central.....	10,132	2,294	11,985	4,034
Chicago, Burlington and Northern.....	31,594	4,451	26,654	8,586
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....			19,670	10,293
"Soo" Line.....			6,252	1,169
	159,324	96,004	158,892	93,065

The following exhibit shows the progress made in railroad construction from year to year in the State of Minnesota since the first ten miles of road were built in 1862 from St. Paul to St. Anthony:

Year	Average Mileage.	No. Miles Built Each Year.
1862.....	10	10
1863.....	56½	46½
1864.....	100	43½
1865.....	210	110
1866.....	315	105
1867.....	429	114
1868.....	560	131
1869.....	766	206
1870.....	1,092	326½
1871.....	1,550½	458
1872.....	1,900	349½
1873.....	1,907½	7½
1874.....	1,944½	40½

Year.	Average Mileage.	No. Miles Built Each Year..
1875	1,957 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
1876	1,987	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877	2,199	212
1878	2,449 $\frac{1}{2}$	350 $\frac{1}{2}$
1879	2,986	436 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	3,099 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886	4,368.36	
1887	4,871.97	503.59
1888	5,042.15	170.18

Here we shall leave the general history of railroads in the State, and in the subjoined portion of this article give a sketch of the several large corporations now centering in St. Paul which will be found to cover the whole period of time devoted to the planning, constructing and operating of the great Northwestern system.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad.—This was the first railroad built in Minnesota, and has developed into an international line. It is a St. Paul enterprise and is the successor of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which succeeded to the franchises of the Minnesota Pacific Railroad in 1862, the latter having forfeited its charter to the State under the constitutional loan amendment. The original company was first chartered by the Legislature May 22, 1857, receiving at the time a portion of the congressional land grant, and authorized to construct a road from Stillwater *via* St. Paul and St. Anthony to Breckenridge on the Sioux Wood River, with a branch from St. Anthony *via* Anoka, St. Cloud and Crow Wing, to St. Vincent, near the mouth of the Pembina River. Among the first board of directors were Alex. Ramsey, Edmund Rice, R. R. Nelson, William L. Ames, Charles H. Oakes, F. R. DeLano. The first officers of the road were Edmund Rice, president; R. R. Nelson, vice-president; James W. Taylor, secretary; Jesse M. Stone, treasurer, and D. C. Shepard, chief engineer. The line was surveyed in 1857 and some grading was done by Selah Chamberlin, but the financial panic of that fall put a stop to further work. After the passage of the five million loan bill in 1858, work was resumed vigorously and most of the road bed from St. Paul and St. Anthony was graded. At the same time Mr. Frink, of Philadelphia, was commissioned to grade the road bed from St. Paul to St. Anthony, this work was, however, soon suspended and became the property of some Stillwater people, and afterwards a part of the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railroad. In 1860 the mortgage given by this road to the State as security for its aid was foreclosed and the bed, franchises, etc., became the property of the State. In March, 1862, the Legislature conferred upon Edmund Rice, R. R. Nelson, E. C. Hatch, J. E. Thompson, William Lee and others the right and power to continue the work under the corporate name of the Pacific Railroad Company. Work was rapidly pushed on by the new company, under E. F. Drake and V.

Winter, and on July 2, 1862, the first ten miles of railroad in the State were completed, the route being from St. Paul to St. Anthony (now East Minneapolis). The first locomotive was the *William Crooks*, named in honor of the chief engineer of the road. By the end of 1863 the road was opened to Anoka. About this time Hon. Edmund Rice went to England, where he enlisted capital in the construction of the road. In March, 1864, the company was divided into two corporations, the St. Paul and Pacific proper and the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. The first division company controlled the property from St. Paul to Big Stone Lake and from St. Paul to Sauk Rapids, and the old St. Paul and Pacific retained all the other property. The portion from St. Paul to Winona subsequently became transferred to the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. The first division was under the presidency of George L. Becker; vice-president, William B. Litchfield; secretary, S. S. Breed; and Horace Thompson, treasurer. The first division completed its line as far as St. Cloud in 1866, and by 1868 150 miles of road were completed. In 1869 the Northern Pacific bought the franchises of the first division and completed the line to Big Stone Lake.

By an act of Congress in 1871 the old St. Paul and Pacific Company relocated its lines so as to reach the British Possessions at St. Vincent, direct from St. Cloud, instead of by the way of Crow Wing. At the same time the first division leased the St. Vincent and Brainerd Branch for ninety-nine years. Under this contract the first division company issued its bonds to the extent of fifteen million dollars, and defaulting in payment of them, the bondholders, most of them foreign capitalists, commenced proceedings in the United States courts, and obtained the appointment of J. P. Farley as receiver of the St. Vincent extension lines. At the same time mortgages were foreclosed on the lines from St. Paul to Sauk Rapids, and St. Anthony to Breckenridge. Possession of the first division lines was obtained by Edmund Rice, Horace Thompson, and John S. Kennedy in October, 1876, and the road was operated by them until the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company became the owners of the property, the organization of the latter company being effected in June, 1879, at which time over 700 miles of road were completed. This comprised the main line running from St. Paul to Barnesville, where it formed a junction with the main line, and the St. Vincent extension to the northern boundary of the State, where it connected with the Emerson branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Winnipeg, Manitoba. The extension of its lines in Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana during the last few years has been rapidly carried on until on June 30, 1887, it owned and had in operation 1,935 miles, of which 1,126 miles were in Minnesota. This company made the unparalleled record of building complete for weeks and months during 1887 from five to seven miles of railroad per day on their Montana extension to the great falls of the Missouri and to Helena. Within eight months 648 miles of road

were constructed from Minot, Dakota, to Helena, Montana, and regular trains were running over the road. This extension of the road opens a new and fresh part of the territories of Dakota, and Montana, and runs through a very fertile region that is suitable for stock raising. The total mileage owned by the Manitoba road on January 1, 1888, was 2,690, while its connection with the Canadian Pacific gave it the use of more than 4,000 miles of railway operated directly and consistently in the interests of this city and the country west and northwest of it, in the development of which it has rendered constant and most efficient aid. For the year ending June 30, 1887, it carried 2,042,271 passengers, and 1,379,004 tons of freight. The general offices of the company are located in St. Paul, the resident officers being James J. Hill, president, to whose genius the city is greatly indebted; W. P. Clough, second vice-president; Edward Sawyer, secretary and treasurer; A. Manvell, general manager; J. M. Egan, general superintendent; E. B. Wakeman, assistant general superintendent; N. D. Miller, chief engineer; S. S. Breed, auditor; W. S. Alexander, general traffic manager; C. H. Warren, general passenger agent; A. L. Mohler, general freight agent, and William E. Smith, attorney.

During the year 1888 the Manitoba road has completed in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana 462 miles of track, and in June, 1889, completed and had in running order a new line from St. Paul to Duluth, there connecting with its own line of new steamers, bringing the entire system up to almost 3,200 miles of track. It has grown into a mighty and completed system, having two lines from St. Paul to the Canadian boundary, with those important offshoots and feeders into Central and Southern Dakota, with fourth and fifth lines reaching almost to the boundary line and draining some 250 miles of territory in Northeast Dakota; with a line from St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Cloud to the head of Lake Superior, and with a line across Northern Dakota and Montana into the heart of the mineral belt of the latter State. A system which carries as much as 2,500,000 tons of freight per annum, and 2,500,000 passengers at the same time. A road whose equipment for passenger service numbers 230 coaches and whose freight equipment numbers 9,000 freight cars. A road which literally carries the product of a vast empire in its travels.

St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.—This was one of the earliest railroad enterprises to be talked of in the State, and it received a bonus from the city of St. Paul. Its charter was granted in 1857, under the name of the Nebraska and Lake Superior Railroad, and Lyman Dayton and others were made corporators. For years it existed as a mere name and the only work done was to change its name to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, by an act of the Legislature in 1861, at which time Captain William L. Banning, L. Dayton, James Smith, jr., William Branch, Dr. Stewart, Robert A. Smith, Parker Paine, took hold of the enterprise and graded thirty miles of the road. In 1865 Lyman Dayton, president of the road, died and was succeeded by Captain

Banning. The latter induced some Philadelphia capitalists to furnish funds to build and stock the road. Under Gates A. Johnson, chief engineer, the road was completed and opened for traffic to Duluth in 1870, and during the same year a branch to Stillwater was completed. No further extensions were made until 1879 when the Stillwater and Taylor's Falls branches were begun and completed in 1880. In May, 1877, the property of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company was sold upon foreclosure in the United States Court. It was bought for the benefit of the bond and stockholders and at a meeting of the latter in June following, a reorganization was effected and the name of the road was changed to St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company. In 1886 the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad from Duluth to Tower, *via* Two Harbors, was consolidated, so far as transportation facilities are concerned, with St. Paul and Duluth. This road now affords this city direct communication with Duluth and the iron mines on Vermillion Lake, and, through its connections in Wisconsin, with several of the cities and lake ports of north Wisconsin, and connects in St. Paul with all the Minnesota railway systems. It is a favorite route with tourists and pleasure seekers because of the many beautiful summer resorts along its line. The several offices of the company are located in St. Paul, and the present officers are Captain R. S. Hayes, president and general superintendent; E. L. Dudley, vice-president; Philip S. Harris, secretary and treasurer; James Smith, jr., general solicitor; Julien T. Davies, counsel; George F. Copeland, assistant superintendent; and C. F. Ward, master mechanic and chief engineer. The different presidents of the road since its inception have been Lyman Dayton, Captain W. L. Banning, Frank H. Clark, J. P. Ilsley, James Smith, jr., and William H. Fisher. The number of miles of track owned and operated by this company is as follows: St. Paul to Duluth, 155 miles; branch from Northern Pacific Junction to Knife Falls, 7 miles; branch from Rush City to Grantsburg, 5 miles, St. Croix River to Grantsburg, 2 miles; while it leases the roads from Wyoming to Taylor's Falls, 21 miles; Stillwater to White Bear Lake, 13 miles and White Bear to Minneapolis, 12 miles. When this road was first completed the trade of the Upper Mississippi was in its infancy with the cities at either end of it insignificant towns compared with their present development. The country through which it ran was sparsely inhabited. That, too, is changed, and like most other Western roads, has been replaced with expanding settlements and thrifty towns. Since the company now controlling it came into possession the management has been marked with a vigor that has brought it into the front rank of Northwestern roads.

Northern Pacific Railroad.—The building of this great transcontinental road was one of the great accomplishments in the railway history of the world. The feasibility and practicability of the route was early predicted, and in an editorial which appeared in the *Pioneer Press* in 1850 we find the editor calling attention to "a short route to Oregon and California." "There is" he says,

"some probability that a railroad will be made from St. Louis westward to San Francisco at no very remote period." . . . "We wish now" he adds, "to turn your attention to another overland route in the north, which we believe is far easier and safer," and proceeds to argue that St. Paul is much nearer the Pacific in a direct line than St. Louis, and also, "that there is a route or trail from the Red River to the Columbia River, over which mails are regularly transported by the Hudson's Bay Company with safety and ease." This reads with prophetic interest at this time, especially when it is remembered that at that period even the Central Pacific route was looked on as an impossible scheme and but few ever expected to see it accomplished. The writings of that veteran engineer, Edwin F. Johnson, esq., of Connecticut, were effective in moulding opinion favorable to this important route.

The early history of the Northern Pacific was one of discouragement and financial disasters. Its charter was granted by Congress July 2, 1864, and in 1870 fifty miles of road were completed and in operation in this State. Two years later one hundred and sixty-nine miles were completed, and from that date till 1878 construction was suspended because of the financial embarrassment of Mr. Jay Cooke, the president of the company, to whom the Northwest owes a lasting debt of gratitude for his devotion to this important enterprise. In 1879 work was resumed, and by June 30, 1880, 195½ miles were completed within this State. Early in August, 1883, the announcement was made that on the 8th of September the two sections of Northern Pacific Railway, one east from Portland, Ore., and the other west from St. Paul would be united, and the golden spike which was to complete the work of binding together the two great oceans would be driven at "Gold Creek, Mont., which is fifty miles west of Helena, 1,204 miles west of St. Paul, and 800 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. To celebrate this important event, Henry Villard, the president of the company, invited some 500 guests to assemble at St. Paul on September 3, and from here to proceed to Gold Creek. On August 16th the city council voted to invite Mr. Villard and his guests to accept the hospitality of the municipality to attend a reception in the morning and partake of a banquet in the evening of Monday, September 3rd. The ovation given to Mr. Villard and guests on that occasion was a memorable event in the history of St. Paul. Among the guests were the president of the United States, Chester A. Arthur, ex-President Grant, leading statesmen and distinguished men not only of this country but of Europe. It was not only a deserved tribute to the men who had carried out a great enterprise, but a commendable evidence on the part of a beneficiary of its high appreciation of the advantages which the city must receive from the completion of the road.

The entire main line of the Northern Pacific from Lake Superior to Puget Sound was opened for public use June 1, 1887, and the company now operates 3,081 miles of road, of which 680 miles are in Minnesota. It has a number of

branch lines in this State, Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory, and controls the Oregon railroads generally. It is by this route that tourists gain easy access to Yellowstone Park, and by the control of the Oregon Navigation and Pacific Coast Steamship companies it affords transportation to Alaska and other localities on the Pacific coast, both north and south.

It has contributed greatly to the development of St. Paul, and the completion of its main line in 1883 gave this city an impulse in advancement which has continued since with constantly augmenting power, and as the country through which it passes is developed year by year, the benefits will increase beyond powers of computation. The general office building of the company is located in St. Paul. It is a massive four-story building costing \$200,000, and in point of architectural beauty it is extremely attractive. The present officers of the company are: T. F. Oakes, president and general manager; S. R. Ainslie, assistant general manager. The two last named officers reside in St. Paul.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.—This is the third road upon which construction was begun in Minnesota, and its route was southward from St. Paul into Iowa, where it connects with the Milwaukee Line. On March 6, 1863, a grant of swamp land was made to it by the State. The city of St. Paul subsequently gave a bonus of \$50,000 to the line, and on March 19, 1867, the directors of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad resolved that it should be called the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. In 1864 Hon. Edmund Rice, president of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, commenced active efforts to build the road. He went to England and enlisted the aid of capitalists, procured an enlargement of the land grant and in a few months the road was under way, and in 1865 it had seventy-two miles of road in operation. The St. Paul and Chicago, now the river division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, was begun in 1867, and in 1870 the two roads had together $368\frac{1}{2}$ miles in operation. Both were purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, which soon after absorbed the Hastings and Dakota Railway which crosses the State from Hastings to Brown's Valley, and in 1875 was operating $583\frac{1}{4}$ miles of road in the State. Within the following five years it purchased the Southern Minnesota from La Crescent to the west line of the State, near the south boundary, and the Midland Narrow Gauge in Zumbro Valley, thus constituting 970 miles. It has since finished its purchased lines and built one or more branch lines, and now has 1,117 miles of road in Minnesota, while nearly 5,000 miles are owned by this great corporation in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Dakota.

The original Minnesota Central, St. Paul and Chicago and Hastings and Dakota roads, contributed largely to promote the welfare of St. Paul early in its history by bringing interior trade hither, but since their absorption by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the benefits, except in case of the Hastings and Dakota, have been reduced to affording an outlet for traffic between this city and the Eastern market. The old companies whose roads comprise this com-

bination were land grant roads, and a large proportion of the lands of the Hastings and Dakota is excellent farming lands. The general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul are in Milwaukee, but J. A. Chandler, the general Northwestern freight agent, and W. H. Dixon, the assistant general passenger agent, have their offices in St. Paul.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.—The second road built in Minnesota entitled to be regarded as a St. Paul road, is that now known by the above title. It was incorporated in 1857 as one of the lines of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad, and separated from that corporation in 1867 into a new line called the Minnesota Valley Railroad. Under the \$5,000,000 loan impetus a few miles of the road were graded from Mendota to Shakopee in 1858, but nothing more was done until after the act of 1864, when Messrs. E. F. Drake, John L. Merriam, Horace Thompson, A. H. Wilder, H. H. Sibley, John S. Prince, J. C. Burbank, W. F. Davidson, Charles S. Bigelow, George A. Hamilton, Captain R. Blakeley and others became its incorporators and furnished the means to construct and equip a part of the road. The line from Mendota to Shakopee was opened November 6, 1865, from St. Paul to Mendota August 24, 1866, from St. Paul to Belle Plaine November 19, 1866, to Le Sueur December 5, 1867, to St. Peter August 17, 1868, and to Sioux City in 1872. All of this work was done under the management of Mr. E. F. Drake, who continued in charge until the road was sold, and it is to his energy and ability that St. Paul and the State of Minnesota are largely indebted for the success of several of their railroad enterprises.

After the road was completed to Sioux City extensions were made on the east side of the Missouri River to Council Bluffs, Ia., where connections were found with roads leading to St. Joseph, Kansas City and other localities in southwestern Missouri, and with the lines of southern Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas. At Omaha it also connected with roads belonging to the Kansas system, and with the Union Pacific and other Nebraska roads, giving St. Paul continuous railroad communication with Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California in one direction, and with Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California in another. Within a few years a line has been built from St. Paul *via* Minneapolis and Carver, where it joins the old line, and is now the usual route of travel. Besides those named several other minor branches have been built, all of which were consolidated in 1882 under the present corporate name, the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company. East of St. Paul this road extends to Elroy and uses the Chicago and Northwestern roads, thence to Chicago and Milwaukee. It has also two branch lines extending northward, respectively to Superior City and Duluth, and to Bayfield and Ashland. The aggregate length of the road and its branches is about 1,300 miles, but its trains run over the Chicago and Northwestern roads to Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Escanaba, Marguerette in Wisconsin, and to several

of the larger cities of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. The officers of the road in St. Paul are Mr. E. W. Winter, general manager, and J. M. Whitman, general superintendent, and C. W. Johnson, chief engineer. The building occupied for general office purposes in St. Paul was finished in June, 1881. It is a handsome structure well adapted for the purposes used, and an ornament to the section of the city in which it is situated.

Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad.—Several years ago a company was organized under the title of the Winona, Alma and Northern Railroad, with the intention of building a road from Winona, Minn., crossing the Mississippi River to Alma, Wis., and running thence north along the east bank of the river. Surveys of the route were made, rights of way to portions secured and some grading done when the funds of the company failed and the work was abandoned.

In 1885 when the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company was formed it purchased the rights and franchises of the Winona Company and set to work building the line of road now extending from Fulton, Ill., to this city on the east bank of the river, with a branch line from Savannah to Oregon, Ill. This was opened to the public in October, 1886. It has by permanent traffic arrangement with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company become a very important member of the system of through or trunk lines between St. Paul and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha and other points. In other words it virtually adds the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system to the list of St. Paul railways. It has opened to St. Paul jobbing houses the trade of that part of Wisconsin, north of La Crosse, and exerts an influence in increasing the facilities for traffic on other north and south lines between St. Paul and western Wisconsin and southwestern Minnesota, besides constituting an additional channel for trade with Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The St. Paul officers of the company are George B. Harris, general manager; and Charles R. Upham, chief engineer.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad.—The construction of this road was begun in 1870, and is the fifth railroad in the Minnesota system. It was originally built from Minneapolis southward through the counties of Hennepin, Scott, Le Sueur, Waseca, and Freeborn, but now has an extension to St. Paul and has become a member of the St. Paul system. The first forty two miles were not completed until 1876. Work was then resumed and by 1880 there were 136½ miles in operation. Soon after the company built a line from Red Wing to intersect the main line at Waterville. This cross line was subsequently extended to Mankato. Another branch called the Pacific Extension leaves the main line at Minneapolis and is carried to Watertown in Dakota, where it connects with a Chicago and Northwestern branch line to Redfield. This company has now of its own road in operation 585 miles. In Iowa its line extends *via* Fort Dodge to Des Moines where it connects with the Wabash, St. Louis and

Pacific. This is an important road to St. Paul, from which the city has already derived a great deal of benefit and its advantages will continue to increase with the growth of the country. The general offices of the company are in Minneapolis, but Mr. E. A. Whitaker, general passenger agent, and Mr. L. F. Kimball, general Northwestern agent, have offices in St. Paul. This road is operated in connection with the Rock Island system, and is popularly known as the "Albert Lea Route."

Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad, formerly the Minneapolis and Northwestern Railroad. This is a St. Paul enterprise, and its successful prosecution and management has been largely due to Mr. A. B. Stickney of this city, who believing that St. Paul needed a railroad outlet to the East, which should be owned and controlled by its own citizens, applied himself assiduously to the task of organizing a company and raising the money necessary to put the project into execution. A charter was granted by the Legislature to the original company as early as 1857, but nothing was done of a practical nature until thirty years thereafter, when a new company was organized. The construction of the road was commenced in September, 1884, and on October 1, 1885, the first section of 109 miles from St. Paul to Lyle, Minnesota, where it connects with the Illinois Central was opened for traffic. On January 1, 1886, an extension of twenty miles, from Lyle to Manly Junction, where it connects with the Central Iowa Railway, was completed, and leased to the last named company. The line from Hayfield, Minn., to Dubuque, Ia., 107 miles, was put in operation in December, 1886, and on January 1, 1887, the Dubuque and Dakota branch, sixty-three miles, from Sumner to Hampton, Ia., was acquired by purchase. In December, 1887, it was consolidated with the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad, and is now a part of the immense system represented by the latter road. The officers of the company are A. B. Stickney, president; C. W. Benson, vice-president; John I. Thompson, secretary; W. B. Bend, treasurer; Raymond Du Puy, general manager; Edwin G. Russell, assistant manager; H. Fernstorm, chief engineer; F. W. Davis, auditor; all of which officers reside in St. Paul.

Wisconsin Central Railway.—This road deserves to be classed among St. Paul's most useful railroads. It passes through some of the richest sections of Wisconsin, from which a large share of trade flows into St. Paul because of the city's nearness and excellent facilities for transportation. It was first opened in 1885, and its course from St. Paul is nearly due east to Abbotsford, Wis., about midway between this city and Green Bay. From that point it bends to the southeast through Steven's Point, Waupaca, Neenah, Oshkosh, Fon du Lac, and Cedar Lake to Milwaukee and Chicago. It is also connected by branch lines with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Minneapolis Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railroad.—This is one of the lately completed roads which will greatly enhance the commercial develop-



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ment of the Northwest, and was undertaken and carried to success by the Hon. William D. Washburn. Its starting point is Minneapolis, whence its course is nearly direct to Sanders Point, near the foot of Lake Michigan, as the fall of the country will admit. Thence it bends due north to the west side of the strait connecting Lake Superior, Michigan and Huron, its terminal point being the village of Ste. Marie. This road was completed in January, 1888, and the total milage is 498 miles. First class round trip tickets from St. Paul to Boston and Portland Me., on this line were sold at forty dollars in the summer of 1887.

The Minneapolis and Pacific Railroad is operated in connection with the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie road, and together they constitute what is known as the "Soo" line. The Minneapolis and Pacific has been completed from Minneapolis to Boynton, Dak., a distance of nearly 300 miles. The "Soo" line connects with the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Grand Trunk roads by means of a bridge across the waterway at Ste. Marie, and thus another through route has been opened to the Atlantic coast, which will be available throughout the year, and not only relieves the Northwest from depending upon Chicago, but makes the distance hence to New York several miles shorter than by Chicago. This road was demanded by the constantly increasing demands of commerce for more shipping facilities eastward independent of Chicago, and will it is believed be of especial advantage to St. Paul and her sister city.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, are two railroads which form an important link in the St. Paul system of railroads, but a history of this growth, construction and operation would hardly come within the scope of the work. By these two roads the transportation facilities of the city is increased nearly 3,000 miles.

Minnesota Transfer Company.—In the western part of the city, nearly midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, are located the great transfer grounds for the immense freight business between the northern and eastern lines of railways. The company operating these grounds is known as the Minnesota Transfer, and was organized in 1882 by the Manitoba and Milwaukee roads, but now takes in eight railways as follows: Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; Minneapolis and St. Louis; Northern Pacific; Manitoba; Minnesota and Northwestern; Wisconsin Central; and Chicago, Burlington and Northern. They own 200 acres of land upon which are thirty miles of track, and extensive freight houses, cattle yards, warehouses, and other adjuncts of traffic. The business of the company for 1888 was large, and gave employment to 250 men; 2,360,642,175 pounds of freight were handled, the expense attending which was over \$175,000. The live stock handled was as follows: Horses, 14,566; cattle, 135,150; sheep, 204,632; hogs, 26,630; total, 380,978.

Union Depot.—Prior to 1881 each railroad centering at St. Paul had its own depot. The inconvenience thus caused to passengers induced the managers of the various roads to enter into a project to build a union depot, and in 1879 all of the companies in St. Paul assisted in the organization of the St. Paul Union Depot Company. The capital stock of the company was placed at \$140,000. Ground was obtained from the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Company, and construction upon the depot building was commenced in April, 1880, and completed and opened for use in August, 1881. The building itself cost \$125,000, is spacious, and well adapted for the purposes intended. The company began the re-construction of its "sheds" in the autumn of 1889.

From the preceding pages it will be seen that the railroad map of the Northwest has been shaped largely with reference to St. Paul. This city possessing strong natural advantages, has stood as a magnet toward which all lines constructed within the radius of its power have been attracted, and with most of which it is a part. The railroads tributary to St. Paul now form a great network of systems. They reach in every direction bringing to her doors all the products of the country, and giving to her business interests easily and naturally a most desirable field. To the railroads directly tributary to the city there were added during 1888 nearly 700 miles of new road, opening up large and productive sections of the country to the impetus of trade. In 1888 the receipts by rail aggregated, according to accurate reports furnished by the roads themselves, 2,383,380 tons; and the shipments, 1,395,975 tons; nor does this include receipts of 165,000 tons, and shipments of 90,000 tons at South St. Paul, with the immense business at the transfer, where 1,487,139 tons of freight were handled during the twelve months.

The passenger business done at St. Paul during 1888 was indeed phenomenal. At the Union Depot, that great artery through which surges incoming and outgoing travelers, there passed in and out during the year 8,000,000 passengers. During most of the months over 250 passenger trains departed and arrived daily. This passenger traffic, perhaps, as much as anything else, speaks of the importance of St. Paul. The growth of the city has kept even pace with the growth of its railroads, and the two facts bear to each other perhaps, somewhat the relation of cause and effect. The sagacious merchants and business men of the city perceived at an early day the supreme importance of promoting by all practical means the construction of these highways of commerce, and possessing the courage of their convictions they did not hesitate at a critical period of its history to employ all the resources of private capital and public credit to secure for St. Paul the prestige of becoming the railway center of the Northwest, a distinction the city undoubtedly enjoys, and the fruits of which it is now reaping in liberal measure.

St. Paul City Railway Company.—The first street railway company in St. Paul was organized May 9, 1872, under the title of the St. Paul Street Railway

Company. It was composed of J. C. Burbank, Horace Thompson, E. F. Drake, George Culver, W. S. Wright, H. L. Carver, A. H. Wilder, John L. Merriam, P. F. McQuillan, William Dawson, Peter Berkey, William Lee, Bartlett Presley, and William F. Davidson. The first officers were J. C. Burbank, president; John Wann, vice-president; H. L. Carver, secretary; and William Dawson, treasurer.

The first contract was made for two miles of track, and when it was completed six cars were put on, which were operated by fourteen men and thirty horses. In November, 1878, the company was reorganized under the present name and title of the St. Paul City Railway Company. Extension of the lines of the company was made from year to year, and at the close of the year 1887 street cars were in operation on the following routes: East and West Seventh streets, from Lee street west to Duluth avenue east; Maria avenue, Seventh Plum; Oakland, Grand and Victoria west, to Payne avenue east; University avenue and Mississippi street; Rice street and West St. Paul, from Front and Rice on South Robert, and on Concord street to Cambridge street; Rice street extension, from Front street to Maryland street; St. Anthony Hill, from Dale and Laurel streets to Smith Park.

On these various lines, constituting over forty-five miles of track, counting double tracks, the company has 113 street cars and use 742 horses, and 200 mules. During 1887 the company built a cable line, the first in St. Paul, running from Broadway westward up Fourth and Third streets and Selby avenue to St. Albans street, a distance of two and one-half miles. The line was finished in December, 1887, and was in active operation in the following month. It is a double track, and cost about \$100,000 per mile. The equipment of the road is of the best modern improvement, and since the line has been opened has proved a most successful enterprise. Twelve cable motors are used and sixteen passenger coaches. Another cable line went into operation in June, 1889. It runs from Wabasha street, on Seventh street, to Duluth avenue. In June, 1889, Archbishop John Ireland and Mr. Thomas Cochran, jr., concluded an agreement with the Street Railway Company, by which the said company agreed to build, equip and operate two electric surface motor lines, one running from Wabasha and Seventh street out Oakland and Grand avenues to Cleveland avenue, and the other beginning at Wabasha and Fourth street, out Fourth to Seventh, to Randolph and along Randolph to Cleveland avenue. The company agree to have the road running within six months provided a bonus is raised and paid over to them in installments extending over nine months, the first installment not being payable until the rails are laid. This project will give the beautiful suburb of Reserve Township much needed communication. The office of the St. Paul City Railway Company is located on Ramsey street between Oak and Forbes. The present officers of the company are, Thomas Lowry, president; P. F. Barr, vice president; A. L. Scott, superintendent; A. Z. Levering, secretary; W. R. Merriam, treasurer.

The so-called compromise ordinance for improved street railway facilities which was unanimously adopted by the common council September 19, 1889, and duly accepted by the State Railway Company, was the result of protracted negotiation. Just before the vote on it was taken Alderman Sanborn said: "Every alderman should vote for this measure. In my view it opens up to the city of St. Paul a career of prosperity such as has never been opened up before. With over thirty miles of street railway to be built, all within two years, St. Paul ought to take on a boom the like of which has never been witnessed. If the property of citizens does not appreciate, and if the citizens themselves do not advance in wealth and prosperity and in all things that are for their material interest, then I am no prophet and see no possibility of anything like prophecy. But defeat by a single vote this ordinance and you go back to the old litigation, and for five years longer you will have nothing but horses and mules hauling your cars up the steep hills. You strike a blow at the prosperity of the city. You permit the cities about us to develop and leave us in the rear. Pass this ordinance and I believe St. Paul will have before her the brightest future of any city in this country."

When the applause that followed this speech had subsided the vote was taken, and every alderman answered "aye" as his name was called. The result was greeted with applause loud and long. Everybody felt that a great victory had been won, and rejoiced that the long struggle was at last over. On motion of Alderman Kavanagh, Mr. Frederick Driscoll, of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, was invited to address the council and said:

"The large numbers in attendance here evidence the widespread interest which has been felt in your action to-night, and on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of St. Paul generally I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your action. I have lived in this city nearly twenty-eight years and I believe that we to-night have reached a point in our career far beyond anything we have touched before, and that we have brighter prospects to-day than we have ever enjoyed. I want to thank you Mr. President, (Vice-President Anthony Yoerg, jr.,) for your personal action. You were bound to do the best you could for your constituency and the citizens dwelling in your neighborhood. But you have not only done your duty in that regard, you have also surmounted your personal disappointment, and I want to thank you for your disinterested action on behalf of the general welfare of the city.

"The citizens have labored to bring this compromise about. The Chamber of Commerce was solicited by Mr. Lowry to try to have the council adopt views which would give him a charter under which he could raise the necessary money for laying these sixty odd miles of track which he is to put down within the next two years. But I wish to say that we are indebted to you, the common council, for fighting every point for the rights of the city, while at the same time you have made it possible for Mr. Lowry to construct a street car system whereby the city's prosperity will be greatly enhanced."

As this ordinance is regarded as marking a new epoch in the history of the city its provisions seem worthy of record in these pages. Its mention of streets and localities will prove of increasing interest with every every passing year. The text of the ordinance as here given was obtained from the office of the city clerk of St. Paul, and is as follows: The common council of the city of St. Paul do ordain as follows:

“Section 1. There is hereby granted to the St. Paul City Railway Company, its successors and assigns, the authority, right and privilege to build, equip, maintain and operate street railway lines, with single or double tracks, with all necessary side-tracks and switches, poles, wires, conduits and appliances, over and along the streets and avenues in the City of St. Paul hereafter mentioned, to-wit:

“One of said lines commencing on Fifth (5th) street at Wacouta street; thence on Fifth (5th) street to Wabasha street; thence on Wabasha street to University avenue; thence on University avenue to the west limits of the city of St. Paul, which line shall be completed and in operation on or before the (1st) day of November, 1890.

“Another line connecting with the University avenue line at the intersection of Rice street and University avenue; thence on Rice street to Como avenue; thence on Como avenue to Front street, which line shall be completed and in operation on or before the first (1st) day of November, 1890.

“Another line being an extension of the Como avenue line, commencing at the intersection of Como avenue and Front street; thence by such route, as direct as practicable, as may be hereafter designated by the common council through Warrendale to Como Park, which line shall be completed and in operation on or before November first (1st) 1891; provided that all streets to be so hereafter designated for said line be sewered before January 1, 1891, and if said streets are not then sewered said line shall be completed and in operation within one year after the same are sewered.

“Provided, however, that said line shall be extended to Como Park as soon as the waters of Lake Como shall be restored to their height during the year 1885, whether sewers are then constructed or not, but not earlier than November 1st, 1891.

“Another line commencing on Fifth (5th) street at Wacouta street; thence on Fifth (5th) street to Wabasha street; thence on Wabasha street to Seventh (7th) street; thence on Seventh (7th) street to the Fort Snelling bridge, the whole of which line shall be completed and in operation on or before November first (1st), 1891, but said line shall be completed and operated to Pleasant avenue by November 1st, 1890.

“Another line commencing at the intersection of Jackson street and Fifth (5th) street; thence on Jackson street to Fairview street at its intersection with University avenue east; thence on Fairview street to the intersection of the

north line of Pennsylvania avenue with Jackson street; thence on Jackson street to Sycamore street; thence on Sycamore street to Courtland street; thence on Courtland street to Maryland street, which line shall be completed and in operation on or before the first (1st) day of September, 1891.

“Provided that if the grade upon any part of said line shall exceed five (5) per cent. on said first day of September, 1891, said line shall be constructed and completed within twelve months after such grade shall be reduced to not less than five (5) per cent. or such greater grade as shall be shown to be practicable as hereinafter provided.

“Another line commencing on Fifth (5th) street at Wacouta street; thence on Fifth (5th) street to Broadway street; thence on Broadway street to Mississippi street; thence on Mississippi street to York street; thence on York street to Westminster street; thence on Westminster street to Case street; thence on Case street to Arkwright street; thence on Arkwright street to Maryland street, which said line shall be completed and in operation on or before November first (1st) 1890.

“Another line commencing at the intersection of Seventh street (7th street) and Maria avenue; thence on Maria avenue to Plum street; thence on Plum street to Hasting's avenue; thence on Hasting's avenue to Earl street; thence on Earl street to Indian Mound Park, the first part of which line, to-wit. to Earl street shall be completed and in operation on or before November 1st, 1890, and the latter part, to-wit: from Earl street to Indian Mound Park, on or before November 1st, 1891.

“Another line commencing at the intersection of Robert street and Fifth (5th) street; thence on Robert street to the Robert street bridge; thence across the same and along South Robert street to Concord street; thence on Concord street to a point near Arthur avenue.

“Another line commencing on State street where the same intersects Concord street; thence on State street to South Robert street; thence on South Robert street to Annapolis street.

“Another line commencing on Wabasha street where the same intersects Seventh (7th) street; thence on Wabasha street to the Wabasha street bridge; thence across the same to Dakota avenue; thence on Dakota avenue to Winifred street; thence on Winifred street to Ohio street; thence on Ohio street to George street; thence on George street to Smith avenue; thence on Smith avenue to Annapolis street. The three (3) last-named lines shall be completed and in operation on or before November 1st, 1890.

“Another line commencing at the intersection of Winifred street and Stryker avenue; thence on Stryker avenue to Annapolis street, which lines shall be completed and in operation on or before November 1st, 1891.

“Another line commencing at the intersection of University avenue and Rice street; thence on Rice street to Maryland avenue.

“Another line commencing at the intersection of Tenth (10th) street and Wabasha street; thence on Tenth street to Rice street; thence on Rice street to Rondo street; thence on Rondo street to Dale street.

“Another line commencing at the intersection of Locust street and Seventh (7th) street; thence on Locust street to Westminster street; thence on Westminster street to Lafayette avenue; thence on Lafayette avenue to Collins street; thence on Collins street to Burr street; thence on Burr street to Minnehaha street; thence on Minnehaha street to Edgerton street; thence on Edgerton street to Reaney street; thence on Reaney street to Payne avenue; thence on Payne avenue to Sims street to Greenbrier avenue, and thence on Greenbrier avenue to Maryland avenue.

“Another line beginning at the intersection of West Seventh street and Ramsey street; thence on Ramsey street to Oakland avenue; thence on Oakland avenue to Grand avenue; and thence on Grand avenue to Victoria street.

“Another line commencing at the intersection of Lexington avenue and University avenue; thence on Lexington avenue to Minnehaha street; thence on Minnehaha street to Snelling avenue; thence on Snelling avenue to Langford avenue; thence on Langford avenue to county road in St. Anthony Park, which line shall be completed and in operation to Langford avenue by September 1st, 1890, and thence to the county road aforesaid by July 1st, 1891.

“Provided, however, that said City Railway Company shall not be required to construct or operate any of said lines where the grade of any of the streets on such line or lines is more than five per cent. unless it shall be shown that a line of railway operated by electricity is successfully operated under substantially similar conditions in other cities on a grade as great as that on any part of such proposed line.

“Section 2. The said St. Paul City Railway Company, its successors and assigns, shall have the right to operate said lines of railway by cable, electric, pneumatic or gas power, at the option of said company.

“Provided that no locomotive or motor propelled by steam shall ever be used on said lines or railway or any part thereof, nor shall any power be employed on said lines or any part thereof, which shall be a public or private nuisance, or shall constitute an additional servitude to the property on said streets or elsewhere.

“Section 3. The said St. Paul City Railway Company is hereby granted authority and permission to enter upon all the streets above named and included in the routes designated, or any of them, to construct, maintain and operate such railway lines and to place, erect and secure the poles, columns, wires, conduits and appliances which may be required in the construction and maintenance of said lines of railway, and for operating the same.

“Provided, that in the operation of the plants to be erected for the purpose aforesaid, said St. Paul City Railway Company shall not burn nor use bituminous coal, unless the permission of the common council is first obtained:

"And provided, that if any of said lines shall be operated by cable, all ordinances or resolutions now in force, or heretofore passed by the common council regulating the construction and operation of cable lines in the city of St. Paul, except where the same are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall apply to such cable lines.

"Section 4. All poles erected under this ordinance shall be of such size, style, height and material, and shall be placed at such points on the margin of the street side of the sidewalks or boulevard, and such distances apart between centers, as shall be designated by the city engineer, and shall be erected and said wires strung thereon under the supervision and subject to the inspection and control of the city engineer. Plans of said poles, wires and appliances shall be submitted to the city engineer and shall be approved by him by written certificates before the same are erected. Said poles, wires, appliances and structures shall be built upon the most approved method, so as to interfere as little as practicable with all other public uses of said streets, and both material and workmanship shall be the best of their class and kind.

"Section 5. The coaches and cars used on said lines of railway shall be of the best modern style and construction, suitable for the safety, convenience and comfort of the passengers; and shall be comfortably heated during the winter months, and whenever necessary at any season; and shall be properly lighted and ventilated; and shall have painted on conspicuous parts thereof, on signboards placed thereon, in large, plain letters, so that the same may be readily seen and read by day and by night, the route or streets over which the same are operated.

"Section 6. The St. Paul City Railway Company shall from the time of the completion and commencement of the operation of any of said lines operate the same during such hours of each day, and cause the cars to be operated on each of said lines with such frequency as shall reasonably accommodate the traveling public along said lines.

"Provided that in case of the interposition of any insurmountable obstacle, the running of cars may be suspended for such time as shall be absolutely required to overcome the same.

"The common council may regulate the speed for running said cars, so far as to conform to the speed generally permitted for similar cars in other cities.

"Section 7. The said lines of railway are to be constructed and operated as herein provided on the established grade of said streets, or on that which shall be established by the city of St. Paul as the grade of said streets.

"Said company shall raise or lower its tracks, posts, structures and appliances to conform to any changes that may be made in the grade of any of said streets, at its own cost and expense whenever said streets are actually ordered to be graded to such changes and said company is ordered to do so.

"Section 8. The track of said railway lines shall not be elevated above the surface of the street, and shall be laid with the O. G. rails (so-called) or such

other rails as shall be approved or ordered by the common council, on or as near as practicable to the center of said streets, and shall be so laid that carriages and vehicles can easily and freely cross said streets at any and all points thereof, with the least obstruction possible.

“Provided, That no track, or part of a track, shall be operated before the same shall have been inspected and approved by the common council of said city, after written notice by the company of its completion.

“Section 9. The St. Paul City Railway Company shall at all times keep so much of the streets occupied by said lines of railway as may lie between the rails of each track, and between the lines of double track, and for a space of two feet outside of the track or tracks cleaned and in good repair, and shall cause the snow to be removed so as to afford a safe and unobstructed passageway for sleighs and wagons, within twenty-four hours of the snowfall in each instance, and the repairs and the removal of the snow shall be done to the satisfaction of the common council, or such person or persons as may have supervision of the streets of the city of St. Paul, and at the cost and expense of said company, and in case of any failure to comply with the above provisions, the city engineer shall cause such snow to be removed and the track kept in repair as aforesaid, and the expense thereof shall be charged to and collected from said St. Paul City Railway Company.

“Section 10. When any new improvements, paving, repairing, planking or replanking, (grading only excepted), shall be ordered by the common council on any of said streets, or parts of said streets herein mentioned, the said company shall in like manner and with the same materials, make such improvements, paving, repairing, planking or replanking, (grading only excepted) on such parts of said streets as may lie between the rails of each track, and between the lines of double tracks and for a space of two feet outside the track or tracks where said new improvements aforesaid may have been ordered by the common council aforesaid, and in case the said company shall, after notice by the common council of said city, neglect to make such new improvements as aforesaid, then the same may be done under the direction of the city of St. Paul at the expense of said company, and the amount of said expense shall be assessed by the proper authorities of said city, upon like notice as in other cases of assessment, and the amount so assessed shall be chargeable to and paid by said company.

“Section 11. The running of the cars on any part of said lines of railway, or either of them, may be suspended by the common council for such reasonable time as may at any time be necessary on account of repairs of streets or the construction of sewers or other public improvements: and whenever it may be necessary to have any track taken up for the purpose aforesaid, the same shall be taken up and relaid at the expense of the said St. Paul City Railway Company.

"The chief engineer of the fire department of said city, or the person who for the time being may be acting in his stead, may order a suspension of the running of the cars on said lines of railway, or either of them, as he may deem it necessary during any fire.

"In case of fire or other public necessity the proper officer or officers of the city may cut or pull down any wires, poles, structures or appliances used to operate the cars on said lines, or either of them, and the city or its officers shall not thereby be liable to said St. Paul City Railway Company for any loss or damage resulting from the cutting or pulling down thereof, nor for the costs or expense of repairing or replacing the same.

"Section 12. All cars running on said lines of railway shall be used only for carrying passengers, including ordinary baggage, and after sunset shall be provided with signal lights to be maintained in such colors and manner as the common council may direct or approve.

"Section 13. The rate of fare for each passenger traveling on any of said lines shall not exceed five cents, including ordinary baggage.

"Provided, no fare shall be required for a child under five years of age, while traveling under the care of an older person; and

"Provided, That when the same car travels over two or more streets or lines there shall be but one fare for the whole distance so traveled.

"Section 14. From and after the 1st day of November, 1890, said St. Paul City Railway Company shall issue transfer checks to any passenger who has paid one fare on any line now operated, or to be hereafter operated by said St. Paul City Railway Company, in the city of St. Paul, which transfer checks shall entitle the passenger so receiving the same to a continuous passage on any connecting or crossing line operated, or to be hereafter operated by said St. Paul City Railway Company, with animal or any other power; no passenger shall be entitled to more than one transfer for one fare, and such transfer check shall be used only by the person receiving the same for a continuous passage, and shall be used upon the next car departing on the connecting or crossing line upon which it is to be used.

"Section 15. In all cases where any team or vehicle shall meet any car on said lines of railway, or either of them, or shall be overtaken by any car thereon, such team or vehicle shall give way to such car. No person shall wilfully and unnecessarily obstruct, hinder, delay or interfere with the passage of any of the cars on either of said lines of railway or tracks by placing, driving, or stopping, or causing to be placed, or driven or stopped any team, vehicle or obstacle or thing in, upon, across, along or near the track of either of said lines of railway after being notified by the conductor or person in charge of a car thereon by the ringing of the car bell or otherwise. And whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof before the Municipal Court of said city, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, nor less than five (\$5) dollars.

"Section 16. The St. Paul City Railway Company, in consideration of the privileges granted to it under this ordinance, hereby waives and surrenders all rights it may have heretofore acquired to lay street car tracks, and operate cars thereon, upon any and all of the following streets, to-wit:

"Dayton avenue, Nelson avenue, Western avenue from Nelson avenue to Summit avenue, Sixth street, Minnesota street, Cedar street, Sibley street, Eighth street, Central avenue from Robert street to Wabasha street, Sherburn avenue from Robert street to Park avenue, Summit avenue and East Summit avenue from Rice street to Robert street, and Aurora avenue from Robert street to Wabasha street, Forbes avenue from Exchange street to Douglas street.

"Provided, however, that this waiver shall continue and be in force for such a time only as the city of St. Paul shall not grant or give to any other company or persons the right to use or occupy said exempted streets and avenues, or any part thereof, for or by a railway of any description, either upon the surface or below or above the surface of said streets and avenues.

"Section 17. The St. Paul City Railway Company shall pay to the city treasurer, in advance, an annual license of ten (10) dollars for each and every car used by it on any of said lines of railway.

"The said St. Paul City Railway Company shall further pay to the city treasurer of the city of St. Paul on the first (1st) Monday of February, 1891, and on the first (1st) Monday of February of each and every year thereafter during the continuance of this franchise, in consideration of the privileges hereby granted to said company, a sum of money equivalent to the difference between the amount of the general taxes payable in each year by said company upon property necessary to the operation of its lines of railway in said city, not including in said general taxes assessments for local improvements, and an amount equal to three (3) per centum per annum on the gross earnings of said company in each year upon all its lines of railway in the city of St. Paul.

"Provided, That this provision shall be operative only during such years during the continuance of this franchise, when such three (3) per cent. on the gross earnings shall exceed such general taxes.

"It shall be the duty of said company, through one of its officers, to make annually a duly verified statement of the gross earnings of all its lines of railway, beginning with the earnings for the year 1890, and to file the same with the city treasurer on or before the third (3d) Monday of January of each and every year, beginning with the year 1891

"Section 18. The common council reserves and shall possess the right at any time, and from time to time, after January 1, 1892, to order the construction and completion by said St. Paul City Railway Company of any new lines of railway, or the extension of any present or future lines of railway upon any and all streets in the city of St. Paul upon which sewers shall have been con-

structed, and all lines or extensions so ordered shall be constructed and in operation within one year after such orders are made.

"Provided, That when such new lines or extensions are constructed all the provisions of this ordinance shall apply thereto.

"Section 19. If said St. Paul City Railway Company shall fail or neglect to complete, equip and operate all of said lines of railway designated in section one (1) of this ordinance within the time and in the manner herein specified, or shall fail to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, then all rights and privileges hereby granted shall be forfeited to the said city of St. Paul.

"Section 20. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50, and not more than \$100, to be enforced and collected in the same manner as other fines and penalties are enforced and collected under the provisions of the city charter.

"Section 21. The said St. Paul City Railway Company, its successors and assigns, shall be liable to said city for all damages, expenditures, liabilities and costs which may be incurred by said city by reason of the construction or maintenance of said lines of railway, or any part thereof, or the operation thereof, or by reason of the rights hereby granted to said company, and said company, its successors and assigns, shall fully indemnify and save harmless said city for all such damages, expenditures, loss and costs which may be so incurred. The St. Paul City Railway Company shall, before the commencement of the construction of said lines of railway, execute a bond to the city of St. Paul, in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), to be approved by the corporation attorney of said city, conditioned that the said company will faithfully observe and properly carry out all the provisions of this ordinance, and that it will forever indemnify and save harmless the said city of St. Paul against and from all damages, judgments, decrees, costs and expenses, which it, the said city of St. Paul, may suffer or which may be recovered against it for or by reason of, or growing out of, or in any manner resulting from the passage of this ordinance, or anything connected therewith, or with the exercise by said company of the rights, powers and privileges hereby granted and conferred, or from any act or acts of the said company under or by virtue of the provisions hereof.

"Section 22. If said St. Paul City Railway Company desires to build, equip and operate said lines of railway in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, it shall file with the city clerk within thirty (30) days after the passage and publication of this ordinance, its written acceptance under its seal of the terms and provisions of this ordinance, and shall also within said time execute to the city and deliver to the city controller its bond in the sum of \$200,000 to be approved by the corporation attorney of said city of St. Paul, conditioned that if it shall fail or neglect to complete the construction of all of said lines of railway, and to have the same equipped and in operation in ac-



W. L. Wilson

cordance with the provisions of this ordinance, and within the time herein specified, then it shall forfeit and pay unto the city of St. Paul the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars as liquidated damages.

"Section 23. The said St. Paul City Railway Company, its successors and assigns, shall be entitled to enjoy the rights and privileges hereby granted for the term of fifty (50) years after the passage and publication of this ordinance.

"Section 24. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall have the effect of taking away or abridging any franchises, rights, powers and privileges granted to said company by any other ordinance or other authority, whether as respects the right to construct or maintain any railway or operate the same, or the power to be used in operating the same, or otherwise as may be prescribed by such other ordinance or authority, except as to the streets hereinbefore mentioned in section sixteen of this ordinance.

"Section 25. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication and its acceptance by said St. Paul City Railway Company in the manner and within the time provided in section twenty-two of this ordinance."

Yeas —Aldermen Bickel, Blom, Bock, Cullen, Conley, Fisher, Gehan, Kavanagh, Leithauser, Minea, Melady, Pratt, Sanborn, Sullivan, Weber, Mr. Vice-President.—16.

Passed September 19, 1889. Signed by Anthony Young, jr., vice-president of council, and Robert A. Smith, mayor. Approved September 20, 1889, and attested by Thomas A. Prendergast, city clerk, September 23.

Rapid transit through Reserve Township.—At a meeting of Reserve township property holders on the evening of September 20th, 1889, at the residence of Mr. Karl Koenig, corner of Randolph street and Snelling avenue, Thomas Cochran, jr., esq., made the following statement: "I want to tell you what we have done by way of securing rapid transit into Reserve township. The movement commenced last January, with a meeting held in the Gilfillan block at which a good many of the property owners who do business in St. Paul and own property here were present. It was suggested that we form an independent railroad company. Macalester College and St. Thomas's Seminary were one a mile and the other a mile and a half away from the depot. All property owners residing south of Summit avenue were without any means of getting into the city in a quick and easy way. The night after that meeting was held, I met Mr. Lowry and told him what we thought of doing. He said that he would do more than he thought any one else could do. He was willing to build suburban roads that would connect with his lines in St. Paul and would operate them with electricity as soon as it was shown that electricity could be used as cheaply and safely as horse power. I reported to Archbishop Ireland what Mr. Lowry had said. The archbishop agreed with me that we should have two lines into the inter-urban district. Mr. Lowry afterward made the

proposition to us that he would construct the lines we mapped out to him, and which are the ones under consideration to-night, for a bonus of \$125,000 for each. Mr. Lowry convinced us that it would take that amount of money to build each line, equip it and pay running expenses for three years. The St. Paul City Railway Company had the streets, and it was apparent that we must either submit to their terms, which, by the way, we believed were generous or else we must give up all hope of getting rapid transit into these outlying districts for five years.

"What shall be done for Reserve township, and how shall we do it? Shall we have these experimental lines in question? I say to you now that if the property holders are reasonable in this matter we may reap the benefits of rapid transit before any of the other parts of the outlying city get started, If these bonuses are raised the two lines will be in operation by December 1. Mr. Lowry has promised that he will land our passengers over both lines at Broadway street on that very date. We will have the bulge on all other outlying districts. If we owners will act fairly by those who have the burden of the scheme to bear, we will receive an advance of 20 per cent. on our property while other parts of the city are lying idle. Population and transportation will make our property valuable, and we can't have the population without first having the means of transit. I believe that the situation is within our own hands."

The following is the ordinance granting a street railway franchise on Randolph street and Grand avenue, through Reserve township, namely: Ordinance No. 1,202. — "An ordinance granting permission to John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., to construct, equip, maintain and operate certain experimental electric street railway lines.

"Section 1. Permission is hereby granted to John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., their successors and assigns, for the purpose of experimenting in the use of electric power on certain street railway lines hereinafter designated, the authority, right and privilege to build, equip, maintain and operate said experimental electric street railway lines, with single or double tracks, over and along the streets and avenues in the city of St. Paul hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: One of said lines commencing on Randolph street where the same intersects Seventh (7th) street; thence on Randolph street in a continuous line to the Mississippi River. Another line commencing on Grand avenue where the same intersects Victoria street; thence on Grand avenue in a continuous line to the Mississippi River.

"Section 2. The said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., are hereby granted authority and permission to enter upon all the streets named above and included in the routes above designated, or any of them, to construct, maintain and operate such experimental electric lines, to place, erect and secure the poles, columns, wires and appliances which may be required in the con-

struction and maintenance of said railway and for operating the same. Provided that all such poles and appliances shall be erected under the supervision and inspection of the city engineer, and shall be approved by him.

"Section 3. The said lines of railway are to be constructed and operated as herein provided on the established grades of said streets, or on that which shall be established by the city of St. Paul as the grade of said streets.

"Section 4. Said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., shall at all times keep so much of the streets occupied by said lines of railway as may lie between the rails of each track, and between the lines of double track, and for the space of two feet outside of the track or tracks, cleaned and in good repair, and shall cause the snow to be removed so as to afford a safe and unobstructed passageway on said portion of said streets for sleighs and wagons, within twenty-four hours of the snowfall, in each instance, and the repairs and removal of the snow shall be done to the satisfaction of the common council, or such person or persons as may have supervision of the streets of the city of St. Paul, and at the cost and expense of said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., and in case of any failure to comply with the above provision the city engineer shall cause such snow to be removed and the track kept in repair as aforesaid, and the expense thereof shall be charged to and collected from said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr. The running of cars on any part of said lines of railway, or either of them, may be suspended by the common council for such reasonable time as may at any time be necessary on account of repairs of streets or the construction of sewers or other public improvements; and, whenever it may be necessary to have any track taken up for the purpose aforesaid, the same shall be taken up and relaid at the expense of said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr. Provided, however, that in case of any such suspension as aforesaid, the time of the same shall not be considered as part of the time during which the experimental maintenance of the said lines may be continued. The chief engineer of the fire department of this city or the person who for the time being may be acting in his stead, may order a suspension of the running of the cars on said lines of railway or either of them, which he may deem necessary during any fire. In case of fire or any other public necessity the proper officer or officers of the city may cut or pull down any wires or poles used to operate the cars on said lines or either of them, and the city or its officers shall not thereby be liable to said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., for any loss or damage resulting from the cutting or pulling down thereof, or for the cost or expense of repairing or replacing the same.

"Section 5. Said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., shall have permission to maintain the lines by this ordinance authorized and experimentally to operate the same for and within the period of one year from the time this ordinance shall go into effect; provided, that if such experiments shall not prove satisfactory to the common council of said city, or if for any other reason

the common council should deem it wise to remove the same, and shall so order, the said poles, wires and appliances shall be removed at any time within three months after the expiration of the said year by the order of the common council, and at the expense of the said grantees.

"Section 6. The rate of fare for each passenger traveling on any of said lines shall not exceed five (5) cents, including ordinary baggage; provided that no fare shall be required for a child under five years of age while traveling under the care of an older person. And it is further expressly provided that the said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., shall cause the passengers on said lines to be transferred by a system of transfer checks to the lines of the St. Paul City Railway Company connecting with the said lines herein designated, without extra charge for such transfer checks, and if said St. Paul Railway Company shall decline to accept such transfer checks, then said grantee shall pay for the fare on such connecting lines.

"Section 7. The said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., their successors and assigns, shall be liable to said city for all damages, expenditures, liabilities and costs which may be incurred by said city by reason of the construction or maintenance of said lines of railway, or any part thereof, or the operation thereof, or by reason of the rights hereby granted to said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., and said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., their successors and assigns, shall fully indemnify and save harmless said city from all such damages, expenditures, loss and costs which may be incurred.

"Section 8. In cases where any team or vehicle shall meet any car on said lines of railway, or either of them, or shall be overtaken by any car thereon, such team or vehicle shall give way to such car. No person shall willfully and unnecessarily obstruct, hinder, delay or interfere with the passage of any of the cars on either of said lines of railway or tracks by placing, driving or stopping, or causing to be placed, driven or stopped, any team, vehicle or obstacle, or thing, in, upon, across, along or near the track of either of said lines of railway, after being notified by the conductor or person in charge of the car thereon by the ringing of the car bell or otherwise. And whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof before the Municipal Court of said city, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred (100) dollars nor less than five (5) dollars.

"Section 9. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars and not more than one hundred (100) dollars to be enforced and collected in the same manner as other fines and penalties are enforced and collected under the provisions of the city charter.

"Section 10. If said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., desire to build, equip and operate both or either of said lines of railway in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance they shall file with the city clerk, within sixty (60) days after the passage and publication of this ordinance, their acceptance of the terms and provisions of this ordinance."

"Section 11. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication and its acceptance by said John Ireland and Thomas Cochran, jr., in the manner and within the time provided in section 10 of this ordinance."

Yeas—Aldermen, Bickel, Blom, Bock, Cullen, Conley, Fisher, Gehan, Kavanagh, Leithauser, Minea, Melady, Pratt, Sanborn, Sullivan, Weber, Mr. Vice-President—16.

Passed August 26, 1889. Signed by Walter H. Sanborn, as chairman of the council, and approved August 30, 1889, by Anthony Yoerg, jr., acting mayor, and attested by Thomas A. Prendergast, city clerk, September, 2.

CHAPTER XIV.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL until the last few years has been almost exclusively a commercial center, and it has only been comparatively within recent years that it has made any pretensions toward manufacturing. Even before railways were built it was evident that the town would be a commercial center, and the idea once seized upon grew at home and abroad until it completely overshadowed all thought of the possibilities of the young metropolis as a manufacturing place. Indeed the general rule was to disclaim importance for St. Paul in the industrial line. But in the meantime art and sciences less obtrusive than commerce and finance have been building more rapidly and extensively than has been publicly appreciated.

The first manufactory in St. Paul was a saw-mill. During the early years of the city the greatest difficulty was experienced in procuring the necessary lumber for building. To overcome this difficulty Mr. W. B. Dodd in the spring of 1851 organized the Rotary Mill Company, and built a saw-mill on the plat below the lower steamboat landing. This was an enterprise of large proportion for the day and times. It had two upright saws, one circular saw, one cross-cut saw, one lath saw, and one shingle saw. This establishment gave employment to thirty-two hands and turned out 30,000 feet of lumber, 20,000 shingles, and 16,000 laths per day. In addition a first class planing-mill turned out 12,000 feet of finished flooring per day.

Added to all this, and by no means invaluable, were two run of stone, one for wheat and one for corn and buckwheat, with a combined capacity of one hundred and twenty barrels per day, the whole moved by a fine steam engine of seventy-horse power. This important industry grew rapidly, and within three years was doing a gross business of \$150,000 annually, more than the manufacturing and commerce of the city combined in 1850.

In 1851 Mr. Nobles erected a grist-mill on Trout brook, which had a capacity of five hundred bushels of grain per day. In 1852 Mesrs. W. Spence & Co. erected and put into operation an extensive sash, door and blind factory. In 1853 Messrs. F. & J. B. Gillman established the first foundry and machine shop, employed ten men and produced ten tons of casting per week. Materials in this line at this time were exceedingly costly, coal, which was shipped here in hogsheads from Pittsburgh, cost forty dollars per ton, and other supplies in proportion.

Lack of water power and the high cost of coal and other necessary supplies retarded the growth of manufacturing interest in St. Paul until the railroads to the city were completed. In 1866 there were no large manufacturing establishments in St. Paul although the commerce of the city had reached large magnitude. The Chamber of Commerce for this year estimated that there were sixty-five engaged in wagon making, sixty in buggies and cutters, sixty-five in furniture, fifty in sash, doors and blinds, seventy-five in boots and shoes, fifty in ale and beer, forty in tinware and sheet iron goods, twenty in harness and trunks, forty in saw mills, ten in marble cutting, and five in soap and candle factories. At this time there was one small foundry and machine shop and four small flouring mills.

The first real impetus given to the manufacturing interest of St. Paul can be traced to the organization in 1867 of the St. Paul Manufacturing Company, an enterprise set on foot under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce "to furnish at a cheap rate facilities for the various branches of manufactures so greatly needed here." This company built a fire-proof building with ten rooms 25 x 100 feet with basement, yard and shed room, and put in a steam engine, to rent room and power at a low rate.

The total value of the products of St. Paul manufactures in 1870 was but a little over \$1,000,000 and less than 1,000 persons, all told, were afforded employment in the industrial establishments of the city. Four years later the number of establishments as reported by the Chamber of Commerce had increased to 216, giving employment to 2,155 persons, and the value of the products was \$3,953,000. In 1878 there were 223 establishments, 3,117 employés, and the value of the productions reached \$6,150,900. The increase from that time to the present is shown by the following figures, also taken from the annual reports of the Chamber of Commerce:

Years.	No. Establishments.	No. Employés.	Value of Product.
1880.....	542	6,029	\$12,212,148
1881.....	667	8,188	16,071,535
1882.....	694	12,227	22,390,589
1883.....	758	13,979	25,885,471
1884.....	843	15,725	26,662,000
1885.....	864	17,581	29,437,000
1886.....	957	18,958	31,043,000
1887.....	1,081	20,000	37,251,600
1888.....			39,114,180

The advantages which St. Paul offers to the development of manufacturing interests are varied. Its location in respect to tributary country is unsurpassed; its transportation facilities by river, rail and lake make it a distributing point of the first magnitude; the great forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin with their comparatively inexhaustible supply of pine and hard wood lumber, the recently discovered and but partially developed iron mines of the Gogebic range, and vast quarries of durable building stone are among the exceptional advantages the city presents for manufacturing. The history of the development of industrial pursuits has been remarkably short. In 1880 the manufactures were insignificant in number and extent. The vast strides which have been made can be somewhat realized by the value of some of the principal productions for 1888: Boots and shoes, \$1,400,000; cigars, \$1,700,000; clothing, \$1,125,000; flour and grist-milling, \$1,200,000; machinery, founderies and boilers, \$2,500,000; marble and stone cutting, \$1,350,000; printing and publishing, \$1,000,000; slaughtering, 2,500,000; pork packing, \$9,096,000.

The new and important manufacturing industries established during 1888 in St. Paul and suburbs are located as follows, the capital represented and the employment capacity being given:

Location.	No. of Factories.	Capital Represented.	Employment Capacity.
South St. Paul.....	7	\$1,295,000	712
North St. Paul.....	5	320,000	770
St. Paul Park.....	6	310 000	550
South Park.....	1	75,000	55
Merrimac.....	1	75,000	20
Gladstone.....	1	10,000	25
West St. Paul.....	1	50,000	75

The above table shows the rapid growth St. Paul is making in the industrial line, and with all the requirements for still further expansion it is reasonable to suppose this ratio of growth will continue.

In the following pages we have attempted to give brief and concise accounts of some of the most important of the manufacturing concerns, not only of the city proper, but of the immediate suburbs. The latter virtually belong to St. Paul as they were originated, carried on, and in nearly every case are mainly if not entirely owned by residents of this city.

The house of C. Gotzian & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, is the largest concern of its kind in the Northwest. It was founded by Conrad Gotzian who began business in St. Paul in 1858 as a retail dealer in boots and shoes. About the year 1861 he added a wholesale department. In 1872 Channing Seabury and George W. Freeman became partners under the firm name of C. Gotzian & Co. Ten years later Mr. Seabury retired, and the business was continued by Messrs. Gotzian and Freeman until the death of the former in 1887. Shortly after the death of Mr. Gotzian the company was incorporated with a capital of \$600,000, and the following officers were elected: George W.

Freeman, president; Theodore L. Schurmeier, vice-president; Paul H. Gotzian, secretary; R. H. Stevens, treasurer.

The product of this factory is a general line of boots and shoes, 480 hands being employed in their manufacture. Their goods are sold in Wisconsin and Minnesota and in all the States and Territories west to the Pacific. Their sales in this immense field for 1888 exceeded \$1,800,000. This corporation also owns and operates the factory on the corner of Isabel and Fifth streets known to the trade as the factory of the Minnesota Shoe Company. This establishment was started in 1886, and has a capacity of 1,000 pairs of shoes per day. The company also operates two factories in California, and has during late years done a large business in supplying boots and shoes to the men employed in the mines of Alaska.

The boot and shoe factory of Tarbox, Schlick & Co. was established by J. B. Tarbox, the senior member of the present firm, in 1868. For several years business was conducted under the firm name of J. B. Tarbox & Co., J. B. Tarbox and George L. Beardslee being the principals. The present firm organization was accomplished in 1887, and is composed of Mr. Tarbox and Charles H. Schlick. Their factory is located in South St. Paul and the salesrooms and offices on Third street. They employ a large force of men, and their goods are sold in nearly every State and Territory west of Minnesota to the Pacific Coast.

Foot, Schulze & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers have been located in St. Paul since 1884. The house was founded about twenty-five years ago at Red Wing, Minn., by Foot & Sterling. When the business was brought to St. Paul the present firm was organized, and now consists of L. B. Foot, T. A. Schulze, C. Heinrich and G. T. Schurmeier. They employ about three hundred hands, and during last year manufactured goods valued at \$650,000. Their sales extend as far east as Michigan, and from that point western to the Pacific Slope. The factory is a five-story brick building on the corner of Third and Wacouta streets.

Among the first flouring mills erected in St. Paul was the Union Mill, built by William Lindeke, which was conducted by the original proprietor until a few years ago. In 1887 Mr. Lindeke built another mill on Seventh street, at the southwest corner of Brook street. This is known as the Lindeke Roller Mill, is six stories high and has a capacity of two hundred barrels per day.

St. Paul Roller Mill was erected in 1880 at an expense of \$100,000. It took the place of the Capital Mill built by Schurmeier & Smith in 1877. The present structure is built of brick and is ten stories in height, being the first complete roller-mill erected in this part of the country. The capacity of the mill is 1,000 barrels of flour daily. The thirty-six sets of double rollers are run by a two hundred and fifty horse-power steam engine. The principal product is the Orange Blossom (graham and white flours) and the Red Cross brand, made for export and for home consumption. Attached to the mill is a storage

warehouse, having capacity for storing nine hundred barrels of flour. The company also has a line of elevators in the wheat growing districts so as to have a supply at all times. Judge C. E. Flaudrau is president of the company; George C. Squire, secretary; and Kingsland Smith general manager, the latter being one of those who assisted in the adoption of the Hungarian roller system in America.

The Thon & Hamm Flour Mill, now known as the Queen Roller Mill, was erected in 1856 by Brainard & Brothers, and originally had only two runs of stone, one for wheat and the other for corn. Water-power was first used but it was so limited that the mill could only be run three or four months in the year. In 1859 Knauff & Krieger purchased the mill, and they in turn sold it to Hoyt & Segel. The present firm purchased it in 1874 and have since made extended improvements. It is now equipped with eleven sets of double rollers. For the last few months this mill has not been in operation.

The other flouring mills of St. Paul are the St. Paul Mills on Decatur street, southeast corner of Payne avenue, and the C. D. Bell & Co.'s mill on the corner of Chicago avenue and Eva street, neither of which have been running during the last six months.

The works of the St. Paul Foundry Company are the outgrowth of the establishment started here in 1863 by C. N. Parker. The present incorporation was formed in 1883 with H. C. Upham, president; C. M. Powers, secretary and treasurer; Alex. Adams, superintendent. The works are located on the Manitoba road near Court avenue, and cover several acres of ground. They are substantial brick buildings, and were erected by the corporation in 1883; 150 to 200 men are employed in the manufacture of architectural, railroad and general iron work, cast, forged and finished, the annual production reaching a value of \$500,000. Their specialty is architectural and railroad work, and they count among their customers nearly all the railroads of the Northwest. The company has its own side tracks, through and on each side of its extensive works. In addition to their large foundry they have a blacksmith and machine shop, both of which are kept busy all the year; 5,000 tons of iron ore are consumed annually.

St. Paul Brass Works Company.—In 1869 W. F. Bailey started a small brass foundry in St. Paul on the corner of Cedar and Sixth streets. He was a practical brass moulder, and his venture being rightly conducted proved a success. In 1886 he removed to enlarged quarters on the corner of Minnesota and Eighth streets, where he has a factory building 50 by 100 feet, and of four floors, completely equipped with foundry and brass finishing machinery. It does a business in brass work to the value of \$150,000. Thirty-five skilled mechanics are employed.

The Union Iron Works Company was incorporated in 1885. This company is engaged in the manufacture of railroad, bridge and building iron, about four

tons of iron being melted daily, requiring the labor of fifty employés. The capital of the company is \$100,000. The officers are Charles H. Robinson, president; Charles A. Dunn, secretary and treasurer.

Terrence and John Kenny located in St. Paul in 1868, and on a limited scale established a steam boiler works. All kinds of steam boilers are made to order, seventy-five men being employed in their manufacture. The firm is known as the Kenny Brothers, and do a business of \$150,000 a year. Both members of the firm are practical machinists, and are natives of Ireland. They came to America in 1857, and since 1868 have resided in St. Paul.

The Valley Foundery at the foot of Fifth street was established in 1885 by Castle & Geary. Mr. Geary, of the firm, died about a year ago, but Mr. Castle, assisted by his son, continues the business. They employ twenty-five hands, and make a specialty of iron store fronts, sidewalk and vault lights, boiler fronts, grate bars, and do a general jobbing.

The American Manufacturing Company's Iron Works are situated at the south end of Robert street bridge. These works are devoted chiefly to the manufacture of derricks, horse-powers, hoisting machines, contractor's supplies, and work of that character. The business was established in 1882 by Oliver Crosby and Frank J. Johnson, who organized the present corporation in June, 1883. About thirty hands are regularly employed, and the output includes about 150 derricks, and 100 hoisting machines a year.

The Northwestern Steam Boiler Works on the corner of Fourth and Neill streets, was established in 1871 by Frese & Morand. The head of the firm withdrew in 1874, when his partner, F. Morand, succeeded to the sole control and ownership of the business. All kinds of portable and stationary steam boilers are made to order, and wrought iron hot-air furnaces, water and oil tanks are constructed. Fifteen men are employed, and a business amounting to \$50,000 a year is done. Mr. Morand is of English birth, but has lived in this country since he was thirteen years of age. He came to St. Paul in 1870.

The Holland Thompson Manufacturing Company has its works in the manufacturing suburbs of South Park. This company was incorporated in 1886, and now has a capital of \$75,000, employ about sixty hands, and has two or three traveling salesmen constantly at work selling their productions. It owns the factory in which it is located, and has a number of valuable and profitable specialties, chief of which are patents for the Holland boiler for low pressure steam heating, Holland's open way valve, Holland's lubricators, Holland's globe, angle, gate, and check valves for gas and water works. In fact nearly everything made by the company was invented by T. Holland, the president of the company. The value of the productions of this company amount to \$150,000 annually.

The Scribner Libbey Company was incorporated in 1881, with a capital of \$100,000. Galvanized iron work for roofs, cornices, and building purposes is

the principal article of manufacture, although a general line of iron work is done. About seventy-five men are employed in their shops. E. E. Seaborn is president of the company, and E. D. Libbey, vice-president.

The packing interest of St. Paul has only recently assumed large proportions. In 1887 the value of the output of the St. Paul packing and slaughtering-houses combined was only \$1,600,000. In the latter part of 1887 the Minnesota Packing and Provision Company commenced the erection of a packing-house on a portion of the St. Paul Union Stock Yard ground, but did not get into full operation until the spring of 1888. Up to January, 1889, this company did a business reaching the enormous sum of \$8,000,000. The principal building occupied by this company is 162 by 140 feet in dimensions, and five stories high. They have also a hog and beef killing house (500 head capacity daily), smoke-house, refinery and sausage factory, and an ice-house of 40,000 tons capacity.

John J. O'Leary was one of the pioneer pork packers of St. Paul. He began operations here in 1877. The firm of John J. O'Leary and Sons was established by him a few years ago, but for some time before his death in 1888 he took no active part in the management of the business, his sons J. J. O'Leary, jr., and S. F. O'Leary assuming the entire control. Their packing-house has a capacity for curing 25,000 hogs a year.

Another large packing-house is in course of construction at South St. Paul by the St. Paul Packing Company. It will be built at a cost of \$100,000, and will have a capacity for 1,500 hogs daily, and when in full operation will furnish employment to 200 men.

Hiram Graves, manufacturer of freight and passenger elevators, removed from Syracuse, N. Y., to St. Paul in 1884. Here he established a factory and elevator works on the corner of Sibley and Sixth streets, which has proved a most successful enterprise. He employs from twenty-five to thirty men in manufacturing patent safety freight and passenger elevators, for which there is a steady and growing demand in all parts of the Northwest.

Joseph Lorenzo conducts on the corner of Western avenue and Iglehart street a pipe organ factory, and until recently it was the only concern of its kind in the Northwest. He first began the manufacture of pipe organs in 1862 in Cincinnati, O. He removed to St. Paul in 1881, where he has since done a profitable business. Church organs of all sizes are made to order, and a number of them are now to be found in different localities in Minnesota.

The factory of the J. G. Earhuff Organ and Piano Company was established in North St. Paul in 1888, and was formerly located in Chicago. This company employ from seventy-five to one hundred men when in full operation, and their works have a capacity for making about 200 instruments a month, principally organs. The officers of the company are J. G. Earhuff, president and treasurer; F. H. Engtrous, secretary.

Anthony Yoerg established the first brewery in St. Paul. The building which he erected in 1849 as a brewery still stands on Washington street, between Eagle and Chestnut. After a lifetime spent in the industry he has practically retired from the business, his son, Anthony Yoerg, jr., being the principal director of the establishment he founded. In 1870 the original premises were abandoned, and a new stone building was erected on the corner of Ohio and Ethel streets. It has a capacity of 30,000 barrels a year. Business is conducted under the name of the A. Yoerg Brewing Company.

In 1855 Christ Stahlman began the brewing of beer in St. Paul, and became the founder of the present Stahlman Brewing Company. The brewery of this company is located on the corner of West Seventh and Oneida streets, and with malthouse covers about two blocks. About two hundred barrels of beer are made daily. The company has a capital of \$175,000. The officers are, George Mitsch, president; George J. Mitsch, treasurer; Chris Dornedon, secretary and treasurer.

The Excelsior Brewery was established in 1865 by Theo. Hamm, who during the first year made about five hundred barrels of beer. Since then it has gradually grown in extent until it is now one of the largest in the Northwest. The plant is located on the corner of Minnehaha street and Greenbrier avenue. An average of eighty men are employed; 100,000 bushels of grain are used, and 40,000 barrels of beer are manufactured. Theodore Hamm came to St. Paul in 1856, and has resided here ever since.

Banholzer's North Mississippi Brewery, on the river bank at Lee avenue and Drake street, is a new establishment but occupies the site of a brewery built by the present owner's father many years ago. The present establishment is of stone, and has a yearly capacity for 20,000 barrels. William Bauholzer is the sole owner and manager of this enterprise.

North Star Brewery is located on the corner of Commercial street and Hudson avenue, and makes about 15,000 barrels of beer annually. The original brewery on this site was built in 1856. It has been added to until quite an extensive establishment is the result. Jacob Schmidt is manager, and William Constans is one of the proprietors.

The St. Paul Box Factory was established in 1870 by H. F. Blodgett and B. S. Osgood. Mr. Blodgett died in 1883, but the business has since been conducted under the original firm name of Blodgett & Osgood. The plant of this company is located on the corner of East Fourth and Locust streets. It is a three-story building where seventy-five hands are employed in the manufacture of packing boxes, refrigerators, store and office fixtures. The present members of the firm are B. S. and H. E. Osgood, and F. S. Blodgett.

The firm of P. R. L. Hardenbergh & Co. is quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of boot and shoe uppers and saddlery goods. They have two factories, one devoted to the boot and shoe business, and the other to the sad-



Edw. Simonton

dlery business, the latter being a three-story building 40 x 120 feet in dimensions. This is one of the oldest business houses in the city, and was established in 1857 by P. R. L. Hardenburgh, recently deceased.

The St. Paul Roofing and Cornice Works was established in 1885 by Louis T. Lefebore and P. A. Deslauriers, both men of practical experience in their line of work. At their works, on the corner of Sixth and Wacouta streets, from eighty to one hundred hands are employed. Besides galvanized iron and copper cornice, this firm make a specialty of the manufacture of fire-proof doors and shutters, fire and water-proof sky-lights, and tin, slate, gravel, asphalt and sheet iron roofing.

In 1874 Henry Orme established a foundry at Drake and Armstrong streets for the purpose of doing work for the West Wisconsin Railroad, which was absorbed by the Omaha system. Since that amalgamation he has continued to do work for the succeeding road. His plant is known as the Omaha Foundry, where regular employment is furnished to thirty hands.

The firm of Horne & Danz commenced the manufacture of tin cans in St. Paul in 1879. Their business gradually grew in extent until at the present time they manufacture not only cans in great variety, but a complete line of pieced tinware, copper and sheet iron goods. They have also the only Japaning establishment in the Northwest and make a specialty of fine caddies, cracker cans, etc. Their plant in West St. Paul consists of a four-story brick building 46 x 100 feet in dimension, where sixty workmen are employed.

The St. Paul Knitting Works was an enterprise established in 1883, and was incorporated the following year. In 1887 the factory was removed to St. Paul Park, where a commodious structure was erected. This building was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1888. New quarters have since been erected capable of accommodating three hundred hands. All kinds of woolen goods are made, such as hosiery, underwear and lumbermen's goods. The capital of the company is \$100,000. The officers are D. D. Thorp, president; Perry Starkweather, vice president; C. E. Ovenshire, treasurer and general manager.

In 1855 J. F. Tostevin located in St. Paul and began working at his trade as a stone and marble cutter. He established the first marble works in the State, and has continued in this business ever since. The Minnesota Steam Marble Works on the corner of Robert and Eighth streets, is the outgrowth of his labors in this field of industry. Here is handled about two hundred tons of marble and granite, which is manufactured into mantles, monuments, and building material. Grindstones are also manufactured. In 1887 Mr. Tostevin's son, William R., became a partner under the firm name of J. F. Tostevin & Son.

The Bohn Manufacturing Company was founded by Conrad Bohn, who is a native of Germany and came to America in 1852, settling in Winona, Minn., where he began the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds in 1860. In 1880 a

branch establishment was started in St. Paul, and in 1886 the entire business was removed here. The factory and yards cover about twenty acres of ground on Arcade street, near Wells. Forty million feet of lumber are yearly converted into sash, doors and blinds, and their annual sales reach the sum of \$500,000. The territory covered by the trade includes Canada on the north, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and as far west and southwest as sash, doors and blinds are used. The officers of the company are Conrad Bohn, president; Gebhardt Bohn, vice-president; John A. Seeger, secretary; George W. Bohn, treasurer.

The Sash, Door and Blind Factory of Corliss, Chapman & Drake is located at Seven Corners. The company was incorporated in 1881. The manufactures include sash, doors, blinds, moldings, mantles, stairs, rails, hardwood lumber and flooring, and cabinet work. In the matter of office and bank fittings this company particularly excels; one hundred and fifty hands are employed and about 200,000 feet of lumber are used in the various processes of manufacture. The officers of the company are William Corliss, president; Walter C. Stanton, manager; David D. Smith, secretary and treasurer.

Among the other establishments engaged in the same line of manufacture as the above are, Abbott Brothers, 420 Sibley street; Blossom Brothers & Merrill, corner of Atwater and Arundel streets; St. Croix Lumber Company, St. Paul Builder's Supply Company, St. Paul Sash and Door Company, Sayre & Porter, the West Side Manufacturing Company, and Craig & Taylor. Several other firms are also important manufacturers of material for dwellings.

During recent years terra-cotta lumber, a material composed of clay and sawdust, has been largely used in the construction of buildings it has been desired to make fire-proof. Most of the buildings in the construction of which this material has been used have been furnished by the Minnesota Terra Cotta Lumber Company of St. Paul. The factory of this company is located at Post Siding, within the limits of the city of St. Paul. It has grown to be an important industry and gives employment to a large force of men. Edmond Rice was president of the company; H. A. Boardman, treasurer and manager for some years. The business was recently sold to C. T. Corning & Co.

The St. Paul Furniture Company manufacturers of furniture and office fittings, has had an existence of ten years. The members of the company are Joseph Hauggi, Francis M. Cady and Ernst F. Medicke. Their work is mainly devoted to furnishing banking and business offices. The interior fittings of many of the finest banks in the State were made by this company. They also manufacture church and house furniture to order. At their factory No. 162 West Fifth street about sixty skilled workmen are employed.

The Confectionery and Cracker Factory of Friedman & Lewis, the largest in St. Paul, was established in 1878, by J. S. Friedman and C. P. Lewis. They manufacture all kinds of crackers and sweet cakes and all the staples of the

trade. In the various process of manufacture from one hundred to one hundred and fifty barrels of flour are used every ten hours, while over a ton of confectionery is made daily.

The Berrisford Baking and Confectionery Company is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of confectionery and sweet cakes. Their factory is located on the corner of Fifth and Minnesota streets. The officers of the company are, Enoch F. Berrisford, president; Thomas Berrisford, vice-president and treasurer, and William R. Johnson, secretary.

The Portland Stone Company are manufacturers of artificial stone and contractors for laying encaustic tile and other flooring of that character. They employ one hundred hands and make 2,000 square feet of stone tile a day, W. P. Cockey, is president and treasurer of the company; John A. Berkey, vice-president, and L. G. Washington, secretary.

The making of mattresses in St. Paul is almost exclusively confined to the St. Paul Mattress Company. Their factory was established here in 1886, and consists of a four-story building on South Robert street where fifty hands are employed. This factory is under the management of W. T. Ralph.

The factory of the Minnesota Soap Company is the outgrowth of an establishment started in St. Paul in 1856 by L. Beach. Mr. Beach was the pioneer manufacturer of soap and candles in St. Paul. He conducted the business alone for several years. In 1872 a joint stock company under the present title was formed, composed of H. Gretchen, H. Hechtman, F. M. Pleins, and James Beach. The present factory, which occupies the site of the original building erected by L. Beach in 1856, was erected in 1880. The company employs twenty men and manufactures several grades of soap which is sold as far east as Michigan, and west to the Pacific slope. The company also operates a factory in Minneapolis. The combined annual production of their factories reach a value of \$200,000. The officers of the company are James Beach, president; Arthur G. Rice, secretary and treasurer; and James D. Humphrey, vice-president.

The firm of Walterstorff, Moritz & Co., for some years has been engaged in the manufacture of wrought steel ranges, charcoal broilers and galvanized iron bake-ovens for bread, cake and pastery, and are the only manufacturers of these articles in St. Paul. They employ twenty hands at their factory on East Seventh street.

The most extensive trunk manufacturer in St. Paul is W. H. Garland, who was a pioneer in the business in the West. He began in it in Chicago in 1846, and established his factory here in 1870. His factory covers four lots of ground at Goodrich and Western avenues, where he has from twenty-five to forty employés.

During the years 1887 and 1888 St. Paul has made its greatest strides as a manufacturing center. It was not until the former year that the suburbs of

the city had any prominence in a manufacturing way. West St. Paul and St. Anthony's Park are within the city's limits, but South St. Paul, North St. Paul, St. Paul Park, South Park, Merrimac and Gladstone, are suburban places, and although without the city limits they belong to and may properly be considered a part of St. Paul as far as their commercial and manufacturing interests are concerned.

A notable addition to the industries of West St. Paul was made in 1888 by the establishment of the St. Paul Tobacco Works, the first concern in the Northwest to manufacture chewing and smoking tobaccos. F. H. Schriber, for a long time connected with the tobacco factory of Daniel Scotter at Detroit, Mich., started the works and during the year manufactured a product valued at \$50,000. In December, 1888, a stock company was organized with a capital of \$50,000, and the business is being energetically pushed. The works have a capacity for seventy-five workmen.

The Crescent Creamery ranks among the leading interests of West St. Paul. Marvin & Commack are the proprietors of this business. They have six cheese factories and six creameries, located throughout southeastern Minnesota, with headquarters for shipping and packing here. One hundred and sixty hands are employed by this firm and a business aggregating \$1,000,000 is done. The figures will appear less conspicuous when the following details are learned. The annual capacity of the creameries is 3,000,000 pounds of butter, 1,500,000 of cheese, 1,000,000 gallons of milk are handled, and one half million gallons of cream, and over 1,000,000 dozen of eggs. The production of this firm is sold all over the country.

The St. Paul Union Stock Yards are the greatest industrial feature of South St. Paul, an enterprise exemplifying the spirit and energy of the capitalist of St. Paul. Powerful influences combined to bring about the establishment of these yards, which are as now operated at one and the same time an important cattle market and center for the packing industries. The yards cover in their entirety two hundred acres on the west bank of the river, about three miles from the city proper. They are reached by the motor line running to South St. Paul. There are facilities provided for daily receipts of 10,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep. The feeding barns are 250 feet front by 350 feet deep. Connected with them is an elevator and feed-mill, 173 feet by 80 feet, the elevator being five stories high. Up to the present time the company has expended \$1,500,000 on the plant and give employment to a large number of men. They also operate a pork packing establishment with capacity for 3,000 hogs per day, and a beef packing establishment with a capacity of 500 cattle daily. They have also recently erected a substantial brick and stone building for an exchange office and a bank, costing \$40,000. The officers of the company are, Ansel Oppenheim, president; Arnold Kalman, secretary and treasurer; H. M. Littell, superintendent.

South St. Paul has probably excelled the other suburbs of St. Paul in the extent and value of its manufacturing plants located there during 1888. Besides the distilling company and the stock yards already mentioned, the shoe factory of Tarbox, Schlick & Co., has been located here. It is a large establishment with an employment capacity for 200 workmen. The James King's slaughtering house is one of the new industries. It supplies a large number of butchers in the city. The other packing-houses have already been mentioned. The stock-yard is the nucleus about which most of the other industries have sprung up, the whole representing an enormous amount of capital, and forming a business center of importance to the whole Northwest.

North St. Paul hardly had an existence until the year 1887. Then it sprang into importance as the home of several manufacturing establishments. At the close of the year 1888 a town of about 2,000 people had sprung up around its factories. It has six general stores, three hardware stores, and several other establishments of a business character, while there have been added to its manufacturing interests during the year 1888 concerns representing an aggregate capital of \$320,000. Among these establishments may be mentioned the J. G. Earhuff Organ and Piano Company; the Phoenix Iron Works, with a payroll of about \$4,000 per month; the L. D. Hayes & Co. Rattan Works; the North St. Paul Manufacturing Company, and the Minnesota Manufacturing Company.

During 1887 the Luger Furniture Company established their works in North St. Paul; a concern which has had a prosperous career, and pays out in wages over \$3,500 per month. The other concerns which have become firmly established are the Conant Saddlery Company, Enterprise Manufacturing Company, St. Paul Casket Company, G. B. Pelton Broom Company, St. Paul Iron Company, and St. Paul Brick Company; establishments with combined pay-rolls of at least \$10,000 per month.

St. Paul Park, on the east side of the river, has had an equally brief record as a manufacturing point as North St. Paul. It has now twelve concerns, the cost of the factories aggregating fully \$200,000. The H. A. Muckle Company, manufacturing cutters and sleighs, settled here in 1887, and since then their output has been large. The Minnesota Carriage Company turned out 4,623 buggies and cutters in 1888, valued at \$212,950. The other concerns now in operation are the St. Paul Knitting Works, the Minnesota Mattress Company, Minnesota Harvester Company, St. Paul Carriage and Sleigh Company, the Globe Engine and Boiler Works, \$500,000 representing the building improvements at St. Paul Park since the place was platted in the early spring of 1887.

The most important industry at South Park is the Holland & Thompson Manufacturing Company which located there in 1887. A few months ago they added to their plant machinery for the manufacture of electric dynamos, a branch of industry entirely new in the Northwest. The South Park Bolt and

Bridge Works, which succeeded the Warner and Morgan Manufacturing Company, is another important industry at South Park. The Gordon and Ferguson Glove Factory and the shops of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad complete the most prominent industrial enterprises at this point.

The St. Paul Lubricating Oil Company at Merrimac is a pioneer industry in this vicinity. The company has a capital of \$75,000 and is engaged in refining and preparing lubricating oils. The St. Paul Plow Works and the shops of the Duluth Railroad are the leading industries of Gladstone. The former employ over one hundred men, and the railroad shops give employment to 350 workmen.

The foregoing is but a summary of the city's manufactures. Her capitalists realize that here is a field for much greater manufacturing development. The tendency of people to flock to cities is one of the phenomena of modern times, and make such centers of population seats of industrial enterprise. Thousands of youth are annually coming forward in need of work, and public spirit as well as thrift should stimulate leading citizens to open new channels of industry.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF ST. PAUL.

ACCORDING to Williams's History, during the spring or early in the summer of 1845, Mrs. Matilda Rumsey, who had come to St. Paul a few months previously with Mr. Christopher C. Blanchard and wife—the latter her sister—established a small school for children in a log building on the bottom, near the upper line, and this was the first school of any kind in St. Paul. At that time there were only about thirty families in the place, half-breeds and all, and there were but a few scholars in attendance at the school. On the 23d of June of this year Mrs. Rumsey married Alexander Mege, a Frenchman, who had come from Prairie du Chien, and who had been an early merchant and trader here, and upon her marriage the school was discontinued. There are no records of this school extant, and Mrs. Rumsey (or Mrs. Mege) died many years ago at Montrose, Ia.

After the marriage of Mr. Rumsey and the abandonment of her school, its re-establishment was attempted by a young man named S. Cowden, jr., (or Carden), but it cannot be stated with certainty that the attempt was successful. When Mr. Williams, in 1876, interviewed the old settlers on this point, some of

them were of the opinion that Cowden did not re-open the school, while others were confident that he taught during the fall of 1845. Cowden—or Carden, for the name is written both ways—was a young man who had been in the employ of Henry Jackson, the pioneer merchant. He came from Prairie du Chien, and his wife was a Winnebago half-breed. He died many years since, and his widow formerly lived at the Winnebago Agency, in Blue Earth county.

In November, 1846, Rev. Dr. T. S. Williamson, the well-known missionary, established a school at Kaposia, a little below and on the opposite side of the river from the present site of the main portion of the city of St. Paul. He soon had a number of Indian and half-breed scholars. The former of these belonged to the band of Little Crow, father of the leader of the massacre of 1862, and among the latter were several girls who afterwards became the wives of certain white citizens. While engaged in instructing his dusky pupils Dr. Williamson became impressed with the thought that a school ought to be opened in St. Paul for the benefit of the children there who were growing up practically without educational advantages. Accordingly he wrote to ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, then president of the National Popular Educational Society, setting forth the situation, and asking that a good teacher be sent here.

“I would suppose [wrote Dr. Williamson] that the village [St. Paul] contains a dozen or twenty families living near enough to send to school. Since I came to this neighborhood I have had frequent occasion to visit the village, and have been grieved to see so many children growing up entirely ignorant of God, and unable to read His word, with no one to teach them. Unless your society can send them a teacher, there seems to be little prospect of their having one for several years. A few days since I went to the place for the purpose of making inquiries in reference to the prospect of a school. I visited seven families in which there were twenty-three children of proper age to attend school, and was told of five more in which were thirteen more children that it is supposed might attend, making thirty-six in twelve families. I suppose more than half the parents of these children are unable to read themselves, and care but little about having their children taught. . . . I suppose that a good female teacher can do more to promote the cause of education and true religion than a man. The natural politeness of the French, who constitute more than half the population, would cause them to be kind and courteous. I suppose she might have twelve or fifteen scholars to begin with, and if she should have a good talent of winning the affections of children, and one who has not should not come, after a few months she would have as many as she could attend to. One woman¹ told me she had four children she wished to send to school, and that she would give boarding and a room in her house to a good female teacher for the tuition of her children. A teacher for this place should love the Saviour, and for His sake should be willing to forego not only

¹ Mrs. J. R. Irvine.

many of the privileges and elegancies of New England towns, but some of the neatness also. She should be entirely free from prejudice on account of color, for among her scholars she might find not only English, French and Swiss, but Sioux and Chippewas, with some claiming kindred with the African stock. A teacher coming should bring books with her sufficient to begin a school, as there is no book-store within three hundred miles."

Governor Slade referred the letter of Dr. Williamson to Dr. Calvin E. Stowe, who forwarded it to his sister-in-law, Miss Catharine Beecher, then at Albany, N. Y., engaged in training a class of young ladies for teachers, and Miss Beecher placed it in the hands of Miss Harriet E. Bishop, as a proper person for the proposed mission. Miss Bishop was a native of Vermont. She was a lady of rare intellectual powers, well educated, a devout member of the Baptist Church, and withal imbued with something of the missionary spirit. She received the proposition as a call to duty, and at once prepared to obey it.

Miss Bishop, as the first regular teacher of an English school in St. Paul, seems to have fully appreciated her position and its distinction. Her experiences were somewhat eventful and she was gifted with the capacity of narrating them in print for the benefit and entertainment of posterity. In 1857 she published her experiences on the frontier in a very interesting little volume entitled "Floral Homes," a work still extant in the pioneer households of Minnesota. In her book she relates that when she was requested to go to the then wild Northwest as a teacher, with all that the proposition implied, she accepted only after she had become convinced that it was her duty to do so, fully realizing the privations and dangers to which she would be subjected.

July 16, 1847, Miss Bishop was landed at Kaposia by the steamer *Argo*, of which vessel Captain Russell Blakeley was then clerk, and remained at that point a few days an inmate of the family of Dr. Williamson. She was then taken in a canoe, which was paddled by two stout young squaws, to St. Paul. "Here," she says, "a cheerless prospect greeted me. A few log huts composed the town, three families the entire American population. With one of these, [the family of J. R. Irvine, esq.,] distant from the rest, a home was offered me. Theirs was the dwelling, the only one of respectable size, containing three rooms and an attic." After making arrangements to secure a school-room and making the acquaintance of a few families, Miss Bishop returned to Kaposia until the building could be made ready.

The building selected by Miss Bishop was a log-cabin which stood on the site of what is now the corner of Third and St. Peter streets. It had originally been erected by Scott Campbell, and occupied by him as a dwelling, but was subsequently used for other purposes. Miss Bishop thus describes it: "On a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, with nothing to obstruct the vision, on a point which is now the corner of St. Peter and Third streets, there stood thirty-four years ago a log hovel with bark roof and mud chinkings, in size

ten by twelve feet; a limited space in one corner was occupied by a stick chimney and a mud fire-place. This room had, in its early days, served consecutively the triple use of dwelling, stable, and blacksmith shop, and, from its antiquated betokenings was honorably entitled to the dignity of 'old settler.' When the shaky door swung back on its wooden hinges to admit the week day school, the Dahkotas at once complimentively dubbed it, 'Good Book-Woman's house.' An unsophisticated hen at once jumped the claim of its pre-occupant, a harmless milk snake, and 'fied right' as an 'actual settler,' of which she made vociferous proclamation daily, Sundays not excepted. A loose board floor, with mother earth for support, was one descriptive feature deserving note, inasmuch as various reptiles demurred at the innovation and in due time sought more quiet retreats, at least as many as were not thwarted in design by the sure arrow of an Indian pupil. An old pitcher, minus a handle, was made the receptacle of wild flowers for the rickety cross-legged center table. From roof and walls came the fragrance of cedar boughs, which had changed hideousness into a rural arbor. On three sides of the interior of this humble log-cabin pegs were driven into the logs upon which rough boards were laid for seats. Another seat was made by placing one end on a plank between the cracks of the logs, and the other upon a chair. This was for visitors. The luxury of a chair was accorded to the teacher."

The school opened early in August with nine pupils, only two of whom were white. Nearly all of the seven others wore blankets. This proportion of pure whites and those with more or less of Indian blood was maintained for some time. Even when the attendance reached forty, only eight of the number were "pure" whites. As a rule the scholars were not apt. Only the elementary branches were taught, and these were learned with difficulty. The "Good Book Woman" labored faithfully in the discharge of her duties, and not only sought to give her pupils scholastic training, but endeavored to impart to them religious and moral instruction as well. Bible reading formed a part of the curriculum and was practiced daily. In a few months the number of scholars had increased to forty-two, and it was necessary to have a new school-house. This was secured on Bench street, near the Campbell cabin, and was used until the following year, when the new building was completed.

In August, 1848, by the aid of citizens and the resident officers of Fort Snelling, a small but neat school-house was erected on the second lot west of the northwest corner of St. Peter and Third streets. The building was also used for church purposes. The task of raising funds to pay for the building of this house was not an easy one. A ladies' sewing society aided very materially in the work. Miss Bishop thus narrates the circumstances: "The first winter [1847-8] closed in upon us. . . . Books were the companions that enlivened the solitude of our evenings. The social pleasures of the vicinity were merged in a weekly ball for those who enjoyed what, according to the

report of the parties, was little else than, to speak in western parlance, 'a whiskey hoe-down.' What rational social pleasure can we devise that shall elevate the moral tone of society? was the theme of discussion. Then Joseph R. Brown, of St. Croix, proposed that a ladies' sewing society be instituted to aid in the erection of the proposed school-house, and for our encouragement he generously pledged ten dollars as a commencement. Accordingly the 'St. Paul Circle of Industry' was formed, with eight members.¹ We remember, with an allowable pride, that the first payment on the lumber for the first school-house was made with money earned with the needle by the ladies of this circle."

The ladies met with good success in soliciting subscriptions for the building, and received fifty dollars from the officers at Fort Snelling. The lot on which it was erected was a donation from John R. Irvine. The builder was Jesse H. Pomeroy. According to Miss Bishop the specified object of the building was the accommodation of the school, church, court, occasional lectures, elections, and, in short, all public assemblages. It was expected that an expenditure of three hundred dollars on a building 25 by 30 feet would be all that would be required for at least ten years. The house was used for the various purposes designated until in 1851, when some of the religious denominations had churches of their own, and was finally burned in the fire of August, 1857, which swept the entire north side of Third street, between Market and St. Peter. Prior to its destruction, having become the property of the school district, and a debt of eighty dollars incurred in its construction remaining unpaid through the neglect, indisposition, or inability of the citizens to pay the school tax, it had been sold for debt.

The Territorial Legislature of 1849 enacted a law for the establishment and maintenance of common schools, but owing to the fact that the citizens failed to elect school trustees at the general election, no organization, according to law, was effected in St. Paul that year. On December 1st, however, an adjourned school meeting of the citizens was held at the school-house. Hon. Charles K. Smith, from a committee previously appointed, after reviewing the provisions of the Minnesota statute on public schools, and that of Wisconsin, which was held to be still in force, reported, with the recommendation: "That two persons be appointed by this meeting to call on the county commissioners and request them to divide the town into a suitable number of school districts, after which an organization of the districts shall be brought about, agreeably to the requirements of the law."

It was further recommended that a committee be appointed to procure from John R. Irvine a deed to the lot on which the school-house then stood, provided the amount still due on its erection (eighty dollars) should be paid,

¹ Five of whom were Miss Bishop, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. J. W. Bass, Miss Harriet Patch, and Mrs. John R. Irvine.—*Williams*.

and also to secure from Mr. W. H. Randall a deed for the lot which he had proposed to donate for school purposes on Jackson street. The opening of three schools was recommended, viz.: One on the Randall lot, "to be put up immediately;" one in the basement of the Methodist Church, and one "in Mr. Neill's lecture room." As teachers, Miss Bishop, Miss Mary A. Scofield,¹ and Rev. Chauncey Hobart were recommended. The committees to be appointed as above indicated were to consist of two members each, and in the aggregate were to compose the board of school trustees until the town should be districted and others regularly elected. The report was adopted by the meeting *nem. con.*, and Major William H. Forbes, John Snow, Edmund Rice, Rev. E. D. Neill, Rev. B. F. Hoyt, J. P. Parsons, and B. W. Brunson were appointed trustees.

The provisional committee employed Mr. Hobart to teach a school for boys in the Methodist Church, on Market street, beginning December 10; Miss Bishop was detailed to the bench or Third Street School, and Miss Scofield was assigned to the new school building, not then quite completed, on the west side of Jackson street, near Sixth. The last mentioned building was designated "School No. 2." It was a one-story frame, eighteen by thirty-six feet in area, and was standing only a few years since. The expense of its erection was defrayed by subscription, and the lot on which it stood was donated by Mr. William H. Randall. All the teachers were engaged "until such time as a legal organization of one or more school districts shall take place, but not to exceed three months." The compensation allowed was "three dollars per scholar, by the quarter."

The committee was greatly embarrassed in its operations for want of funds to properly start the schools. At its first meeting it was resolved, "That the necessary fuel for the several schools be obtained by subscription, and when delivered that the young men of the place be requested to meet at a given time and cut the same for use." This, it is said, was done, and very soon the schools were in full and successful operation. The *Chronicle and Register* newspaper of January 6, 1850, said: "Our three schools recently established are now in full blast, affording by their capacity and location ample means for the education of all the children in town."

The first regular election of school trustees occurred at the general election, September 2, 1850, when the following were chosen: In district No. 1, B. F. Hoyt, A. R. French, and J. P. Parsons; in district No. 2, J. R. Brown, E. D. Neill, and Vetal Guerin. School district No. 3 was organized November 18th following. P. K. Johnson was elected clerk. The trustees were instructed to

¹ In the spring of 1849 Miss Mary A. Scofield joined our feeble band of teachers, and was for a year associated with the writer at St. Paul. A second school-house was built and ample means provided for the instruction of one hundred and fifty pupils.—*Miss Bishop's "Floral Homes."*

employ Henry Doolittle as teacher at forty dollars per month. A tax of three hundred dollars was voted to defray the cost of the school-house and for the expenses of the school.

Miss Harriet E. Bishop, the first teacher in St. Paul, married a man named McConkey, but the union proved uncongenial and unfortunate. She continued to indulge her literary taste for many years, wrote frequently, and, in 1863 published the "Dakota War-whoop," a very creditable history of the Sioux Indian uprising. She died in St. Paul, August 8, 1883.

Miss Mary A. Scofield, a co-laborer with Miss Bishop, and one of the first teachers in the city, became the wife of Hon. A. S. Kissell, who at one time was superintendent of the schools of Minneapolis and was subsequently State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Iowa.

Miss Julia A. Barnum (who subsequently became Mrs. S. P. Folsom), taught the Jackson Street School in the summer of 1850. She is remembered as an excellent teacher, much beloved by her pupils and by all that knew her. She died of consumption March 1, 1860, "which," says the *Chronicle*, "was as beautiful a day as the sun ever shown upon; not a particle of snow was on the ground, and the air was balmy and mild." Mr. D. A. J. Baker, now a well-known citizen, taught the school during the winter of 1850-1, and one of his pupils, Miss Elizabeth Hall (subsequently Mrs. R. C. Knox), became the teacher the following summer at a salary of twenty dollars per month.

In the winter of 1851, Mr. Baker, the teacher, procured the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing the trustees of school district No. 2 to confer college degrees. Against this enactment Mr. Neill, as superintendent of schools, protested in his report the following year, declaring the law a burlesque and an infringement on the prerogatives of the regents of the State University. It does not appear that the trustees ever exercised or attempted to exercise the singular powers conferred upon them.

In 1852 a High School was established by a concurrent vote of the school districts, and Professor G. H. Spencer was elected principal. The room hired for the school was on the third floor of Stees & Hunt's furniture store, corner of Third and Minnesota streets. At this time there were also four primary schools, whose teachers were Misses Bishop, Sorin, Merrill, and Esson. In the summer of 1852 the *Pioneer* newspaper, whose editor, J. M. Goodhue, was nothing if not blunt and outspoken, took occasion to comment severely on the condition of the St. Paul schools. In its issue of July 29 the *Pioneer* said: "Truth compels us to say that there is not a building in all St. Paul fit to be called a district school-house. The only building known as such is hardly fit for a horse stable. There was another miserable substitute for a school-house on Bench street, belonging to the upper district, but that was sold the other day to satisfy a mortgage of less than two hundred dollars. All this in an opulent town, swarming with children, little untaught brats, swarming about



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the streets and along the levee in utter idleness like wharf-rats. All this in a town, too, that boasts of half a dozen steepled churches. If St. Paul is not a priest-ridden town it is in a fair way to be. This is a blunt, homely truth, but we are perfectly indifferent who dislikes it." In 1852 there were but three primary schools, which were taught by Miss Bishop, Mrs. Parker and Miss Esson.

During the winter of 1853-4 Mr. Horace Bigelow, who afterwards became a very prominent lawyer, and is still a resident of the city, was the teacher of the Jackson Street School. When his salary became due the treasury was empty, and in order to pay him the trustees were forced to borrow the money at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month.

It would be tedious and unprofitable to recount in detail the incidents of the educational history of St. Paul throughout all of the early years. Perhaps enough has been given to denote their general character. There are no reliable statistics available for the purpose, even if the information were desirable. From the reminiscences of those conversant with the facts it may be stated that, as a rule, the schools were well attended. There was but little restriction as to the age of the pupils; even in the primary departments there were often young men and women above the age of twenty-one. The teachers were uniformly proficient and efficient, although the salaries paid them were very modest, and they were frequently compelled to wait for their pay. There was something of a scarcity of text-books, and a want of uniformity at times in this regard, while but few schools were equipped with apparatus and the helps to instruction so common at this time. The course of study was simple, but it was fairly up with the times, and very thorough and practical. On the whole the results were all that ought to have been expected, and were generally successful and valuable.

Meanwhile the "Baldwin School," an educational institute, had been organized by Rev. E. D. Neill and others, and during the summer of 1853 a commodious building erected at Market and Fifth streets for its use. This building was dedicated December 29, 1853, by a banquet at which addresses were delivered by Rev. E. D. Neill, Charles J. Henniss, Mr. Hollinshead, Governor Gorman, John P. Owens, T. M. Newson, Morton S. Wilkinson, Rev. T. R. Cressey, George L. Becker, W. G. Le Duc, and others. The name of the school was given it as a compliment to Hon. Matthew W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, the principal donor to the building fund. In January, 1854, the school had seventy-one pupils, and was in successful operation. The first instructors were Miss Anna M. Paul, principal; Misses Mary K. Brewster and Harriet A. Kellogg, assistants; Madam Bloumer, teacher of French and German; Miss Harriet A. Kellogg, teacher of piano and vocal music; Rev. E. D. Neill, teacher of composition and English literature. In 1854 Miss Anna M. Paul was principal; Miss Catherine W. Nichols, assistant teacher of the primary school; Madam Bloumer, teacher of French and German; Miss Harriet A. Kellogg, teacher of

piano; Rev. E. D. Neill, teacher of English literature; Dr. R. H. Ewing, teacher of Latin.

The school had a fairly prosperous existence until the complete organization of the St. Paul public schools in 1857. In that year the building was rented for the St. Paul post-office and so used until 1862. In 1864 it was leased for school purposes by the board of education, and in 1869 was purchased by that body, being still known as the Baldwin School. After being in use for three or four years the completion of the Madison School rendered its further occupancy as a school unnecessary, and it was leased to the city for public offices, and thus used until the occupation of the new county building. Practically the successor to the Baldwin School is the Macalester College of to-day, described elsewhere.

The Legislature of 1856 passed an act making St. Paul one school district, and creating "the board of education of the city of St. Paul." The latter organization was to consist of nine members, three from each ward. The mayor and president of the council were declared *ex officio* school inspectors. In June of that year the board organized with the following members: Mayor George L. Becker, *ex officio*; Mr. L. Ames, president of the council, *ex officio*; Theodore French, P. P. Furber, Wm. R. Marshall, Rev. E. D. Neill, Rev. A. M. Torbit, Parker Paine, and E. C. Palmer. Upon the completion of its organization the board found itself without either school-houses or the money to build them, and for some time its operations were greatly impeded and delayed.

The first building erected by the board was the Washington School-house, built on the southwest corner of Eighth and Olive streets, which was completed during the late summer of 1857, and dedicated August 31. It was built under the direction of Messrs. Paine, Torbit and Furber, and cost \$8,433. In order that it might be as large and commodious as seemed desirable Mr. Parker Paine, always liberal and public-spirited, advanced the board from his bank \$2,000 in cash. Upon its completion many of the citizens complained that the building had cost too much, that it was too large for present emergencies, and larger than the necessities of the town would ever require. But so rapid was the growth of the school population that two more buildings were required the following year.

Next came the Adams School-house, at Tenth and Robert streets, which was erected in 1858, at a cost of about \$8,000, and dedicated November 13. The Jefferson School was also completed this year and dedicated a few weeks after the Adams. It fronted on Pleasant avenue, had about the seating capacity of the Adams, cost substantially the same, but was the more elegant structure. The cost of the site was \$300 in city orders. The building burned in June, 1866, and the school-house was subsequently rebuilt on another site at an expense of six times the original cost of construction.

No sooner were the new school-houses ready for occupancy than they were

filled to overflowing. The first report of attendance in all the schools is dated January 31, 1859, and shows an aggregate average daily attendance of 682. At this time a number of the Catholic children of the city were in attendance at the private or parochial schools.

On the 16th of August, 1858, the board instituted the office of principal. As prescribed, his duties were to visit all of the schools daily, to make monthly reports to the board of the number of scholars enrolled in each school and the general condition of all of the schools, to hold a teacher's institute in every month of the scholastic year, and, if required, to teach an evening school for the male youths who, by reason of employment during the day, might not be able to attend the day schools. This office was filled the first year by Prof. Benjamin Drew, of Boston, and his salary was \$1,000. During the winter of 1859-60 an evening school was taught with an average attendance of about 40 pupils. By a resolution adopted February 6, 1860, with a view of retrenching expenses as far as possible the office of principal was abolished, and the secretary of the board became *ex officio* superintendent.

On the 31st of January, 1859, the total attendance in the schools of the city was 682, as follows: At the Washington, 231; at the Adams, 201; at the Jefferson, 190; at the Eighth Street Primary (connected with the Washington), 60.

During the year 1860 a separate school for colored children was established and maintained for about six months when it was discontinued for want of a sufficient number of pupils. It was reported that although there were 60 colored children of school age in the city, less than 15 were in attendance at the school.

Upon the organization of the board in 1856 Rev. E. D. Neill was chosen secretary and treasurer, which office he held by annual re-election until his resignation in March, 1860. His successor was Rev. John Mattocks, who continued to act as secretary and superintendent until September, 1872. Dr. Mattocks was not only an able educator but was very efficient in his position, and his long term of service—a period of more than eleven years—indicates his popularity. His salary was at first \$500 per annum, but it was subsequently increased to \$600. During his term as superintendent he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and faithfully discharged the duties of both positions. He died in November, 1875.

In 1862 there were sixteen teachers in the employ of the board, three of whom were males and thirteen females. The schools were graded into boys' secondary schools, girls' secondary schools, upper primary, and lower primary. The teachers' annual salaries were as follows: Of the boys' secondary schools, \$500; of the girls', \$270; of the upper primary, \$225; of the lower primary, \$225. In his annual report for that year the secretary and superintendent gave the whole number of scholars enrolled as 1,475. The average attendance

throughout the year was reported as 767. The system of reports was defective, however, and some of the pupils were liable to be enrolled twice.

In October, 1864, the number of children of school age in the city was 3,481—males, 1,616; females, 1,865. This was an increase of the total number in 1863 of 242. Vocal music was taught in the schools in 1864. The total cost of the schools for the year ending April 1, 1864, was \$10,707.

The enrollment for the year ending April 1, 1865, was as follows: In the Washington division, 942; in the Adams division, 606; in the Jefferson division, 563; total, 2,111. The total cost of the schools for the year was \$13,875. For the year ending April 1, 1866, the whole cost was \$15,954.44.

During the war of the rebellion the schools were kept up with regularity. Teachers and scholars were at all times fervently patriotic, and frequently, especially upon occasions of public rejoicing, the school buildings were decked with the national colors, while the pupils sang patriotic songs and cheered for the Union. There was, however, a looseness in the management and conduct of certain of the school affairs. From 1862 to 1867 not a teacher in the public schools was required to be examined as to his qualifications as a condition of appointment. The regulations of the board, as published, provided that all candidates for positions as teachers should be examined by the superintendent "under the direction and with the assistance of the committee on schools, and all applicants who pass a successful examination and are deemed worthy by the committee of employment by the board shall receive a certificate of competency under the seal of the board, each certificate specifying the branches and grade of school in which its possessor is deemed competent to instruct." Why these regulations were disregarded for five years cannot be explained. It would seem, however, that no great harm came from their violation. The teachers were efficient, and the scholars made progress.

Up to 1863 the teacher of a boys' secondary school was required not only to teach his own department, but he was expected to perform a species of police duty about the premises. Each teacher was regarded as independent of every other, save that the teacher of the boys' secondary department was so far subject to the other teachers as that he was expected to perform the functions of public flagellator, and to chastise troublesome and refractory pupils of the different departments when requested to do so by their respective teachers. In 1863 the board gave the teacher of the boys' secondary a "general supervision" of the entire school where he was employed. This action of the board was very distasteful to the subordinate teachers, and they did not submit to it without vigorous protest.

Gradually, however, the organization of the schools was perfected, and in 1867 there was a general examination of candidates for teachers. Since that date, with possibly rare exceptions, no teachers have been allowed to enter on the work of instruction in the St. Paul schools without first having passed a thorough and entirely satisfactory examination.

Another educational institution of what may now fairly be termed the olden time, was the St. Paul Female Seminary. This school, which attained considerable local celebrity, and indeed is said to have been a very excellent one, was located at Summit avenue and St. Peter street. Its superintendent and proprietor was Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer, well known at one time for his rather prominent connection with public affairs, and a gentleman of ripe scholarship and attainments. The school was first opened in August, 1858, with the following corps of teachers, according to the catalogue for that year: Miss Hannah More Ogden, principal, teacher of mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, geography of the heavens, botany, etc.; Miss Maria Louisa Ogden, teacher of natural science, mental and moral science, English literature, drawing, painting, etc.; Miss Elizabeth S. Ogden, teacher of vocal and instrumental music, penmanship, and assistant in other departments; Mons. L. Devallerot, teacher of French and Italian; Prof. Frygang, teacher of German; Mrs. Mary G. Braddock, matron. The school received a considerable patronage from abroad, and flourished not only through the civil war period, but for several years there after.

In 1865 the Franklin school-house was erected. Its total cost, including the site, furniture, fence and outbuildings, was \$16,969 63. In 1866 a separate school was established for the colored children of the city. In 1869, however, this school was abandoned by virtue of a law of the State, enacted in the spirit of the "civil rights" measures, making it a penal offense to maintain such a school. Since that period negro children have been admitted to the public schools without discrimination.

In the year 1869 occurred a memorable controversy regarding the denominational schools of the city and their connection with the public school system of the city. The origin of this controversy was of long standing. In the year 1853 petitions from St. Anthony, Little Canada, and St. Paul were presented to the Territorial Legislature, asking for a division of the common school fund between the public schools and certain denominational schools. A report favorable to the prayer of the petitioners was made by the legislative committee, and a bill was introduced providing that denominational schools having an average attendance "of at least twenty-five children, and which are kept in operation at least four hours every day, during five days of every week, shall be considered well organized schools, and entitled to a share in the school fund." The bill was, however, lost in the council by a vote of five for to twelve against it. Of course it was generally understood that this bill was in the interest of the Catholic schools, and there was a great outcry against it among the non-Catholic people of the State. In St. Paul the Catholics continued to maintain a parish school, but a majority of their children attended the public schools up to the year 1866. In that year the church authorities made considerable efforts to improve the parish schools. New schools were established and put

into operation, and finally the authority of the church was exercised to prevent the Catholic children from attending the public schools.

In June, 1869, Archbishop Ireland, then merely a pastor of the Catholic parish, sent a communication to the board of education in which he stated that "fully one-half of the children of St. Paul can derive no benefit from the present system of public education." He thought that a system could and should be devised to "remedy the injustice" as speedily and as thoroughly as possible." He further demanded to be informed what was required of the Catholic schools in order that they might be recognized by the board. The letter was referred to a committee consisting of General H. H. Sibley, Rev. John Mattocks, and M. B. Farrell. In August following the committee made a favorable report as follows: "1. That the Cathedral and Assumption Schools (generally designated and known as such), shall be forthwith transferred to the supervision and control of the board of education, the buildings to be free of rent during the school hours, and without any risk or responsibility on the part of the board in case of accident to the buildings from fire or otherwise. 2. The said schools to be subject in all things to the rules and regulations of the board of education. Your committee can find no legal or educational objections to the proposed transfer of the aforesaid schools to the board by those having the charge and direction thereof, nor would there be a departure from the previous practices of the board in accepting the propositions."

The report was understood to freely accord with the views of the authorities of the Catholic schools, and was signed by all of the members of the committee, Messrs. Sibley, Mattocks, and Farrell. But Dr. Mattocks, while he signed the report, accompanied it with a letter or communication of his own, in which he stated that he regarded the acceptance of the schools by the board on the terms proposed as establishing a dangerous precedent. The subject attracted general attention and provoked considerable earnest discussion. The proposition was favored by many besides the Catholics, who argued that it was merely an act of justice to a very large proportion of the taxpayers of the city and their children; that it would redound very largely to the general efficiency of the public school system of the city, etc., while those who opposed it argued that it was a step in the direction of the union of church and State, a discrimination in favor of a particular religious denomination, a concession to Popery, etc. The discussion was carried on very largely in the newspapers, and the proposition finally failed.

For the year ending April 1, 1870, there were 2,689 pupils enrolled in all of the schools. The total number of school age in the city, as shown by the United States census of that year was 6,708—males, 2,889; females, 1,819. The total expenses of the school year had been \$32,577.29. There were in all thirty-four teachers—seven males and twenty-seven females, including one teacher of French in the High School, and one of Bohemian in the Jefferson

division. The latter was employed to give instruction in the English languages to about twenty Bohemian children. The Neill school building was completed this year, and additions were made to the Adams and Washington buildings, the whole at a cost of \$13,604 44.

The St. Paul High School was practically in its incipency in 1868, though it had been in existence for some years previously. In that year B. F. Wright was made principal, and upon assuming charge found only about a dozen pupils. This year the first public examination for the admission of pupils was held, and two classes were formed in the third story of the Franklin school building. Mrs. H. M. Haynes was made assistant. Up to this time no regular course of study had been prescribed for this department, but under Professor Wright it was thoroughly reconstructed and made available for any pupil desiring an advanced education. The school grew rapidly in numbers, and in popular favor from the first, and now has twenty-five teachers and 500 pupils.

In 1872 the High school building was removed to the corner of Seventh and Jackson streets. In 1879 a proposition to issue bonds for the erection of a suitable building was submitted to a vote of the people, and lost by about 500 votes. But in the spring of 1881 the proposition was again submitted to the people, and this time carried by about 3,000 majority. In 1883 the present building was erected at the corner of Minnesota and Tenth streets. An addition of fourteen rooms was made in 1888. Pupils are received in this school from all parts of the city. The course of study is very thorough and complete, embracing generally the higher English branches as well as Latin, Greek, German, French, music, etc. The full course occupies four years.

In September, 1872, Prof. George M. Gage became superintendent of schools, and for the first time in their history the superintendent was required to give them his entire time and attention. In September, 1874, Mr. Gage was succeeded by Rev. L. M. Burrington, who in 1878 was in turn succeeded by Prof. B. F. Wright. The last named gentleman, a graduate of Union College, was not only possessed of superior scholastic attainments, but was very efficient as an educator, and did much to improve the character and value of the schools. In September, 1886, Prof. Wright was succeeded by Prof. S. S. Taylor, who died very suddenly of heart disease on the night of Monday, March 18, 1889. His successor, the present superintendent, is Prof. Charles B. Gilbert, late principal of the High School.

For the school year ending June 25, 1880, the whole number of pupils enrolled was 4,338; the average daily attendance was 3,030. The number of school buildings owned was twelve; rented, three; total occupied, fifteen. There were eighty-six school rooms and 3,728 sittings. There were in all ninety-six teachers, thirteen males, and eighty-three females. The total expense of the year had been \$65,989.17, of which sum \$60,944.07 had been paid for salaries, and \$5,045.10 for other expenses. The total population of the

city was 41,648. This year the Monroe and Jackson school buildings were completed, and the Humboldt had been built the preceding year.

The Legislature of 1883 by an act approved March 1st, made certain amendments to the organic act relating to the public schools of St. Paul. The board of education was to be composed of members called severally inspectors. At the annual election in May, 1883, one school inspector was to be elected from each of the even numbered aldermanic districts for a term of two years; and at the election in May, 1884, one inspector was to be chosen for a similar term from each of the odd numbered aldermanic districts, and annually thereafter six inspectors were to be elected in the districts where vacancies were to occur in that year. The Adams and the High School buildings were completed in 1883.

In 1885 the total population of the city was 111,379. The number of pupils enrolled during the school year ending June 25, 1886, was 10,698; the average daily attendance was 7,013. The number of school buildings owned and used by the board was twenty-six; school-rooms, 227; sittings, 12,584. The Irving, the present Washington, the Gorman, the Cleveland, and the Douglas buildings were completed in 1885, and the Hendricks in 1886; the contract price for the Hendricks including the heating apparatus, was \$26,850.

By an act of the Legislature approved February 26, 1887, the powers and duties of the board of education were largely increased. The city was constituted one school district, and all schools organized therein, pursuant to the act, were, under the direction of the board, made free to all children residing in the city between the ages of six and twenty-one years. The territorial limits of the board were made co-extensive with those of the city, "or as the same may be hereafter enlarged or altered."

The board of education was made to consist of one school inspector from each ward, and the members of the first board so constituted were to be appointed by the mayor on the first Monday in June, 1888, and those from the odd numbered wards were to hold their offices for one year from the date of their appointment, and those from the even numbered wards were to serve two years. After the first Tuesday in June, 1890, all school inspectors are to be appointed by the mayor for two years.

The act further provides that the board of education, through the common council, may cause to be levied and collected a sufficient tax for the maintenance of the schools, but no such levy shall in any single year exceed the maximum of four mills on the dollar of property in the assessment roll; and when the levy shall exceed three mills, the excess is to be kept apart as a building fund. It is expressly provided that the board shall not increase its indebtedness or that of the city by the issue of bonds or otherwise, unless expressly authorized by law. The city treasurer is made *ex officio* the treasurer of the board. The expenses of the schools and the time of their continuance are lim-

ited to the amount of appropriations made therefor, and no deficiency can be created to be made up by the following year's taxation.

The board has power to appoint the superintendent, teachers, and other officers and employés, to fix their salaries, and to dismiss them. The superintendent holds his office two years, and the teachers for one year. "No minister of any denomination shall hold the office of superintendent." The board is fully empowered to make all needful rules and regulations for the management and conduct of the schools, to prescribe the course of study and the books used therein, and no change in the school books can be made except by a vote of three fourths of all of the members of the board.

The by-laws of the board, as adopted July 2, 1888, provide that the annual meeting for organization shall be held at the time fixed by law, which at present is declared to be the first Monday in July in each year, at which time the president, vice-president, secretary and superintendent¹ shall be chosen. The president appoints standing committees on finances, purchases and supplies, fuel and janitors, music, German, High School, and manual training, to consist of three members each, and on real estate and schools, to consist of five members each. The secretary must not be a member of the board. The regular meetings of the board are held on the first Monday of each month. The salaries of the superintendents, teachers, and other employés are fixed not later than the regular meetings in August of each year.

The duties of the several standing committees are as follows: The finance committee reports all estimates for teachers' and employé's wages, contingent expenses, the financial budget, and audits all demands against the board. The committee on purchases and supplies furnishes all supplies needed during the fiscal year, subject, however, to the advice and approval of the board when deemed necessary. The committee on real estate reports upon the expediency of erecting or improving school buildings, insuring the school property, and appoints the supervisor of building construction and repairs. The committee on schools appoints all teachers and assistant teachers, and fills all vacancies not otherwise provided for, reporting all appointments to the board for confirmation, and also recommends to the board such changes in text-books and courses of study, and the purchases of all library books and other helps and appliances deemed advisable. The duties of the committees on fuel and janitors, music, German, manual training, and the High School are perhaps sufficiently indicated by the several titles of the committees themselves.

Each inspector is made the special guardian of the interests of the schools in his district when they are not provided for by a standing committee. He must visit them at least once a month during the school term, acquaint himself generally with all causes operating to affect their welfare, and at the close of each term attend the examinations, etc.

¹ In those years when the superintendent's term expires.

For the year ending June 22, 1888, there were 14,460 pupils enrolled, and the average daily attendance was 9,424. The number of male teachers, including twelve special teachers, was twenty-eight; female teachers, including thirteen specials, 282; total number of teachers, 310. The average monthly salary paid principals was \$141; other male teachers than principals, \$152.14; other female teachers than principals, \$63.86; specials, \$129.16.

The number of school buildings owned by the board and used for school purposes was thirty-one; rented, two; total used thirty three. The number of school-rooms was 298; whole number of sittings, 15,810. The building operations of the board during the year had been quite extensive. A three-story addition containing six large class rooms, besides offices, was made to the Jefferson School building; one two-story of four class-rooms and office, to the Gorman; one two-story of six class-rooms and two offices, to the Cleveland; one two-story of eight class-rooms and two offices to the Van Buren. While these additional facilities were deemed sufficient for some time, the rapid increase of the population, especially in the Cleveland district, made it necessary to extend the accommodations.

The new school buildings erected during the year were the George B. McClellan, of eight class-rooms, at Comoville; the U. S. Grant, of eight class-rooms, corner of Arkwright and Magnolia streets; the Alexander Ramsey, four class-rooms, at Macalester Park; the Hancock, of eight class-rooms, at Hamline; the William P. Murray, of four class-rooms, at St. Anthony Park North. These buildings were all completed in time to be occupied the last half of the year. Three new buildings were commenced in 1888, viz.: the new Humboldt, the Albert Scheffer, and the new Longfellow, the latter at Merriam Park. Besides these a fourteen-room addition was made to the High School in 1888.

The constant aim of the board of education has ever been to provide for the accommodation of the children of the city with ample school facilities, and in the erection of buildings to subserve their health, comfort, and best good. The latest and most approved appliances and helps known to sanitary science have been introduced into the buildings as rapidly as practicable. The following statement shows the increase in the school facilities of the city for seven years subsequent to 1880:

	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.
Cost of school buildings.....	\$75,000	\$90,000	\$77,370	\$90,598	\$87,552	\$75,000	\$176,000
Increase in school sittings.....	1,880	1,820	1,360	2,052	2,004	1,330	3,000

The growth of the city and of its educational facilities for the past two years may be understood by the subjoined table:

	1886-7.	1887-8.	Increase.
Number of Schools and sites.....	29	37	8
Number of School-rooms.....	232	298	66
Value of sites and buildings.....	\$ 895,000	\$1,478,395	\$583,395
Value of furniture and fixtures.....	105,200	233,605	128,405
Total value.....	\$1,200,000	\$1,712,000	\$512,000

The cost of the schools in 1887-88 was as follows :

For tuition and supervision.....	\$242,630 15
For janitors and engineers....	22,306 63
For fuel.....	23,226 62
For printing, advertising and stationery.....	5,895 98
For insurance.....	6,189 35
For miscellaneous expenses.....	68,061 23
Total.....	\$368,309 96

The average cost per pupil for tuition and supervision was upon the whole number enrolled \$16.78; upon the average daily attendance, \$25.75. The cost per pupil for all expenses was on the whole number enrolled, \$25.47; upon the average daily attendance, \$39.09.

The following table compiled by Superintendent Taylor in his report to the board for 1888 gives the growth of the schools since 1878:

School Years.	Total Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	No. of Pupils Promoted.	Teachers.	Sittings.	Amount Paid in Salaries.
1878-79.....	4,003	2,785	1,584	87	3,688	\$ 55,949 00
1879-80.....	4,338	3,030	2,438	96	3,728	60,944 00
1880-81.....	4,892	3,425	2,731	113	4,786	70,909 00
1881-82.....	6,725	4,115	2,931	129	6,060	81,435 00
1882-83.....	7,654	4,878	4,036	152	7,760	92,115 00
1883-84.....	9,266	5,309	4,268	175	8,660	105,195 00
1884-85.....	9,491	6,039	4,856	203	10,580	126,975 00
1885-86.....	10,698	7,013	5,733	250	12,584	175,791 00
1886-87.....	12,354	7,695	7,991	270	12,770	215,534 99
1887-88.....	14,460	9,424	8,862	349	15,810	265,001 78

The progress of the school system of St. Paul from 1847-48 to 1887-88, a period of forty years, has been in full proportion to the advancement of the city itself. Between Miss Bishop's little school in the old blacksmith shop, with its dilapidated floor and shaky door, its rude furniture, its milk-snakes and brooding hens, and its baker's dozen of half-breed and half-civilized pupils, to the forty magnificent structures of to-day, and the 10,000 pupils in daily attendance upon them, there is a great contrast, which may well form a subject for interesting reflection. In this connection a description of the schools at the beginning of the year 1889, the date of the compilation of this article, is proper and may serve a useful purpose.

The public schools of the city are classified into five grades, viz.: The primary, the intermediate, and the grammar schools, the manual training school, and the high school. The primary schools are divided into two grades, the first and second; the intermediate, into four grades, denominated the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth; the grammar into two grades, the seventh and eighth. The manual training school is under the supervision of a principal and has at

¹ Including thirty-nine teachers in the evening schools.

present in all five teachers; a full course in this school occupies three years. The high school is under the supervision of a principal and at present there are twenty-six assistants; the full course of study in this school occupies four years. All of the schools are under stringent but wholesome regulations. They are schools in the literal and correct sense of the term, and are for the sole purpose of imparting thorough scholastic education and moral training to the pupils. Nothing is permitted that may have a tendency to impair their efficiency. The teachers are prohibited from awarding medals or other prizes to the pupils, and from receiving any presents or testimonials by subscription at the hands of those under their charge. They are required not to interfere in any manner with the religion of their pupils, and they must not allow any school-room, at any time, to be used for any other purpose than for the secular education of the pupils. No collection or subscription for any purpose can be taken up in any of the schools. Regular monthly and annual reports are required from the principals showing the condition of their several schools, giving the enrollment, average attendance, standing of the pupils, etc. The superintendent is also required to submit to the board reports at the end of each month and term, and at the close of each year.

The high school department of the city school system has been very prosperous and successful since its establishment. The completion of the fourteen additional rooms to the building in 1888 furnished much desired accommodation. The membership has steadily increased from the beginning. Its growth for the past five years may be best understood by the following abstract of the annual enrollment; 1883-84, 233 pupils; 1884-85, 288 pupils; 1885-86, 398 pupils; 1886-87, 547 pupils; 1887-88, 625 pupils. The graduating class for 1887-88 numbered 62, the largest class since the organization of the school. The teaching is of a thorough and scholarly character. The course of study is very complete, embracing the higher mathematics, the sciences, Latin, Greek, French, German, etc., and the pupils are as well prepared as may be for the vicissitudes and responsibilities of life and the duties of American citizenship. Some of the graduates of this school are really much better equipped in the matter of educational endowment and better qualified for the application of their knowledge than many of the famed graduates of the universities of the land. Prof. Charles B. Gilbert, of Williams College, was appointed principal of the high school in June, 1883.

The teachers' training school consists of three departments, the training department, the practice department, and the model school. In these departments special attention is given to the principles of teaching, government of schools, methods of school management, and the history of pedagogy. The practice department comprises the grades of the primary and intermediate departments. It is found very necessary that the elementary branches be thoroughly reviewed. These grades are taught by the members of the teachers'



John Neven

class, under the supervision of the teachers of practice. The model schools are taught by skilled teachers, where the young ladies are required to observe methods and manners of teaching. Young ladies of eighteen years of age, graduates of the high school, and those who have completed the prescribed studies of the third year of the high school, of either of its courses, are allowed to enter the training school without examination. Applicants for admission from other schools, with corresponding courses of study, are received upon satisfactory examination by the principal of the school and the superintendent. Very many of the teachers in the schools of the city have been appointed from the training school, and it is no longer an experiment, but a tested and recognized agency for the improvement of school instruction. Miss J. L. Terry, was appointed principal of the training school in October, 1887, in the room of Mrs. M. E. Jenness, who died in November of that year.

Evening schools are opened on the first Monday in October, and continue until the last Friday in February succeeding. There are five sessions each week, commencing at 7.30 P.M., and closing at 9.30 P.M. Pupils must be at least fourteen years of age. The course of instruction includes spelling, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, and bookkeeping, with oral instruction, or "talks" by the principals on physiology, hygiene, and civil government. The object of the course is to teach the pupils those subjects that will be of the greatest practical use to them. So many people of foreign birth are enrolled that the subjects of reading and penmanship receive a large share of attention. A large proportion of this element of membership is composed of adult men and women, who wish to learn English. During the school year ending February 24, 1888, evening schools were held in the Franklin, Madison, Humboldt, Van Buren, Jackson, Cleveland, McClellan, Gorman, Adams, Douglas, and Baker buildings. The total number of pupils enrolled was 1,846, of whom there were 1,475 males and 371 females. The average daily attendance was but 685. The ages of the pupils ranged from fourteen to thirty years. There were employed in the work of instruction in the schools thirty-nine teachers, including one teacher of penmanship. The expenses were as follows: Salaries of thirty-nine teachers, \$6,731; salaries of janitors, \$874.10; total, \$7,605.10. There was received for tuition from non-residents, \$382.50; from the State apportionment, \$2,277.03; total, \$2,659.53, making the net expense to the city of these schools, \$4,945.57.

The school year commences on the first Monday of September, in each year, and consists of thirty-eight weeks, divided into three terms. The first term consists of sixteen weeks. After a vacation of two weeks the second term commences and consists of eleven weeks. After a vacation of one week the third term commences and continues eleven weeks. There are two daily sessions in all the schools except the high school and the teachers' training school. The first session commences at 9 A.M., and closes at 12 M., with a recess of

fifteen minutes at 10 30. The second session commences at 1.30 P.M., and closes at 3.30 P.M., with a recess of fifteen minutes for the first and second grades at 2.30. In the high and teachers' training schools there is but one session daily which commences at 8.30 A.M., and closing at 1 P.M. Teachers must pass satisfactory examinations in the branches of study in which they are expected to give instruction, and also in the methods of instruction pertaining to the same. No teacher under eighteen years of age can be appointed. There is no personal favoritism shown in the selection of teachers. Among them are Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and some without distinctive religious identification. There are native Americans, foreign born, and two of African descent. There are graduates of the best colleges, universities, and normal schools in the country, and there are those whose education was obtained in the common schools. Thorough qualification and competency are alone required—nothing else and nothing less. The oldest teacher in continuous service is Miss Emma C. Shanley, now principal of the Franklin School, who has been connected with the public schools of St. Paul as teacher since September, 1860.

The whole number of pupils studying German enrolled during the school year of 1887-88 was 2,874, against 2,403 during the preceding year, and there were eighteen teachers of this branch. In regard to the desirability of continuing the study of German in the public schools, Superintendent Taylor, in his report for the year 1887-88, says: "We learn by comparisons. . . . There seems to be no doubt that the study of German is an aid to the study of English itself. I fully understand that there are those who oppose the study of this language in our public schools, and the arguments against the study are somewhat different. I believe, however, that the study of this language stands on a much broader basis than the fact that a large percentage of our population is made up of Germans. I would advocate the continuance of this study on strictly educational grounds. My observation convinces me that the English is as well learned and as well understood by many of those who are in the classes in German in our schools as by those who are in the classes in English only. I am led to believe that the study of German does not retard the progress of the pupils in the English branches, but to some extent quickens the intelligence for other studies. The reports show that there is a larger per cent. of failures of those studying English only, than of those studying English and German conjointly." Prof. George Rink, a graduate of the University of Strasburg, has been superintendent of German since September, 1884.

Penmanship, drawing, and music are taught under the supervision of special superintendents. Professor J. D. Bond, the present superintendent of penmanship, has held the position for seventeen years. The progress in this department has been marked from the beginning. In the examination in June, 1888, the general average of all writing done by the pupils from the fourth to the eighth grades, inclusive, was 90 per cent. out of a possible 100, the highest

general average ever reached in the city. In a test for rapidity and legibility, one hundred words were given to many of the leading schools of the United States at that time, and the work in the St. Paul schools was well done in one minute less than in any other of the city schools reporting results.

The study of form and drawing is now carried systematically through the district schools, the High School, and the Teacher's Training School. The efforts of the teachers to make the drawing work successful were largely supplemented in 1888 by the action of the board of education in authorizing the expenditure of nearly \$1,000 for the purchase of models, clay for molding work, and other necessary articles, so that proper work might be done in the primary departments. Miss Ada M. Laughlin, a graduate of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, has been superintendent of drawing since 1882.

An experience of three years has demonstrated that the teaching of music in the public schools is entirely practicable and is a success. The interest in the subject, on the part of both teachers and pupils, is constantly increasing. The school year of 1887-88 closed with a concert held in the Grand Opera House June 22 and 23, 1888, in which over eight hundred children from nearly every school in the city took part. Mr. C. H. Congdon, from the Boston Conservatory of Music the present superintendent of music, was appointed in September, 1886.

The Manual Training School, whose present quarters are in the High School building, is comparatively a new feature of the school system of the city, but is in very successful operation and rapidly growing in popular favor. There is a strong sentiment in favor of giving manual training a prominent place in the plan of popular education, without, however, displacing any of the ordinary subjects of study to give it room. The value of this form of instruction has been completely established in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere, and a new impulse has been given toward the establishment of like schools in several other cities of the country. The history of the present school may be briefly stated. After a report to the board of education had been made by Superintendent Wright October 5, 1885, showing what had been and was being done in other cities, the committee on schools was requested "to investigate the advisability of introducing manual training for boys and girls as a part of the common school system, and to appoint a sub committee to visit other cities and investigate the workings of manual training schools and report results to the board at its earliest convenience." In pursuance of this investigation Dr. C. M. Woodward, director of the Manual Training School at St. Louis, was invited to deliver a lecture which was given at High School Hall December 29, 1885. After careful consideration of the subject, the committee on schools at a meeting of the board of education held May 31, 1886, reported: "That, in the opinion of this committee, it is desirable at the beginning of the next school year to attempt something in the way of manual training for our

boys and girls, and that the fitting up of a room in the High School would involve no great expense, and would be a beginning of work in this direction." This report was adopted by an unanimous vote, and accordingly the school was put in operation the following September.

In the St. Paul school there are about seventy pupils enrolled, chiefly from the High School. The course of study occupies three years. The pupils are given practical instruction at the work bench, learn the use and employment of tools and machinery, and are given the fullest opportunity for the exercise of their dexterity and ingenuity. So far the instruction has been limited to woodworking, but it is contemplated to add a foundry and machine shop to the institution for the benefit of those pupils possessing the tastes and inclinations of Tubal Cain. The time spent in the workshop is not allowed to interfere with the other studies, which include drawing, bookkeeping, algebra, Latin, etc. Recently the pupils have established a small library composed of books and papers contributed by themselves. Prof. C. A. Bennett, a graduate of the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic School, and a practical machinist as well, was appointed superintendent of the training school in 1887. He is not only a very efficient instructor, but is an enthusiast in his work, and has infused much of his spirit into the pupils. Prof. Bennett is assisted by four other very competent teachers.

THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF THE CITY.

Following is a list of the school buildings of the city, with their location, date of construction, capacity, and valuation on the 1st day of January, 1889:

Name of Building.	Street Location.	Year completed	Material.	Class rooms.	Sittings.	Total value.
Franklin	Broadway and Tenth.	1865	Stone.	18	1,020	\$169,325
Rice	Granite and Agate	1884	Brick.	12	670	51,975
High	Minnesota and Tenth.	1883	"	27	850	267,000
Madison	Central street and Park avenue ...	1872	"	18	1,000	107,440
Adams	View and Armstrong.	1883	"	8	450	31,500
Monroe	Western avenue and Goodhue street.	1880	"	10	600	65,135
Jefferson	Pleasant avenue and Sherman	1870	"	18	1,040	102,330
Neill	Laurel and Farrington avenues ...	1884	"	8	450	62,025
Webster	Laurel avenue and Mackubin street.	1882	"	12	670	61,750
Irving.	Grand avenue and Grotto street ...	1885	"	4	240	28,200
Jackson.	Mackubin and Ellen.	1880	"	10	600	63,925
Gorman	Webster avenue and Front street ..	1885	"	8	450	44,010
Geo. B. McClellan.	Stinson and Oxford.	1887	"	8	450	40,505
Washington	Olive and Eighth.	1885	"	8	450	63,800
Lincoln	Collins, bet. Bedford and DeSoto...	1874	"	12	670	65,425
U. S. Grant	Magnolia and Arkwright.	1887	"	8	450	40,625
Van Buren	Bates ave. bet. Conway and Ravine	1882	"	20	1,140	102,850
Cleveland	Walsh avenue and Jenks street ..	1885	"	14	750	55,360
Sibley	Margaret and Frank.	1884	"	8	450	34,600
Deane ¹	Brand street and Tracy avenue ...		Frame.	2	80	5,400
Lafayette	Kentucky and Fenton.	1876	"	6	360	17,500
Humboldt.	Colorado and South Robert	1879	B. and F.	12	670	62,500
Hendricks	Midway avenue and Brown street..	1886	Brick.	8	450	42,100

¹ Building taken into the city by the extension of its territorial limits, in 1885.

Name of Building.	Street Location.	Year completed	Material.	Class rooms.	Sittings.	Total value.
Garfield	George street and Gorman avenue.	1882	Brick.	8	450	38,900
Douglas	Orleans, bet. Stephens and King...	1885	"	4	240	26,925
Alex. Ramsey	Macalester Park	1887	"	4	240	23,550
Longfellow ¹	Merriam Park		"	8	450	44,400
Baker ¹	St. Anthony Park		"	3	120	8,800
Hancock	Snelling avenue.....	1887	"	8	450	41,525
Wm. P. Murray....	St. Anthony Park North.....	1887	"	4	240	22,550
Albert Scheffer	Thomas and Marion.....	1888	"	8	450	41,980
New Humboldt....	Livingston avenue and Delos street.	1888	"	18	1,040	81,160
Quincy ²	Montreal, near Snelling avenue		"	1	30	6,375
John Mattocks ²	Snelling avenue and Randolph street.		Stone.	1	30	6,225
Arcade Street	Arcade and Sims (leased)		Frame.	2	100	400
District No. 10	Northeast of Lake Como.		"	1	30	5,000

Additions have been made to the following named schools of St. Paul since the year 1882, as follows: Franklin School, 12 rooms, 1882; Rice School, 4 rooms, 1886; High School, 14 rooms; 1888; Madison School, 6 rooms, 1886; Adams School, 4 rooms, 1884; Monroe School, 4 rooms, 1885; Jefferson School, 6 rooms, 1887; Webster School, 4 rooms, 1886; Jackson School, 4 rooms, 1886; Gorman School, 4 rooms, 1887; Lincoln School, 4 rooms, 1883; Van Buren School, 4 rooms, 1883; Cleveland School, 6 rooms, 1887; Sibley School, 4 rooms, 1885; Lafayette School, 2 rooms, 1880; Humboldt School, 6 rooms, 1883.

The following is a list of annual salaries paid the principals and teachers for the school year of 1889:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal.....	\$3,000	Instructor in drawing.....	\$1,200
Instructor in physical science.....	2,000	Instructor in drawing.....	1,000
Assistant instructor in physical science	1,500	Instructor in elocution and reading....	1,200
Instructor in Latin and Greek.....	1,800	Instructor in mathematics.....	1,200
Instructor in Latin and Greek.....	1,800	Instructor in mathematics.....	1,100
Instructor in civil government and law	1,800	Instructor in mathematics.....	1,000
Instructor in commercial department..	1,800	Instructor in mathematics.....	1,000
Asst. instructor in com'l department..	1,000	Instructor in German.....	1,000
Instructor in French.....	1,800	Assistant instructor in German.....	—
Instructor in mathematics.....	1,200	Instructor in English and mathematics	1,000
Instructor in English.....	1,200	Instructor in English and mathematics	1,000
Instructor in English.....	1,200	Instructor in English and mathematics	850
Instructor in English....	1,000	Instructor in English and mathematics	850

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal.....	\$1,600	Model teacher.....	\$1,000
Director of practice.....	1,200	Teacher of model school.....	750
Assistant	1,000	Teacher of model school	750

¹ Building taken into the city by the extension of its territorial limits, in 1885.

² The Quincy and John Mattock's schools were formerly District Schools, Nos. 8 and 9 respectively, and were added to the city schools in 1888.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal.....	\$1,400	Instructor in drawing.....	\$1,000
Instructor in pattern shop.....	1,200	Instructor in English.....	750
Instructor in carpenter shop.....	1,000		

PRINCIPALS OF BUILDINGS.¹

Franklin School.....	\$2,000	Each 10 class-room building (filled)...	\$1,300
Madison School.....	2,000	Each 8 " " " "	1,200
Each 16 class-room building (filled)...	1,750	Each 6 " " " "	1,000
Each 14 " " " "	1,650	Each four class-room building.....	850
Each 12 " " " "	1,500		

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

Superintendent of penmanship.....	\$2,000	Superintendent of music... ..	\$1,600
Ass't Sup't of penmanship.....	1,000	Substitute teacher.....	900
Superintendent of drawing.....	1,800	Superintendent of German.....	1,800

GRADE TEACHERS AND PRIMARY PRINCIPALS.

GRADES.	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.
Eighth grade.....	\$550	\$600	\$650	\$700	\$750	\$800
Seventh grade.....	500	550	600	650	700	750
Sixth grade.....	450	500	550	600	650	700
Fifth grade.....	400	450	500	550	600	650
Fourth grade.....	400	450	500	550	600	650
Third grade.....	400	450	500	550	600	650
Second grade.....	400	450	500	550	600	650
First grade	400	450	500	550	600	650
Primary Principals.....	550	600	650	700	750	800

Primary principals of eighteen-room buildings receive \$900 per annum. They must have had three years' successful experience in primary work before they can be appointed. Principal teachers in buildings of two or more rooms, where there is no principal proper appointed, receive \$5 per month in addition to their schedule salaries.

The salaries of principals of evening schools is \$2.50 per evening, and of assistant principals \$2.00 per evening. The salaries of janitors range from \$15 to \$75 per month; those of engineers \$75 per month. The salary of superintendent is \$3,600, of the secretary of the Board of Education, \$2,500; of the members of the board, nothing.

¹In regard to the salaries of the principals of buildings, it is provided that if the school-rooms of any of the foregoing designated buildings, except in the Washington (Teachers' Training) School, and the several four-room buildings—be not necessarily occupied and used by the class or grade of the general course for which they have been provided and intended, then, and in that case, and until so occupied, the salaries of the principals of such buildings shall be scaled down to the amount fixed and paid in the nearest buildings with a corresponding number of rooms. The principal of a twelve or ten-room building—not fully occupied as above defined—and under whose charge the full eight grades are taught, receives a salary of \$1,400.

Besides the strong public school system, whose history and description have been so imperfectly sketched, there are maintained in the city of St. Paul between thirty and forty parochial and private schools, seminaries, colleges, and kindergartens. It is estimated that there are enrolled in these various institutions several thousand students and pupils. All of the eleven Catholic Churches have their parochial schools, the boys and girls being educated therein in separate departments. The Lutherans also maintain parochial schools, and there is one Episcopal school.

Hamline University, in the northwestern portion of the city, about four miles from the business center, on the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba and the Northern Pacific Railway, is a well known educational institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was chartered in 1854, and is one of the oldest, if not the oldest denominational institution in the State, and has an endowment fund of \$150,000. It is well equipped for work, has a fine laboratory, and all the apparatus necessary for chemical and physical experiments, a good library, etc. The college buildings are handsome in appearance and conveniently appointed. They are located on an elevated plat, formerly open prairie, and are surrounded by the neat and tasteful residences, forming what was once properly and is still occasionally called the village of Hamline. The location of the university building is on the south side of Hewitt avenue, between Snelling and Simpson avenues. Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D.D., is the president. Bishop C. D. Foss, of Minneapolis, is president of the board of trustees.

Macalester College, located on the southwest corner of Summit and Snelling avenues, at Macalester station, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, is practically an outgrowth of the old Baldwin School, heretofore mentioned. Rev. E. D. Neill, always zealous and active in the cause of education, has been an efficient worker in behalf of this institution, and it was largely through his instrumentality that it was founded. The endowment fund of Macalester College now amounts to about \$300,000. Its trustees include some of the best citizens of the State. The college opened in 1885; president, Rev. T. A. McCurdy, D.D.; Rev. George F. McAfee, treasurer and fiscal secretary.

Among the more prominent of the Catholic educational institutions is the Academy of St. Joseph's, now located on St. Anthony Hill, on Nelson avenue, at the northeast corner of Western. The school is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and is exclusively for young ladies, who are given instruction in every branch of learning and in every accomplishment. The other schools of the city, at the time of the compilation of this article, are as follows:

Academy of the Visitation. Location at the corner of Robert street and University avenue; under charge of the Sisters of the Visitation; for young ladies.

Assumption School. Location at the junction of Exchange and West Ninth streets; under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

Barnard School. Location at No. 114 Mackubin street; Prof. R. Arrow-smith, principal.

Bethlehem School, Lutheran, on Margaret street, southeast corner of Forest; Rev. Edward Albertson, principal.

Baldwin English and Classical Seminary, No. 24 and 26 Summit avenue. Clinton J. Backus, A. M., principal; number of pupils, 110; branch school (formerly German-American institute and kindergarten) No. 305 East Ninth street, C. J. Backus, principal; Miss Minnie Morton, assistant; the number of pupils is 60.

Cathedral School, Catholic, formerly on corner of Wabasha and Sixth streets, now in new building dedicated March 4, 1889, corner of Fort and Sixth street; under charge of the Christian Brothers, exclusively for boys; number of pupils now attending sessions, 276.

Cathedral Girls' School, Catholic, on St. Peter street, southeast corner of Seventh; under charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

First Swedish Lutheran Parochial School, basement of the First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Woodward avenue, corner of Olive; Gustaf Johnson, principal.

German-English School, of the St. Peter's Lutheran congregation, Armstrong and Victoria streets; Theodore Bueyel, principal; number of pupils, 70.

Globe Business College, Nos. 56-64 Davidson block; F. A. Maron, manager.

Industrial School, No. 141 East Ninth street; under the management of the Relief Society; terms from October to May, and Saturday A. M.; Mrs. H. C. Burbank, superintendent; residence, 145 Pleasant avenue.

Institute for Deaf Mutes, No. 536 Mississippi street; Madame A. Perronno, directress; Miss M. Boucher, teacher.

Kindergarten School, No. 141 East Ninth street, for poor children; under the management of the Kindergarten Association; Rev. E. C. Mitchell, president; Miss Harriet K. Davy, teacher.

Lutheran Emanuel School, southeast corner of Dearborn street and Goff avenue; German and English; J. G. Beck, principal; number of pupils, 125.

Lutheran Evangelical Trinity School; Wabasha, near Tilton; Charles Zeige, principal.

St. Adelbert's School, Polish Catholic, Charles street, northwest corner of Gaultier; girls' department under charge of the Franciscan Sisters; boys' department, John Wons, principal.

St. Agatha's Convent Academy of Music, No. 26 East Exchange; conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph; Mother Celestine, lady superior.

St. Catherine's School, Episcopal, No. 304 West Third street; Miss M. S. Dusenberry, principal; number of pupils, 37.

St. Francis of Sales School, Catholic, corner of James and Daly streets ; under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Milwaukee ; Sister Mary Ermelinde, sister superior.

St. John's German Lutheran School, No. 428 Eighth street ; under the auspices of St. John's Church ; Albert Beeskow, principal ; branch school, No. 755 Margaret street ; Otto Gerstenmaier, principal ; Miss Carrie Lindeke, teacher ; number of pupils, 120.

St. Joseph's Parochial School, Catholic, corner of Western and Nelson avenues ; under charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph ; number of pupils, 185.

St. Louis Parochial School, Catholic, south side of Tenth, between Cedar and Minnesota streets ; under charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph ; number of pupils, 360.

St. Michael's School, corner of Colorado street and Gorman avenue ; under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Mary's School, Catholic, corner of Locust and Ninth streets ; girls under charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph ; boys under the Christian Brothers ; pupils, 455 ; girls 245, boys 210.

St. Matthew's School, Catholic, Hall avenue, northeast corner of Robie ; under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame ; number of pupils, 180.

St. Patrick's School, Catholic, on Mississippi street, near Case ; under charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Paul Business College and Shorthand Institute, Jackson street, northwest corner of Seventh, established in the summer of 1865, by H. D. Stratton, of Bryant & Stratton, well-known proprietors of commercial colleges ; first quarters in the old post-office building on Third street ; first principal, Prof. O. Pirkey, who served till 1868 ; present proprietor, W. K. Mulliken.

St. Paul Home School and Kindergarten, No. 57 Iglehart street ; Mrs. W. M. Brown, principal.

St. Paul Institute of Penmanship, No. 31 Union Block ; C. L. Brimhall, principal ; number of pupils, 100.

St. Paul Turn-Verein Gymnastic School, Sixth and Franklin streets ; C. J. Herrmann, principal.

St. Paul's German Evangelical School, United Protestant, Minnesota and Eleventh streets ; John Muller, teacher.

St. Stanislaus Parochial School, Catholic, Western avenue, corner of Superior street ; under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame ; number of pupils, 150.

St. Thomas' Seminary, Catholic, Cleveland avenue, corner of Summit ; opened in 1885 ; Rev. Edward McSweeney, D.D., president ; number of students, 75.

School of the Good Shepherd, Cedar and Twelfth streets ; Rev. W. C. Pope principal, with four teachers.

School of the Sacred Heart, Catholic, Corner of Sixth and Arcade streets

under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame; Sister Mary Liboria, principal; organized November 22, 1883; number of pupils, 200.

Swedish Mission School, Partridge, corner of Bradley street; Miss Hannah Engstrom, teacher.

Talmud Tore School, Hebrew, No. 510 Robert street; Leon Mechnichky, principal.

Zion School, Cortland street, corner of Agate; H. C. Fischer, principal; number of pupils, 80.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHURCHES OF ST. PAUL.

The Catholic Church.—The founder of religion in St. Paul was practically the founder of the city itself. By erecting the first house of worship he gave to the "little scattering French settlement below Fort Snelling" a local habitation and a name, and created the nucleus around which eventually grew the great metropolis. That he builded better than he knew, does not detract from the merit his labors. That his beginning was insignificant, that the work he accomplished was in itself unimportant, that the grand results were completed by others, are minor considerations to the important fact that he made the beginning. It is true that his labors did not attract public attention, but he seems from the first to have hoped for good from his undertakings, and it is pleasant to know that he lived until his eyes had seen at least the dawning of the glory. He saw the humble settlement rise to a city; he witnessed his modest little cabin church give place to magnificent temples devoted to divine worship, and his little flock increased to multitudes, and then he departed in great peace to his abode in that eternal city, "whose builder and maker is God," whose walls are of jasper, whose gates are of pearl, and whose streets are paved with gold and lighted by the divine glory. *Finis coronat opus.* All honor to Father Lucian Galtier, the founder of the first Christian church in St. Paul.

The circumstances leading to the establishment of the first Christian church organization (the Roman Catholic) on the present site of St. Paul, and the several incidents connected therewith have previously been related, but the good story cannot be too often told.

In the early summer of 1839 Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, Ia., visited Fort Snelling and Mendota, with the intention of establishing mission churches in that region, which was practically destitute of religious advantages, but which from the fact that it was beginning to attract notice and attention and especially population, was imperatively in need of them. In a letter to a relative in

Ireland,¹ he gives an interesting account of this visit. . . . "I left Dubuque on the 23d of June, [he wrote] on board a large and magnificent steam vessel, and was accompanied by the Abbe Pelamourgues and a young man who served us as interpreter with the Sioux. After a successful voyage of some days along the superb Mississippi, we reached St. Peter's, [Mendota]. Our arrival was a cause of great joy to the Catholics, who had never before seen a priest or bishop in those remote regions; they manifested a great desire to assist at divine worship, and to approach the sacraments of the church. The wife of our host was baptized and confirmed; she subsequently received the sacrament of matrimony. The Catholics of St. Peter's amount to 185, of whom we baptized 56, administered confirmation to 8, the communion to 33 adults, and gave the nuptial benediction to four couples. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a church next summer, and a clergyman is to be sent when he is able to speak French, (which is the language of the majority) English, and the Sioux. To facilitate the study of the latter, we are to have at Dubuque, this winter, two young Sioux, who are to teach one or two of our young ecclesiastics." Bishop Loras remained thirteen days at Mendota, and then returned to Dubuque in a canoe. The next spring he was, while seated in his study, reminded of his promise to send a priest to St. Peter's, by the sonorous whistle of an upward bound steamboat. He selected the Rev. Lucian Galtier for the work, summoned him before him, notified him of his selection, and an hour thereafter the young clergyman was *en route* to his field of labor. Of his arrival at Mendota, his experiences there, and the circumstances attending the founding of the church which gave our city its name, Father Galtier has given us an interesting and valuable account, written by himself in 1864, at the request of Bishop Grace. From this account, the following extracts have been made: "On the 26th of April, 1840, a St. Louis steamboat, the first of the season, arrived at Dubuque, bound for Fort Snelling. Right Rev. Dr. Loras immediately came to me and told me he desired to send me towards the waters of the Upper Mississippi. There was no St. Paul at the time; there was on the site of the present city but a single log-house, occupied by a man named Phelan, and steamboats never stopped there. The boat landed at the foot of Fort Snelling, then under command of Major Plympton. The discovery that I soon made, that there were only a few houses on the St. Peter's side, and but two on the side of the fort, surrounded by a complete wilderness, and without any signs of fields under tillage, gave me to understand that my mission and life must henceforth be a career of privation, hard trials, and suffering and required of me patience, labor, and resignation. I had before me, too, a large territory under my charge, and but few souls to watch over. . . . In that precarious and somewhat difficult condition, I continued for over a year.

A circumstance, rather sad in itself, commenced to better my situation, by

¹ Subsequently published in "Annals of the Faith," Dublin, 1840.

procuring for me a new station and a variety in my scenes of labor. Some families—most of whom had left the Red River settlement, in British America, on account of the floods and the loss of their crops, in the years 1837 and 1838,—had located all along the bank of the Mississippi, opposite the fort. Unfortunately some soldiers now and then crossed the river to the houses of these settlers and returned intoxicated, sometimes remaining out a day or two, or more, without reporting to their quarters. Consequently a deputy marshal from Prairie du Chien was charged to remove the houses. He went to work assisted by soldiers, and unroofed, one after another, the cottages, extending about five miles along the river. The settlers were forced to look for new homes; they located themselves about two miles below the cave [Carver's]. Already a few parties had opened farms in this vicinity; added to these the new accessions formed quite a little settlement. Among the occupants of this ground were Joseph Rondo, (who had purchased the only cultivated claim in the place, that of Phelan), Vetal Guerin, Pierre Bottineau, the Gervais brothers, and others. I deemed it my duty to visit occasionally these families, and I set to work to choose a suitable spot for a church."

The circumstances relating to the selection of a site and the building of a church are thus narrated by Father Galtier: "Three different points were offered. One was called La Pointe Basse, or Pointe Le Claire, (now Pig's Eye), but I objected, because that locality was the very extreme end of the new settlement, and in high water was exposed to inundation. The idea of building a church which might at any day be swept down the river to St. Louis, did not please me. Two miles and a half further up, on his elevated claim, [now the southern point of Dayton's Bluff] Mr. Charles Mousseau offered me an acre of his ground, but the place did not suit my purpose. *I was truly looking ahead, thinking of the future, as well as of the present.*¹ Steamboats could not stop there; the bank was too steep; the place on the summit of the hill too restricted; communication too difficult with the other parts of the settlement up and down the river. After mature reflection I resolved to put up the church at the nearest possible point to the cave, because it would be more convenient for me to cross the river there when coming from St. Peter's, and because also it would be the nearest point to the head of navigation outside of the reservation line. Mr. B. Gervais and Mr. Vetal Guerin, two good quiet farmers, had the only spot that appeared likely to answer the purpose. They consented to give me jointly the ground necessary for a church site, a garden, and a small graveyard. I accepted the extreme eastern part of Mr. Guerin's claim, and the extreme western of Mr. Gervais'. Accordingly, in the month of October, 1841, logs were prepared and a church erected—so poor that it would well remind one of the stable at Bethlehem. It was destined to be the nucleus of a great city. On the 1st day of November, in the same year, I

¹ The italics are the compiler's



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blessed the new *basilica*, and dedicated it to "Saint Paul the Apostle of Nations." ¹I expressed a wish at the same time, that the settlement would be known by the same name, and my desire was obtained. I had, previously to this time, fixed my residence at St. Peter's, and as the name of *Paul* is generally connected with that of *Peter*, and the Gentiles being well represented in the new place, in the persons of the Indians, I called it St. Paul. The name "Saint Paul," applied to a town or city, seemed appropriate. The monosyllable is short, sounds well, and is understood by all denominations of Christians. When Mr. Vetal Guerin was married, I published the bans as being "a resident of St. Paul." A Mr. Jackson put up a store, and a grocery was opened at the foot of Gervais claim. This soon brought steamboats to land there. Thenceforth the place was known as "St. Paul Landing," and later on as St. Paul. When, some years ago, an effort was made to change the name, ²I did all I could to oppose the project by writing from Prairie du Chien." As Williams suggests, Father Galtier was not at any time a *bona fide* resident of St. Paul, but only came here at intervals from St. Peter's, in the discharge of his pastoral duties, to celebrate mass, administer sacraments, etc. He continued to reside at St. Peter's until May 25, 1844, when he removed to Keokuk, Ia. In 1848 he visited his native France, but was soon back at work in his mission field. He was now stationed at Prairie du Chien. In 1853, and again in 1865, he visited St. Paul, and manifested a warm pride in the growth of the city, and its prospects of future greatness. Less than a year after his last visit, or February 21, 1866, he entered into his reward. During his connections with the churches at St. Peter's and St. Paul, Father Galtier made several excursions to the isolated Catholic settlements in various portions of this Territory, sometimes by Mackinaw boats, sometimes on foot and always undergoing hardships and difficulties. The records show that the number of baptisms performed by this faithful servant while in the Northwest was, under all the circumstances, considerable. In the year 1840 he baptized 40; in 1841, 35; in 1842, 35; in 1843, 27; total in four years, 137. His flocks were small, but dispersed as they were, themselves strangers to material comfort, it required no small degree of courage, confidence, and self-denial to labor among them.

In the fall of 1841 Rev. Augustin Ravoux arrived from Prairie du Chien, and has ever since that date been almost continuously a resident of Minnesota. He is now a resident of St. Paul, full of years and honors, and esteemed by all who know him, regardless of their religious faith or predilections. In 1844 he

¹ The church was about 40 feet in length, by 18 in breadth, and stood near the present junction of Minnesota and Third streets. A faithful engraving of this structure from a daguerreotype was made by the Historical Society many years since, and is quite familiar to a majority of the readers of this volume.

² This was while the act creating the Territory was before Congress. Some members objected to the name and tried to change it. — *Williams*,

succeeded Father Galtier, and from that time until July 2, 1851, when he was succeeded by Bishop Cretin, had under his charge the missions of Mendota, St. Paul, Lake Pepin, and St. Croix. From the time of Father Galtier's departure, until in 1849, Father Ravoux preached alternate Sundays at Mendota and St. Paul. In 1849 his flock at St. Paul had increased to such proportions that he spent two Sundays here and the third at Mendota, until Mendota was made a separate parish, and St. Paul's church had the exclusive labors of a priest. His sermons were delivered in English and French, though the former language did not become essential in St. Paul prior to 1848, since up to that time all of his white auditors understood but little of any other language besides the French.

In 1847 an addition was made to the little chapel of St. Paul. This was subsequently the chapel used by the Sisters of St. Joseph until their removal to the academy. In 1849 the chapel was again found to be insufficient in capacity, the Sunday services being attended not only by the Catholics of St. Paul, but by many from Little Canada, St. Anthony, Mendota, and elsewhere. By the year 1847 there were more Catholics in St. Paul than at St. Peter's (or Mendota) and in 1849 the number had increased and was still increasing, so that Father Ravoux decided to spend two Sundays at St. Paul and one in Mendota. For seven years this worthy priest and zealous soldier of the Cross, continued to labor in this missionary field alone and without the aid or companionship of a fellow-priest. But it was now evident that he must have help. He asked Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, for an assistant, but the bishop was unable to send him one. The attention of the church authorities was drawn to the situation, and the result was the creation of a diocese here with Rev. Joseph Cretin as bishop in charge. He was then in Dubuque, and left at once for Europe to be consecrated. The consecration occurred January 26, 1851.

After the departure of Father Cretin for France, Father Ravoux, aware of the necessity of securing lots on which to erect the cathedral and for other church purposes, purchased of Mr. Vetel Guerin twenty-one lots for \$800, and for \$100 the lot on which the cathedral now stands. The latter was bought of another person, who had obtained it on credit of Mr. Guerin for \$60, and received a bonus of \$40 for his bargain. Father Ravoux says he considered the purchase of the twenty-two lots "a very good bargain for the church, as also a good one for Mr. Vetel Guerin, because it was understood that the cathedral and other buildings would be erected on block No. 7, and such improvements would increase the value of Mr. Guerin's property." Father Ravoux was unable to pay the purchase price, and had but a bond for a deed, but after his return from France Bishop Cretin paid the money for the twenty-two lots and received the deed.

It was on the 2d of July, 1851, when, as he tells us, the heart of Father Ravoux was made glad by the arrival of Bishop Cretin. The bishop was accom-

panied by two priests, one of whom was Father James Moran, who served here for a year or more, and three seminarians. Father Ravoux met them and accompanied them to the Episcopal palace, which was a building one story and a half high, and about seventeen or eighteen feet square. The cathedral was the little log-church erected by Father Galtier, but in less than five months after his arrival in St. Paul the bishop had erected on block 7, of the original town of St. Paul a brick building 84 x 44 feet in area and three stories, including the basement, in height, which immediately upon its completion became the second cathedral of St. Paul and the second residence of the bishop and his assistants. In a few months some apartments in the basement were used as a school-room for boys. The young girls of the parish were also to be provided with Catholic schools, and in 1852 the Sisters of St. Joseph opened their schools on the church property in the Catholic block, on Third street.

In 1853 Bishop Cretin built the Catholic Hospital, contributing thereto from his own funds. The same year he purchased the property afterward occupied by St. Joseph's Academy, for a cemetery, but it was only in use two or three years for cemeterial purposes. In 1856 he purchased forty acres more for a cemetery, which was consecrated on the 2d of November of that year. Excavation for the present cathedral was begun in July, 1854, and in June, 1856, the corner-stone was blessed by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. On the last day of October the walls were up to the water-table. Bishop Cretin feared to incur debt, and the work proceeded very slowly. Though the Catholic population was large, it was generally poor, and could help but little. The price of the stone-mason's labor and of building material was very high. The amount of money collected from July, 1854, to February, 1857, did not exceed \$4,000, or only a little more than \$1,000 a year, from all sources of revenue, for the three years. The amount expended during that time was about \$7,000. On February 22, 1857, the good bishop died, necessitating a suspension of the work for a time, and the completion of the building was further delayed by the memorable panic which occurred later in the year.

Bishop Cretin died February 22, 1857, after a long and painful illness. He was born in France in 1800, and came to America in 1838, by invitation of Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, spent about twelve years as a missionary in Iowa and western Wisconsin, and was appointed to the newly created see of St. Paul in 1851. He left among his people a delightful and indestructible memory. It was he who selected the present Archbishop Ireland for the Christian ministry and sent him abroad to prosecute his studies. He laid the plans for the growth of the church in Minnesota, and his successors have seldom deviated from the plans he adopted and the paths he marked out. Of deep and fervent piety and unbounded zeal for the interests of his church, his death was doubtless hastened by his ceaseless labors in his sacred calling. Of his last illness, Father Ravoux says: "His illness had been very long and painful, but he al-

ways continued to be the good and faithful servant of God, bearing with the greatest patience all his sufferings. When no more able to leave his room, he almost constantly had his mind occupied about the flock entrusted to his care. He would often speak to me on that subject, and would write letters to his friends in order to provide for the diverse wants of his diocese. The last of these letters, which was addressed to a French bishop and left unfinished, was dated February 21, the day before his decease. More than once, when his sufferings were most intense, I heard him exclaim: "It is good for me to suffer for my sins. As I cannot work, I at least ought to offer my pains to God for the faithful and for all." Were I asked what epitaph ought to be written on his tomb, my answer would be, let these words be engraved on it: "O God, the zeal of Thy house hath eaten me up."

After the death of Bishop Cretin the management and conduct of Catholic interests in St. Paul again devolved upon Father Ravoux. Work was resumed on the present cathedral, corner of Sixth and St. Peter streets, and did not cease until it was under roof. On the 13th of June, 1858, though unfinished and not plastered, it was opened for divine service. The collections on that day amounted to \$428. In the summer of 1858 the basement was plastered and used for worship the following winter, and was often filled with worshippers. On Christmas night, 1858, there were not fewer than 2,000 persons at mass, and about 500 presented themselves at the holy table for communion. Up to 1860 the cathedral had cost \$33,647, and subsequently about \$7,000 more was expended, making its total cost about \$40,000.

The successor of Bishop Cretin was the Right Rev. Thomas L. Grace, who was consecrated bishop of St. Paul July 24, 1859. On the 21st of December, 1875, Rev. John Ireland was consecrated bishop of Maronea *in partibus*, and coadjutor of Bishop Grace, with right of succession. During the year 1888, Bishop Ireland was made archbishop of St. Paul, an honor most worthily bestowed. The eminent divine upon whom the dignity was conferred is known far and wide for his exalted abilities and the purity of his character, and is revered not alone for his distinguished services in behalf of religion, but is esteemed for his life of unceasing labor in the interest of humanity in general and for his potent influence for good in the community where he has so long resided.

The Catholic population of the city is estimated at 50,000, including many of the most prominent and influential citizens. The bishops and the clergy generally command unqualified and universal respect among all classes for their learning, ability, religious culture, and beneficent enterprises, as well as for their uniform courtesy and public spirit, and the good work they have done for the general welfare of the city.

Assumption Church.—In 1854 Rev. Witzfield organized the congregation of German Catholics of St. Paul into the first distinctive German Catholic

Church of the city. Previous to that occasion the congregation had attended divine service at the cathedral. The following year Rev. G. Keller, who had been appointed to the pastorate, perfected arrangements for the erection of a church suited to the wants of the congregation. The corner stone was laid August 15, 1855, and in June of the following year the church was ready for occupancy. The same year a parochial school was opened with an attendance of 25 pupils. At the time of its organization the church numbered 30 families. The parish records show that from June, 1856, to January, 1857, there were 52 baptisms and 37 marriages. During the year 1857 there were 102 baptisms and 42 marriages.

The Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict took charge of the congregation January 1, 1858. Rev. Demetrius Marogna, O. S. B., was installed as pastor the same day, and labored zealously and efficiently in his charge until his failing health compelled him to resign. In 1863 he was succeeded by Father Clement Staub, O. S. B. A few years later, owing to the rapid growth of the congregation, steps were taken for the erection of a new and a larger church building—the present imposing and capacious structure. In the summer of 1870 ground was broken and the foundation walls built. The corner stone was laid June 4, 1871, and the work of erection was vigorously prosecuted until its completion. The church was consecrated October 18, 1874, by Bishop Grace, assisted by a number of the clergy. In design and exterior finish, symmetry of structure, and general appearance this church is unsurpassed in the Northwest. The style of architecture is the Roman, the material of its construction is stone, and its dimensions are: Length, 185 feet; width, 85 feet; height of the nave, 60 feet; and the height of the aisle is in proportion to that of the nave. It is a grand and everlasting monument to the zeal and liberality of the congregation, to the energy and devotion of Rev. Clement Staub, under whose pastorate it was erected. In 1875 Father Staub was succeeded by Rev. Valentine Stimmler, O. S. B., under whose management the church continued to prosper. The church now has a membership of 4,000. It is in charge of Rev. E. Ginther, prior, with Revs. Bernard Locknikar, Laurentius Steinkogler, and Stanislaus Preiser, all of the Order of St. Benedict, as assistants.

Several flourishing societies have been and are connected with the Assumption Church. St. Peter's Mutual Assistance Society was organized in 1856. St. Clement's Young Men's Mutual Aid Society was formed in 1875. Through the efforts of these societies the German Roman Catholic Life Association of Minnesota was organized. In 1856 St. Ann's Young Ladies' Society, under the protection of St. Rose; the St. Aloysius Society of Young Men; and the Society of the Childhood of Mary were organized. The Altar Society was constituted in 1876, and a Reading Society under the patronage of the Infant Jesus was formed in 1878. There are at present connected with the church the Holy Angels' sanctuary (boys), the Holy Rosary Society, the "Kindheit

Mariæ" (girls), the "Knaben Jesu" (boys), the St. Aloysius (young men's), the St. Rose (young ladies), and the St. Ann's (ladies), societies. The St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum owes its origin to the members of Assumption parish. It was built under the auspices of the German Catholic Orphan Association, which was organized in 1869. The object of the association is to provide for the education and maintenance of orphans of German descent throughout the diocese. In 1879 the orphans were placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Benedict. The temporary building soon became inadequate to the demands made upon the association, and arrangements were entered into for the erection of a new building. A site was secured at No. 99 West Ninth street, the corner stone laid June 20, 1880, and in October following the new asylum was completed. It is still under the charge of the Benedictine Sisters.

Church of St. Louis.—For many years the French Catholics of St. Paul worshipped in the cathedral, certain hours on Sundays being assigned them for the purpose. In 1868 a French parish was organized and the congregation erected a frame church 70 x 33 feet, on the corner of Tenth and Cedar streets. The priest's residence adjoining the church was built in 1870. The St. Louis school, on the lot opposite, was opened in the fall of 1873, under the direction of two of the sisters of St. Joseph from the academy. In March, 1881, the stone church built by the Universalist Society, corner of Exchange and Wabasha streets, opposite the capitol, one of the most beautiful church buildings in the city, was purchased at the very low price of \$15,500. It was partly refitted in the interior to adapt it to the forms of Catholic worship, and on Low Sunday, April 24, 1881, was dedicated with the prescribed ceremonies of the church by Bishop Ireland in the presence of the congregation, the French national societies, and a large number of visitors.

Rev. G. A. Schmirer was the first pastor of St. Louis Church, and continued in service until his death in 1873. The Oblate Fathers, Revs. Lauzen, Gauvin, and Therien, had charge of the parish from 1873 to 1877, and were succeeded by Rev. P. C. Hubert. He was in turn succeeded by Rev. Payette, under whose administration the stone church was purchased. The present pastor is Rev. John B. Bigot, S. M., with Rev. John M. Portal as assistant. The membership of the church is about 4,000. The "Société Jean Baptist" connected with this organization meets in the basement of the church; president, John B. Olivier.

St. Mary's Church.—The church building of this organization was erected and dedicated in 1867, and the church was constituted the same year with Rev. L. E. Caillet as pastor. In 1869 a parochial school was opened with 120 scholars and 3 teachers. In September, 1873, the Academy of the Sisters of the Visitation was opened for the education of young ladies with 45 pupils and 7 teachers. The Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, connected with this church, was organized in July, 1867, with 35 members. The Ladies' Society

of the Rosary, whose object, like that of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, is the relief of the poor, was instituted in 1867. The church is located on Ninth street, at the northwest corner of Locust. The pastor is Rev. L. E. Caillet, with Rev. J. J. Conry as assistant, and the present membership is about 3,500.

St. Michael's Church.—This church was established in 1868, and dedicated on the feast of St. Michael in the same year. The building is located on Gorman avenue, on the northwest corner of Colorado street, in West St. Paul. At the time of the organization the membership comprised about fifty families. For several years the church was served by priests from the cathedral, but in 1879 Rev. P. J. Gallagher was appointed permanent pastor. The present pastor is Rev. Patrick O'Neill, and the membership numbers about 2,000. There have been, and are numerous societies connected with St. Michael's, as the Confraternity of the Blessed Virgin; the Rosary Society, composed of married ladies; the Sodality Society, composed young ladies; the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the St. Michael's Total Abstinence Society, etc.

St. Joseph's Church.—St. Joseph's parish was cut off from the cathedral and organized in 1874. Rev. L. Lebret was the first pastor. In the fall of the same year the erection of a church was begun, and so energetically was the work pushed forward that mass was said in it on Christmas Day following. The cost of the building was about \$10,000. Two schools, for boys and girls, were organized soon after and placed under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Father Lebret continued in the pastoral charge of the church until in June, 1877. In March, 1878, Rev. Joseph O'Keefe became pastor, and was succeeded in August, 1880, by J. W. Nealis. The present pastor is Rev. Walter Raleigh; assistant, Rev. John R. Peters. The membership is now about 1,500. Besides the schools there are connected with St. Joseph's Church a temperance society, a relief society, confraternities, sodalities, etc. The church building stands on Carroll street, at the southwest corner of Virginia avenue.

St. Stanislaus Church.—This church was organized in 1870 by the Catholic Poles and Bohemians of the city. It served the two nationalities until in 1881, when they separated. The Bohemians, with a membership of 175 families, retained St. Stanislaus, while the Poles, with 100 families, organized St. Adalbert's Church. The church building was erected in 1870, and stands on the corner of Western avenue and Superior street. The present membership of St. Stanislaus is about 1,000, and the pastor is Rev. John Rynda. The other Catholic churches of the city, as at present constituted, are as follows:

Church of St. James, located on View street, between James and Randolph streets; organized in 1887; membership, 300; pastor, Rev. John Conway.

Church of the Sacred Heart (German), located on Dawson street, at the southeast corner of Arcade street; organized December 14, 1881; membership, 1,000; pastor, Rev. Charles Kœberl.

Church of St. John, located on the north side of Frances street, near Forest street; membership, 1,000; pastor, Rev. James Fleming.

St. Adelbert's Church (Polish), located on Gaultier street, at the corner of Charles street; organized in 1881; membership, 1,200; pastor, Rev. A. D. Majer.

St. Francis of Sales Church, located on James street at the northwest corner of Daly; organized in 1884; membership, 2,000; pastor, Rev. John N. Stariha; assistant, Rev. G. H. Braun.

St. Matthew's Church (German), located on Hall avenue, at the northwest corner of Robie street; organized in February, 1886; membership, 2,000; pastor, Rev. Alois Plut.

St. Patrick's Church, located on Mississippi street, at the corner of Case street; organized December 21, 1884; membership, 350; pastor, Rev. P. H. Clarke.

The leading church authorities are the Most Reverend John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul; Right Reverend Thomas L. Grace, titular bishop of Men-nith; Rev. A. Ravoux, vicar-general; Rev. James C. Byrne, secretary.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1844 St. Paul became an appointment on the St. Croix mission, or circuit, of the Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A Rev. Mr. Hurlbut was appointed to the mission, and in the fall of that year preached the first Protestant sermon ever delivered in St. Paul. The services were held and the sermon delivered at the house of Henry Jackson, the old merchant, then living on the bluff near the foot of the street which now bears his name.

Mr. Hurlbut's field was a large one. It embraced all the settlements on both sides of the river, from Lake Pepin to St. Croix Falls, and as St. Paul was then merely a village, it did not receive much attention. In 1846 Mr. Hurlbut was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Putnam, and he, in turn, was succeeded in 1848 by Rev. Benjamin Close. In the meantime several Methodist families had settled in St. Paul, and the town itself was beginning to assume importance in the new territory. December 31, 1848, a Methodist Church was regularly organized by Mr. Close. It consisted of eighteen members, and was the first Protestant Church organized in St. Paul, if not in Minnesota. The first class-leader was Benjamin F. Hoyt. He and his wife, Jonathan Frost and wife, and Mrs. Julia Bevans were among the original members.

In the fall of 1848 an effort was made to build a church. A small frame structure was erected on Jackson street and partially completed, and in the spring the first quarterly meeting was held in it by Rev. Henry Summers, the then presiding elder. For sundry reasons the house was never finished, and was finally relinquished to the owner of the site. But during the year 1849 a small brick church was built on Market street, which, enlarged and improved

from time to time, was occupied until in November, 1873, when the congregation moved into the new and more pretentious structure on St. Anthony street, and the old building was finally occupied by the Swedenborgians. This was the first Protestant house of worship built in Minnesota.

In June, 1851, the Minnesota district of the Wisconsin conference was organized, and Rev. Chauncey Hobart was appointed presiding elder and pastor of the church at St. Paul. The first quarterly conference was held at his house November 26, 1849, and was composed of Benjamin F. Hoyt, Nathaniel McLean, J. A. Wakefield, and himself. The next year Mr. Hobart was employed wholly on the district, which extended from Prairie du Chien to Sandy Lake, a distance, by the usually traveled route of seven hundred miles. He was succeeded in St. Paul by Rev. Leonard Dickens, and he, in 1851, by Rev. Thomas M. Fullerton. In 1853 Rev. David Brooks was appointed presiding elder of this district, and John Kerns was stationed at St. Paul. Rev. Kerns was succeeded in 1855 by John Penman, with Rev. James Peet as city missionary. Up to this date all of the ministers connected with the work were men of sincere piety, sterling integrity, and some of them possessed decided ability. Mr. Penman was a man of decided talent, but unfortunately of questionable antecedents, and he finally forfeited his ministerial and Christian standing and left in disgrace. He abandoned an excellent but deeply injured wife, who found a home with friends and relatives in the East.

During the year 1855-56 the Jackson street church was built on the corner of Jackson and Ninth streets, and at the first session of the Minnesota conference of 1856 Rev. E. J. Kinney was appointed pastor of this church. In 1857 the two churches, the First and the Jackson street, were united into one pastoral charge, and Rev. Cyrus Brooks was transferred from the Cincinnati conference and appointed in charge of the consolidated organization called St Paul Station. He was assisted by a talented young minister from Baltimore, Rev. William S. Edwards. At this time Rev. Silas Bolles was appointed presiding elder of the St. Paul district. In the spring of 1858 the church was again divided into two charges called the Jackson Street and the Market street churches. Rev. Brooks was retained as pastor of Jackson street church, and Mr. Edwards became pastor of Market street church. Since that period they have remained separate, and each charge has its own particular history.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—When in April, 1858, this church became a separate pastoral church, it numbered about forty members. In the next eight years the membership had doubled, but subsequently, in consequence of deaths and removals, the number fell off until in 1870 there were but forty-four members, and in 1871 but fifty. The present membership is about two hundred and fifty. Upon the reorganization a change of location in the church building was determined upon, and after much deliberation the present site, at the junction of West Third street with Summit avenue, was se-

lected. The old name of the church, Market street, was no longer appropriate after the change of location, and so the present name, First Church, was agreed upon. The society was small, and when the church building was completed it was heavily encumbered with debt. In 1878 Bishop Foster visited St. Paul, and under his efforts responsible parties assumed the indebtedness and relieved the corporation. Among the ministers who have served this church was Rev. Edward Eggleston, the well-known author, who was its pastor in 1859. The present pastor is Rev. F. O. Holman.

Central Park M. E. Church, (formerly Jackson Street). —When the old Jackson Street M. E. Church at the corner of Ninth street, was built, in 1856, a debt of about \$5,000, bearing interest at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, was upon it. The financial crash of 1857 increased the difficulty of removing this burden, and the property was mortgaged to secure payment. During the war of the rebellion only the interest on the indebtedness was paid. It was not until in 1865 that effective steps were taken towards paying off the debt. During that conference year subscriptions were procured, which, with subsequent additions, enabled the trustees to liquidate the entire indebtedness and to make certain much needed improvements. A few years since the encroachments of the business interests of the city necessitated a change of location, and a site on Robert street was purchased. But before a new building could be erected another change was demanded, and the present site at the corner of Minnesota and Twelfth streets, near Central Park, was secured, and the work of building the present splendid stone edifice was begun, and speedily pushed to completion. The name was changed to that which it now bears. The membership of Jackson Street Church in April, 1858, was about 120. A year later it was 112. A small organization has been formed in the meantime on the west side of the river and had drawn off a few members from the churches of this side. At a still later period in 1873, the organization of Grace Church drew heavily on the membership and resources of the Jackson Street charge. In the fall of 1864 the membership had declined to 103, with 5 probationers. The next year, however, there were reported 126 members and 27 probationers. The present membership is about 400, and is steadily increasing.¹ Upon the division in April, 1858, Rev. Cyrus Brooks was continued as pastor of Jackson Street. In 1859 he was succeeded by Rev. James F. Chaffee, and he was succeeded in 1860 by Rev. James S. Peregrine, who was, however, owing to his feeble health, merely the nominal pastor. His successor, who was appointed in the spring of 1861, was Rev. B. F. Crary, D.D., at that time State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the latter part of the year Dr. Crary entered the Union army, as chaplain of the Third Minnesota, and Rev. Edward Eggleston supplied his place to the end of the year, and was the appointee

¹ The first death among the members of Jackson Street Church was that of Mrs. Emily Parker, February 13, 1859. She was taken in early life, but her age is not recorded.

in 1862, serving until in the summer of 1863, when his health gave way and he resigned. Cyrus Brooks was reappointed in 1864, and in 1865 was succeeded by Daniel Cobb. The present pastor is Rev. J. E. Smith, D.D., LL. D.; assistant pastor, Rev. George H. Way.

Clinton Avenue M. E. Church.—This church was constituted in 1871. Its origin was the establishment, in 1869, by the Y. M. C. A., of a union Sunday school. In the summer of 1870 the school was changed to a Methodist Sunday school, and the organization of a Methodist Church was commenced. The original membership was twelve. At first the church was connected with the Pine Bend Circuit. The church building, at the corner of Clinton avenue and Isabel street, was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$3,000, and dedicated the ensuing fall by Bishop Merrill. Rev. Mr. Haskell was the first pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. H. P. Satchwell, under whose ministration the church was built. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Stout, and the membership is about 200. Financially and spiritually the church is in a prosperous condition.

Grace M. E. Church.—The organization of Grace M. E. Church was effected in 1873. It grew out of a mission Sunday-school, which was established in 1867, with six scholars. Rev. F. L. Tuttle served as first pastor for one year and was succeeded by Rev. John Stafford who served three years—from 1874 to 1877—and under whose pastorate, in 1875, the church building was erected, at a total cost of \$6,000. In March, 1880, a mission chapel was erected on Maria avenue, under the auspices of this church, costing \$1,000. From the first this organization has been very active and influential in church work, and has accomplished much in aid of the cause of righteousness in St. Paul. Grace Church has always been renowned for her benevolences, and practical works. The present membership is 250; pastor, Rev. N. W. Jordan. The location of the church building is on the west side of Burr street, between Beaumont and Minnehaha.

First German M. E. Church.—The first class of German Methodists in St. Paul was organized in 1851, and consisted of a small band of only eight members. Rev. J. Haas was the first pastor. The first house of worship was built in 1853, at the corner of Broadway and Sixth street. It was a plain frame building, 28 x 40 feet in size. The property owned by the society—a frontage of 165 feet on Sixth street and of 100 feet each on Broadway and Rosabel—became in time very valuable. The present church building on Rosabel, at the corner of Sixth, was erected in 1860, during the pastorate of Rev. Philip Funk. In 1871 it became necessary to organize a second society, and a number of the members of the First Church withdrew and established the Second German Methodist Church. The present membership of the First German Church is about 250, and the pastor is Rev. George Goess. The Sabbath-school connected with the church is very large and flourishing, has a large and valuable library, and altogether the church is one of the best equipped, and one of the most influential in the country.

Second German M. E. Church.—As stated above, the Second German M. E. Church was organized from the First German Church in 1871, although the work of organization was really begun in 1867. The first regular pastor, in 1871, was Rev. Emil Uhl, and the original membership was 60. At present the membership is 155, and the pastor is Rev. C. F. Blume. The church building, on Bradley street, near Woodward avenue, was built in 1875, and its original cost was about \$4,000. The building was erected under the charge of Rev. John Schneider, then pastor. The pastors of this and other German Methodist churches of the city have been members of the Northwestern German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

First Swedish M. E. Church.—The first Swedish M. E. congregation in St. Paul was formed as early as in 1853, when from time to time a handful of members came together for class and prayer meetings, with John Sivlum for leader. In 1854 the numbers had increased and a regular organization was effected, with Rev. C. P. Agrelius as pastor. Services were held in the old public school-house on Jackson street. In 1855 the members were able to build a church of their own, at the corner of Temperance and Tenth streets, and here they have since worshiped regularly. Meetings have been well attended from the beginning. The present membership is about 300, and would be much larger but for the fact that two other Swedish churches and the First Norwegian were organized out of this from time to time. The church has two pastors, Rev. Andrew G. Johnson and Rev. Andrew Farrell.

First Norwegian M. E. Church.—The Norwegian M. E. Church of St. Paul was organized from the First Swedish, in 1872, with a class of but six members at first. The first pastor was Rev. Nels Christopherson. In 1876 the congregation purchased the frame church building, 30 x 70 feet in size, from the German Methodists, and removed it to its present location, on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth streets. The church is now in a prosperous condition, has a flourishing Sabbath-school, and a membership of 148. It owns a comfortable parsonage, a good Sunday school library, etc. The present pastor of the First Norwegian is Rev. Olaf A. Wiersen.

St. James African M. E. Church.—The African M. E. Church of St Paul has grown from a class of six members, which was organized in September, 1870. The first pastor, Rev. Thomas Wise, received his appointment from the Indiana Conference, held that year (1870) in Chicago. The first trustees were Daniel Harding, Daniel Johnson, Alonzo Brown, and Horace Carlyle. The St. James Church was organized in May, 1874. The church building is on Fuller street, at the northwest corner of Elfelt. The present membership is about 200. The pastor is Rev. John J. Henderson. The other Methodist Episcopal Churches include the following:

Asbury, located on Ross street, near Frank. Organized October 18, 1885. Present membership, 75. Pastor Rev. Charles O. Reohr.



D. M. Robbins.

Bates Avenue, located on the east side of Bates avenue, between Ravine and Euclid. Organized October 9, 1882. Present membership 100. Pastor Rev. J. H. Dewart.

Eaton Avenue Mission, under the auspices of Clinton avenue church, located at the corner of Eaton and Chicago avenues. Organized in 1883.

Fourth German, located on Fourth street, southwest corner of Maple. Organized in October, 1886. Membership, 185. Pastor, Rev. August H. Koerner.

Hamline University Chapel.—At the university. Organized in 1880. Present membership, 200. Rev. William McKinley, pastor.

King Street, located on King street, near Ohio. Rev. D. Morgan is present pastor.

Marion Street Mission, West St. Paul, located on Marion, between Ellen and Charles streets. Organized in 1886. Present membership, 40. Rev. Benjamin F. Kephart, pastor.

Olivet, located at the corner of Juno and Victoria streets. Organized in 1888. Pastor, Rev. Edward Gill.

Oxford, located on Holly avenue, at the northeast corner of St. Albans. Organized May 26, 1887. Membership, 75. Rev. H. C. Jennings, pastor.

Second Swedish, located on Wells street, northwest corner of Weide. Organized in 1886. Membership, 15. Revs. A. G. Johnson and A. G. Farrell, of the First Swedish Church, pastors.

Third German, located on Delos street, northwest corner of Livingston avenue. Organized January 1, 1885. Membership, 50. Rev. Andrew Farrell, pastor.

Third Swedish, located on the corner of Hand avenue and Merrill. Organized in 1888. Membership 15. Revs. Andrew Farrell and A. G. Johnson, pastors.

Trinity, organized June 17, 1886. Present membership 50. Pastor, Rev. George H. Way, D. D.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first meeting with the object of organizing a Presbyterian Church in St. Paul was presided over by Rev. E. D. Neill, who had been commissioned by the American Home Missionary Society as its missionary in this city, and was held November 26, 1849. A few days later, or on December 5th, the church was regularly organized with Rev. E. D. Neill as pastor, and W. H. Tinker and J. W. Selby elders.¹ The erection of a house of worship, at

¹ The formal ordination of the deacons occurred during the first week in January, 1850. The *Pioneer* (newspaper) of January 9, 1850, contained this item: "The First Presbyterian Church of St. Paul was organized last Sunday, in the Rev. Mr. Neill's chapel. Brothers Selby and Tinker, who had been before chosen elders, were ordained by the laying on of hands, etc. Rev. Dr. Williamson, of the Little Crow Mission, was present with several of the native Sioux."

the corner of Washington and Fourth streets, was begun in the early spring but soon after its completion, May 16, 1850, it was burned. A new house of brick at the corner of St. Peter and Third streets was at once commenced, and November 16th, following before it was completely finished was occupied

Rev. Neill continued to serve as pastor of First Church until in 1855, when he left it to organize House of Hope Church. Rev. J. R. Barnes then became "stated supply" of the pulpit until in August, 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Mattocks, of Keysville, N. Y., who was the regular pastor until his death in 1875. Soon after the death of Dr. Mattocks, the Rev. N. W. Cary became pastor. He was succeeded in January, 1878, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Conn. The present pastor is Rev. R. A. Carnahan.

In the year 1870 the congregation and membership of the First Church having increased with the growth of the city, the society decided to move into the lower part of the city. The church property was sold and a new location was chosen and purchased. In 1875 the present church building, at the corner of LaFayette avenue and Woodward, was erected and occupied. At that time the church, owing to the removal, lost a number of its members, but at present it has a large and strong membership and is in excellent condition generally.

Central Presbyterian Church.—In the summer of 1851 the idea was first entertained of forming a society in St. Paul in connection with the old school division of the Presbyterian Church. Near the close of the summer Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer arrived, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, with the intention of organizing a church. He preached his first sermon in the First Presbyterian Church, by invitation of the pastor, Rev. Neill, and the courtesy of invitation was afterward frequently repeated. On Saturday, February 22, 1852, nine persons met at the dwelling of the minister, a little one-story frame house on Sixth street, between Robert and Jackson, for the purpose of organizing what is now known as the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul. Seven persons presented letters from other churches and were admitted to membership, viz.: Mr. and Mrs. R. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Farrington, Mrs. Catherine Riheldaffer, John D. Pollock, and J. Gise. The ruling elders chosen were Mr. Farrington and Mr. Marvin and the latter was appointed stated clerk of the session. The ordination of the elders and the first communion took place the following day (Sunday) in the Baptist Church, which had been used by the society for some time previously.

In the winter of 1852-53 the church commenced its regular separate services in the court-house, and an organized congregation began to assemble. In this building the first Sunday-school was organized, with R. Marvin as superintendent. Subsequently, through the courtesy of Governor Gorman, meetings were held in one room of the capitol, while the Sabbath-school met in the old log school-house, on Jackson street. Efforts were begun for the erec-

tion of a church building. Mr. Louis Robert, a Catholic, and Mr. Randall contributed the site, on Cedar street, opposite Exchange. A subscription paper was started and members of the congregation and of the community subscribed liberally. Alexander Ramsey, Henry M. Rice, and Alex. Wilkin were among the most generous donors. A large portion of the funds, however, was subscribed by the pastor's friends in the East. The building was completed in due time and is still standing. February 10, 1854, the society was fully organized according to law. The board of trustees was composed of G. W. Farrington, J. D. Pollock, R. Marvin, William P. Murray, and R. C. Knox.¹

In the summer of 1864 Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer resigned, and for some time the church was without a pastor, but the pulpit was generally supplied. Among those who ministered to the church without being regularly settled were Rev. Hendricks, of Baton Rouge, La., Rev. Robert Sutton, who served a year and a half, and Rev. David Hall. In 1867 Rev. F. J. Brown, D.D., became pastor, and under his administration the congregation increased very considerably and the church building was enlarged and refitted, adding one-third to its original capacity, and at an expense exceeding the original cost of the structure. In the fall of 1873 Dr. Brown was released, and in the summer of 1874 Rev. William McKibben was called. In October, 1879, Rev. McKibben resigned to become pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and November 12th following, the present pastor Rev. Dr. R. F. McLaren was called. The present membership is 450. The erection of the new massive church edifice of brown stone and brick on the site of the former building was commenced in the summer of 1889.

House of Hope Church.—This well-known Presbyterian Church of St. Paul was founded by Rev. Dr. Edward D. Neill in 1855. Dr. Neill came to St. Paul in April, 1849, under instructions from the Galena, (Illinois) Presbytery, the Territory of Minnesota then being included within the limits of that presbytery. After preaching seven months he organized the First Presbyterian Church, and was its pastor for five years, resigning in December, 1854. In November, 1855, he announced in a circular that the Presbyterian Mission in St. Paul, which had been begun by him in April, 1849, and discontinued upon the organization of the First Church, would be resumed, and that services would be held "every Sunday afternoon, at fifteen minutes after three o'clock, in the lower room of the district school-house on Walnut street, near Fort, commencing November 25, 1855."

Service was held accordingly, and December 24, 1855, the church was organized with but four members, viz.: Dr. J. H. Stewart, Mrs. William L. Banning, Mrs. Henrietta Horn, and Mrs. E. D. Neill. The church thus organized

¹ Among other prominent citizens who have held official positions in this church may be named ex-Senator S. J. R. McMillan, O. Curtiss, "Commodore" W. F. Davidson, J. W. Simonton, General R. W. Johnson, General John B. Sanborn, Gates A. Johnson, Judge Westcott Wilkin.

chose for its name, "the House of Hope," which was that of the old Dutch redoubt, or fortified church, which in the seventeenth century stood on the present site of the city of Hartford, Conn. At the same time a Sunday-school was organized which, however, had held its first session a week previously in the Walnut street school-house, with seven scholars and six teachers. A ladies' society was also organized. The church was incorporated according to law, in January, 1856. Trustees were elected February 26, and held their first meeting March 4. Services were held in the latter part of this year in the hall of the preparatory department of the College of St. Paul (since called Macalester College), which building subsequently became the Catholic House of the Good Shepherd. The first additions to the church were not made until on the first Sunday in the year 1857, when eight communicants were received by letter. The same day, January 3, Wilford L. Wilson was chosen first ruling elder.

In January, 1857, the congregation purchased some lots and set about building a church. It was determined at first to erect a stone building, which should cost not less than \$25,000, but the panic of that year forced the members to modify their desires and at last on the 12th of July, 1858, the building committee was instructed to build a frame chapel, "at the lowest possible figures." In the meantime services were held in Irvine Hall, corner of Third and Eagle streets. This hall was used during the week as a theater, and on Sunday the air was redolent of something else than incense. The tawdry scenery was covered with Sunday-school banners, and the wings hidden by drapery during the services. On one occasion when the collection baskets could not be found, one of the stewards emerged from the green room with an empty cigar box and proceeded with due gravity and solemnity to collect the offerings. In August, 1858, work was begun on the chapel, and December 22d following it was dedicated. The entire cost was \$2,775. The building contained 75 pews, and 40 of these were rented the first day. At this time the church contained 35 members.

In June, 1860, Rev. Neill resigned to accept the position of chancellor of the State University and *ex officio* State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was succeeded temporarily in the pastorate by Rev. Henry W. Ballantine, who served three months; Rev. William J. Erdman, who served six months; and Rev. Henry Bushnell, D.D., of Hartford, Conn., who was at the time residing in the State. In October, 1861, Rev. Frederick A. Noble, D.D., became stated supply, and in June, 1862, was installed as permanent pastor. During his ministration, and mainly owing to his efforts, a debt of \$3,000 accumulated subsequent to the building of the chapel was paid. In November, 1866, Mr. Noble resigned and was succeeded by Rev. F. W. Flint. In May, 1870, Rev. David R. Breed was called to the pastorate, and in October was duly installed.

February 10, 1868, the trustees were instructed to proceed with the erection of a new church building, "to cost not less than \$25,000." January 28, 1869, the corner-stone was laid, and in December following the first public service—the Christmas anniversary of the Sunday-school—was held in the basement, and the next day (Sunday) regular service was had also in the basement. On the first Sabbath in 1871 the whole amount of the church debt, \$12,098.29, was raised by subscription, with great enthusiasm and good feeling. In February, 1873, the new building was completed, and on the 23d the main room was occupied. More than three years later, or on the 20th of August, 1876, the church was dedicated. The dedicatory sermon was preached and the services, which were very impressive, were conducted by Rev. E. D. Neill, the founder and first pastor. The building which is located on Fifth street, at the northwest corner of Exchange, is of Gothic architecture, built of blue limestone and is very spacious and imposing. Its spire is covered with Vermont slate, and rises to the height of 166 feet. The original cost of the site, building, and furniture was \$68,660 of which sum \$50,912 was actually paid in cash by the people of the church. It has since been enlarged and improved at considerable expense.

Several influential societies have been connected with the House of Hope. November 14, 1873, the temperance society was organized with General R. W. Johnson as president. In 1865 the Ladies' Society was reorganized. The Sabbath-school Missionary Society was formed January 21, 1866; the Sabbath-school teachers' meeting was permanently inaugurated February 18, 1866. In the fall of 1874 the Harvester Works chapel was organized, with James R. Walsh as superintendent, etc.

The present pastor of House of Hope is Rev. Robert Christie, D.D., and the membership is 782. The Mission church is located at the corner of Churchill and Hatch streets.

Dayton Avenue Church.—The history of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church dates properly from April 20, 1871. On that day was held a meeting of the ministers and elders of the three Presbyterian churches of the city to consider the propriety of establishing a Sunday-school and church on St. Anthony Hill. A committee consisting of D. W. Ingersoll and Richard Marvin, from the First Church; General R. W. Johnson and Edward Webb, from the Central; Thomas Cochran, jr., and Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, from the House of Hope; and Rev. F. W. Flint, at-large, was appointed to select a site and erect a building. A lot was purchased at the corner of Dayton avenue and Mackubin street, and in the summer of 1873 a plain but substantial building was erected and dedicated July 19. A Sunday-school had been previously organized in August, 1872, and held in the old Farmers' Hotel, on Marshall avenue. Forty children and six teachers were present on the opening Sabbath, and General R. W. Johnson was elected superintendent.

The church proper was regularly organized on Sunday, April 19, 1874. Twenty-three members united at the organization. Rev. Dr. John Mattocks presided. The first elders were S. J. R. McMillan, W. L. Wilson, and L. A. Gilbert. The first pastor was Rev. Maurice D. Edwards, who entered on his labors July 19, 1874, and is still the pastor.

The present church building of brownstone, a model temple of worship, was built in 1886, at a cost of about \$50,000. The church has had a steady growth, proportionate to the development of that portion of the city in which it is located, and the present membership is over 300.

East Presbyterian Church, located on the south side of Ross street, near Seventh, was organized August 28, 1884. It has eighty members. Present pastor Rev. Joseph P. Dysart. Superintendent of the Sunday-school, M. C. McLeod.

Goodrich Avenue Presbyterian Church, located on Goodrich avenue, at the northeast corner of Garfield, was organized April 6, 1884. Membership 150. Pastor Rev. Samuel G. Anderson; clerk of the board of trustees, F. E. Bryant; superintendent of the Sunday-school, H. B. Walsh.

Merriam Park Church, at the corner of Carroll and Moore avenue, was organized in March, 1884. Present membership, 65. Rev. John Woods pastor.

Ninth Presbyterian Church, corner of Farrington avenue and Edmund, was organized in 1885. Membership, 136.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, on Greenwood avenue, at the northwest corner of Winifred street, in West St. Paul, was organized April 3, 1885. Present membership, 150. Rev. William D. Roberts, pastor.

Warrendale Presbyterian Church, at Warrendale, has for its present pastor Rev. J. Ross Stevenson.

Payne Avenue Mission, at the corner of Payne avenue and Jenks, was established in 1887. Rev. James B. Freeman, pastor.

Faith Presbyterian Mission Sunday-school is located at No. 45 East Chicago avenue. J. M. Lee, superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

It is claimed that the first resident member of the Baptist Church in St. Paul was Miss Harriet E. Bishop, the pioneer school teacher, who arrived July 13, 1847. May 22, 1848, she was reinforced by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cavender. On the 25th of November, 1848, Miss Bishop wrote to Rev. B. M. Hill, corresponding secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board, for aid in behalf of the Baptists of St. Paul, and February 8, 1849, Rev. John P. Parsons was assigned to the field and arrived early in the following May.

The First Baptist Church of St. Paul was organized in the old Jackson street school-house, Saturday, December 30, 1849, with twelve members, viz.: Rev.

John P. Parsons, Mrs. Matilda Parsons, A. H. Cavender, Mrs. Elvira Cavender, Lyman Dayton, Mrs. Maria B. Dayton, Charles Stearns, Mrs. Cornelia Stearns, Miss Mary G. Stearns, John B. Spencer, Mrs. Nancy Spencer, Mrs. Samantha Easton, Miss Harriet E. Bishop, and William H. Townsend. The following day, Sunday, December 31, the "recognition services" were held. The sermon was preached by Rev. William C. Brown, of Stillwater, assisted by Rev. John Bates. "The pastor gave the hand of fellowship," says the record, "and served the double capacity of pastor and deacon at the communion service," which followed. Miss Bishop, in her "Floral Homes," has given an interesting account of this incident.¹ The pastor's salary was fixed at \$600, of which sum the society was to pay \$100, and the remainder was to come from the mission board in the East.

In June, 1850, the Baptist Church was organized in St. Anthony, and five of the constituent members of the St. Paul church residing at St. Anthony became the constituency of that church. But the same year the St. Paul church received six members by letter, making a net gain of one. The same year, too, a building lot on Third street was donated by Hon. Henry M. Rice. Want of financial foresight overruled an exchange for a lot on Mount Pisgah—which name was afterward by common consent lost in "Baptist Hill." A new church edifice was resolved on, the foundation was laid and the house enclosed, when work was suspended until the close of the winter of 1850-51. At the time of organization of the church, the entire available capital of the members, with two exceptions, who soon went out of it, did not, according to Miss Bishop, "exceed \$1,000." In May, 1851, she says the pastor went East to raise funds for the completion of the church, having previously arranged with money lenders so that the work was resumed. Success attended his effort; the last needed dollar, with a margin for a bell and other fixtures, had been raised in the Eastern churches, the house was finished, and awaited its formal opening. Mr. Par-

¹ After describing the organization services she says: "An episode outside of the pastor's programme occurred during the most interesting stage of the exercises. It was an emphatic reminder that the one who 'from going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it,' was sure to come 'where the children of God were assembled together,' when and where least expected and least wanted. A mantle of inheritance had fallen upon old Hock-e-wash-ta, a deposed chief. The day was intensely cold, and this relic of human antiquity, who had been wandering about town on a begging excursion, proposed to warm himself by the school-house stove. He knew no Sabbath, and expected to find a group of bright-faced children, 'as on other days. The door, which opened direct from the outside suddenly flew back, and the little old man, in his peculiar and unique dress, bounded into the hollow square formed by benches around the stove. Words cannot describe the scene incident on the untimely intrusion. There was an order of exercises which the obtuse mind of the Indian could not grasp, but which he considered his own hand of fellowship must take part, and he insisted in shaking hands with everybody. The right thought for the emergency seemed momentarily suspended, but finally he was given an emphatic invitation to 'en-ton-ka,' (sit down and keep quiet) and his hand-shaking tour of the room was deferred, and he remained a dazed looker-on to the close."

sons, with the money in his pocket, started from Boston to St. Paul *via* New York. Suddenly, from the latter city his little flock at St. Paul received the following message: "Rev. Parsons was found insensible in the street this morning; he had previously been drugged and robbed." From the effects of the outrage upon him the pastor never recovered. He died on the Mississippi River while returning to his parish, and the first religious services ever held in the First Baptist Church of St. Paul were the funeral services preparatory to his burial. His books showed that he had collected over \$2,300, and only \$400 in drafts was found on his person. The building was completed in 1854 at a total cost of \$2,500.

Miss Bishop says: "During the first years of church existence A. H. Caverder was absolutely the man of all work—sexton, janitor, usher, doing readily and cheerfully whatever his hands found to do." When deep snows came he made the church fires early, and then hitching up his team he ran a "free 'bus" from the members houses to the place of worship. March 7, 1852, Mr. Caverder was ordained a deacon of the church, which position he still holds.

The first baptism in the church history, and which was probably the first by immersion (at least in the Mississippi), north of the Iowa line and in Minnesota, was administered on the first Sabbath in April, 1851, by Rev. J. P. Parsons, the recipient being Thomas M. Finch. A scene so new and novel in the community attracted a large crowd of witnesses including a very conspicuous group of Sioux Indians.

In the year 1862 the stone chapel on Wacouta street was built at a cost, including the site, of about \$12,000. It was opened for service on New Year's morning, 1863. The building of this edifice was largely due to the efforts and influence of the then pastor, Rev. John D. Pope. In the year 1875 the present elegant, substantial, and altogether valuable house of worship at the corner of Wacouta and Ninth streets was erected. The cost of the original structure, including interest on temporary loans, was \$93,850.95; of the site, \$16,000; of the organ, \$8,000; of the clock, which, however, was the gift of H. P. Upham and L. E. Reed, \$800, making a total of \$118,650.95. It is stated that the erection of the church building was accomplished largely through the liberality, labors, and influence of Horace Thompson, now deceased, the well-known banker.

The second pastor of the church was Rev. T. R. Cressy, who came in 1852, and whose salary was \$800, only one-fourth of which sum was paid by the church. He was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Torbit, who came in 1854; Rev. John D. Pope, who came in 1857; Rev. R. A. Patterson, who came in 1867; Rev. E. B. Hurlbut, who came in 1871; Rev. Henry Cross, who came in 1875; Rev. L. C. Barnes, who came in 1878, and who was succeeded by Dr. Henry C. Mabie. The present pastor is Rev. Wallace H. Butrick. The membership is 470.

The First Swedish Baptist Church was organized May 18, 1873. The first pastor was Rev. John Ongman, who is the present pastor. The first deacons were C. Schesby and O. S. Sunberg; secretary, G. O. Ostengren. The first church building, a frame 20 x 38 feet in area, was erected in 1876. The present church, at the corner of Collins and Burr streets, was completed in 1882. The present membership is 430.

First German Baptist Church.—This church was organized August 3, 1873, with a membership of sixteen. The first clerk was Abraham Janzen, and F. Gernenz was the first treasurer. The first pastor was Rev. H. J. Miller. The present pastor is Rev. Henry Schulz, who was first appointed in June, 1881. The church building is located on the corner of Canada and Thirteenth streets. Present membership 110.

Pilgrim Baptist Church (colored)—The organization of this church was begun in 1863 by Rev. Robert Hickman, who held the first meetings in Music Hall, on Third street. His meetings attracted good audiences of both white and colored persons. Services were held in various localities about the city for nearly ten years. In 1872 the members purchased a lot on Cedar street and erected a church building 35 x 75 feet in area; the cost of the building and site was \$2,400. The present building, on the site of the former, on Cedar street, near Thirteenth, was completed in 1887. It is of brick and cost about \$15,000. The present pastor is Rev. L. C. Sheafe. Present membership about 75. In the winter of 1889, as the result of an unfortunate dissension in the church, the then pastor was dismissed, and a considerable number of the members withdrew.

Philadelphia Baptist Church, located on Reaney street, at the southeast corner of Cypress street, was organized December 14, 1884. Present membership, 80. Rev. R. C. Mosher, pastor.

The German Baptist Church of West St. Paul, located on the corner of George and Stryker avenue, was organized in 1887. Present membership, 60. The present pastor is Rev. Henry Schulz.

Hebron Baptist Church, corner of Ada and Robie streets, was organized in June, 1885. Present membership about 125. Rev. V. A. Sage, pastor.

Norwegian-Danish Baptist Church, on Winnipeg street, at the corner of Park avenue, was organized in 1884. Present membership, 80. Rev. J. B. Sunth, pastor.

Woodland Park Baptist Church, on Selby avenue, at the corner of Arundel street, was organized in 1883. Present membership, 150. Rev. W. W. Dawley, D.D., pastor.

Immanuel Baptist Church is located at 1046 West Seventh street. Rev. C. T. Hallowell, pastor.

Baptist City Missions.—Under the auspices of the St. Paul Baptist Union, Rev. Alfred C. Kelly, superintendent, there are the following Baptist missions

in the city : Burr street, near Whitall, J. H. Randall, Sunday-school superintendent; Ellen street, near Dale, Mr. Trask, superintendent; Oakdale avenue, corner of Rose, G. H. Gamble, superintendent; Union Stock Yards, H. L. Russell, superintendent; Winnipeg avenue, Geo. Warner, superintendent; Meriam Park; no report.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Christ Church, of St. Paul, is the "mother parish" of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota. It was organized in the summer of 1850 by Revs. J. L. Breck, J. V. Merrick, and Timothy Wilcoxson, who arrived in St. Paul in the month of June of that year and held the first services of the church in a school-house on West Third street, June 30. Soon after a meeting of the citizens was held at the residence of H. A. Lambert, and steps were taken to build a church. The corner-stone was laid on Thursday, September 5, by the Rev. E. G. Gear, and the building, which stood on the corner of Cedar and Fourth street, was soon completed, and was opened for services on Sunday, December 8, 1850. Its cost was \$1,275. It was dedicated July 20, 1851, by Bishop Jackson Kemper. The second church was erected in 1871, but was destroyed by fire soon after its completion. The present church building, at the corner of Fourth and Franklin streets, was completed and opened for service in November, 1872. Its original cost was about \$20,000. Enlarged in 1889.

The first wardens and vestrymen, who were chosen in November, 1850, were H. A. Lambert and J. T. Halstead, wardens; E. H. Halstead, B. W. Lott, Charles F. Tracey, Henry Tracy, Charles R. Conway, R. R. Nelson, and J. E. Fullerton, vestrymen. The first regular rector of the parish was Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, who was chosen in April, 1852. He was succeeded in a few months by Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson, and he, in 1854, by Rev. Dr. J. V. Van Ingen. In December, 1861, Dr. Van Ingen resigned and entered the Union army, and in August, 1862, Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters was chosen rector and served fourteen years. His successor was Rev. W. P. Ten Broeck, who succeeded to the rectorship in June, 1876, and served until in October, 1880. His successor was Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert, now bishop. The present rector is Rev. C. D. Andrews; assistant, Rev. S. G. Jeffords. Christ Church chapel, connected with this church, is located at the corner of Randolph and View streets; Rev. S. G. Jeffords is the minister in charge.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in December, 1856. The first regular service was held in the Washington school-house, on the first Sunday in July, 1857. The sermon was preached by Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, then bishop of Pennsylvania.

On the 14th of July following the corner-stone of the church building, at the corner of Ninth and Olive streets, was laid by Bishop Kemper, and the building was put in condition for worship on Christmas Day of the same year. The number of communicants at that time was twenty-six. The spire was

erected in 1860, and the rectory in 1865. The original cost of the church building was \$15,000; additions have since been made. The cost of the organ, which was purchased in 1870, was \$3,500.

The first rector was Rev. Andrew B. Patterson, who served with great fidelity and efficiency for nineteen years, and died "in the harness." During his rectorship he built the church, performed 410 baptisms, presented 178 persons for confirmation, solemnized 146 marriages, and officiated at 248 funerals. Dr. Patterson's successor was Rev. E. S. Thomas, who was installed July 1, 1876, and from the rectorship of this church was elected bishop of Kansas. The present rector is Rev. John Wright, and the number of communicants of St. Paul's is 608.

From time to time there have been connected with St. Paul's Church numerous missions, societies, and associations. Some of the missions have grown into churches, and the work of the societies has expanded into considerable proportions, always beneficial and valuable in results and effects. St. Luke's Hospital, established by St. Paul's and Christ Churches, is only one of the beneficent enterprises inaugurated by the charitable minded among the communicants. There is not room here for proper mention of the Home for the Friendless, the Woman's Christian Home, and other institutions with which the church has been actively connected.

Church of the Good Shepherd.—The origin of this church may best be described by the following extracts from the "Book of Records," written by the present rector, Rev. William C. Pope: "In the beginning of the year 1867 I was doing missionary duty at Orono, Hassan, and Dayton. Dr. McMasters, who was then rector of Christ Church, and also dean of the central convocation, suggested to me the idea of doing missionary work in the city of St. Paul and establishing a free church. The idea was most favorably received by me; indeed it had been my desire for several years to do just such work in this city. Before I had taken orders, oftentimes had I, looking down from the bluff on which I lived, on to the flat at the rear of the capitol building, thought, 'how admirable a place for a church.' And I wished that when a church should be built there I might be its rector."

With the bishop's approval work was immediately begun. The first service was held in Mackubin's block, May 26, 1867. The parish church, on Twelfth street, at the northeast corner of Cedar, was dedicated October 6, 1869. The guild, the working body of the church, was organized August 2, 1870. At its meeting August 7, 1872, it was resolved "to establish Sunday-schools, to be open on Sunday afternoons. Mr. Groves offered his house for the purpose, and his services as teacher.

As a result of this action of the guild there was established as its first work the Chapel of the Resurrection, now at the corner of Atwater and Stellar streets, still in charge of Rev. Pope.

The Mission of the Ascension, in West St. Paul, was next established. Mr. W. W. Hoyt was the first lay reader in charge.¹ Subsequently this mission was abandoned for want of a place to hold services, but in 1880 it was reorganized and became a separate parish. The church is located on Isabel, at the corner of Clinton avenue. The present rector is Rev. J. H. Lloyd.

At present the Church of the Good Shepherd has about 275 communicants. The rector, Rev. William C. Pope, is still in active and zealous service, beloved by his parishioners and held in universal and generous esteem by the community for his eminent achievements in the cause of morality and religion, and for his admirable qualities of head and heart.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist was organized as a mission in January, 1881. Services were first held in the same month in the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church. The chapel, on the corner of Ashland avenue and Mackubin street, was built in May, 1881, and the parish was organized in April previously. Rev. H. Kittson was the first rector; the present rector is Rev. John H. White. The number of communicants is about 150.

St. Peter's Chapel is located on Bates avenue, at the corner of Fourth street. The organization was effected in 1885. The rector is Rev. Samuel Mills, who is also rector of St. James' chapel, which is located on the corner of Mississippi and Case streets.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The first Congregational Church in St. Paul was the Plymouth, which was organized June 17, 1858. There were fifteen members in the organization, among whom were Rev. P. W. Nichols, P. P. Furber, William L. Phinney, and H. C. Wilson. Rev. P. W. Nichols was the first deacon of the church, and continued in that position until his death in 1863. For several weeks prior to the organization, however, services had been held in the old Concert Hall, Rev. J. J. Hill, of Glencoe, Minn., having preached the first sermon ever delivered in St. Paul by a Congregational minister on Sunday, May 16, 1858. Rev. Burdett Hart, of Fair Haven, Conn., was called to the pastorate September 9, 1858, and served until in April, 1859. He was succeeded by Rev. A. S. Fiske, who resigned in April, 1862, and entered the Union army as chaplain of the Fourth Minnesota.

The first church building was a chapel on Temperance street, which was completed, paid for and dedicated November 4, 1859. It was inconveniently located and was small and uninviting. The present house of worship, at the corner of Wabasha street and Summit avenue, was erected in 1872. The

¹ Mr. Hoyt died in the fall of 1877. The "Book of Minutes" of the vestry contains a fervent tribute to his memory, in which among other expressions is the statement that "with his decease closes a chapter of parish history."



1855

Geo. L. Stone

corner-stone was laid June, 27, and the chapel was first occupied for religious service October, 6. The building was not fully completed until in March, 1873, and was dedicated July, 19, following. Its total cost was \$33,000. Its erection was accomplished during the pastorate of Rev. C. M. Terry, a very faithful and popular minister, who came to the church in August, 1871, and retired in August, 1877. His successor was the Rev. Dr. M. McG. Dana, under whose care the church grew strong and influential and a potent agency for the accomplishment of good works and for the upbuilding of the Master's kingdom. Dr. Dana was called to the Kirk Street Church, Lowell, Mass., and was succeeded at Plymouth Church by Rev. Dr. Heath, of New Bedford, Mass.

Atlantic Congregational Church, located on Bates avenue, at the corner of Conway, was organized February 6, 1883. Present membership, 115. Pastor, Rev. I. S. Shepherd.

Bethany Congregational Church, is located at the corner of Winifred street and Stryker avenue, in West St. Paul. Rev. J. B. Drew, pastor.

Ciril Congregational Chapel, on the west side of Erie, near Grace street, was dedicated in October, 1887. John Prucha, home missionary.

Olivet Congregational Church, on Prior avenue, at the northeast corner of Rondo street, was organized January 12, 1888. Membership 35. Rev. Herbert Macy, pastor.

Pacific Congregational Church, on Acker street, between Mississippi and Buffalo streets, was organized in 1882. Present membership, 165. Rev. A. J. Benedict, pastor.

Park Congregational Church, on Mackubin street, at the corner of Holly avenue, was organized in 1883. Rev. Wallace Nutting, pastor.

St. Anthony Park Congregational Church, on the east side of Raymond street, near Wheeler street, was organized July 6, 1886. Present membership, 69. Rev. J. H. Chandler, pastor.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Trinity Church, whose house of worship is located on the corner of Wabasha and Tilton streets, is the mother of all the other Evangelical Lutheran Churches in St. Paul. The origin of this church dates from 1855, in which year Rev. F. Weir preached a series of sermons in the court-house and effected an incomplete organization. Rev. Weir continued to hold services in the court-house until in 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. F. Hyer. The latter held services in a school-house on Fort street, delivering his first sermon in the German language November 22, 1857, to an audience of about thirty persons. He also preached occasionally in English, in a school-house on Eighth street. The German members of his congregation increased to con-

siderable proportions, and on January 1, 1858, they organized themselves regularly into a church, which they called the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, or, in German, "*die Kirche der Dreienigkeit, Evangelisch Lutherisch.*"

In February, 1858, the site was purchased for \$1,000, and the erection of a church begun. At first only the basement was completed and Mr. Hyer held services therein for a considerable period, preaching uniformly to large German audiences. Mr. Hyer had been sent to St. Paul by a missionary society merely to establish a church, and having accomplished his mission he retired and was succeeded by Rev. G. Fachtmann on the 4th of May, 1862. The church building was completed and dedicated October 18, 1863. In October, 1867, Mr. Fachtmann resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Sieker. He was succeeded in June, 1876, by Rev. O. Spehr, and he, March 15, 1879, by the present pastor, Rev. M. Tirmenstein. In 1871 the congregation had become so large that it was deemed best to divide it. This was done and the organization of St. John's Church was effected out of the excess of membership. The present number of communicants of Trinity is about 1,000.

*Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, (German).—*This church was founded in December, 1863, with thirteen members. In the winter of 1864 a lot at the corner of Ninth and Rosabel streets was purchased and a parsonage erected thereon the following spring. In October of the same year the first church building, a small frame, 24 by 40 feet in area, was completed. In the fall of 1880 it was enlarged to 24 by 74 feet, a spire added, and other improvements made. The present church is on the corner of Cortland and Agate streets. In 1865 a parochial school was opened, and in 1872 a new school-house built. Rev. E. Rolf has been the pastor of the church since its organization. The number of communicants is about 250.

*St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, (German).—*This church was organized out of Trinity Church, in 1872, with about 150 members. The cornerstone of the church edifice, on Eighth street, between Locust and Willius streets, was laid in June, 1872, and the building was finished ready for divine worship the same year. The original cost of the structure was about \$7,000; of the parsonage on the same lot, \$1,500. The first officers were, president, William Lindeke; treasurer, G. Hess; secretary, Charles Passavant; trustees, H. Krueger, G. Hess, and William Lindeke. The first pastor was Rev. W. Streisgut, who served from 1872 to 1880, and was succeeded by O. Hoyer. The present pastor is Rev. Carl Gausewitz. The present number of communicants is about 600. The Sunday-school connected with the church is located at No. 755 Margaret street.

*Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, (German).—*This church was regularly organized in 1872, with seven members. The first officers were, president, W. Erdmann; treasurer, J. Reimers; secretary, A. Hoppe; trustees, W. Kautak and W. Zinke. The first church edifice was built in 1873; size, 24 by

32. Rev. J. H. Seiker, of Trinity Church, at first took charge of the congregation, but in 1876 Rev. E. Achillis was chosen pastor. The present pastor is Rev. William F. Dreher. The membership is very large, numbering about 600. The location of the church is on the corner of Goff and Dearborn avenues, in West St. Paul.

First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first religious services in the Swedish language in St. Paul were held March 25, 1854, at the house of F. Mobeck, near the Temperance House, or "Moffets Castle." The record states that on this occasion "John Swanson read a sermon from a book." Meetings continued to be held at Mobeck's, until the arrival from Chicago of Rev. Erland Carlson, who, May 6, 1854, organized the congregation and rented a school-house on Fourth street, where services were held. At this time the congregation numbered about thirty-five. In 1855 Mr. Mobeck removed to Chisago county, and Johann Johnson became leader of the congregation. Services were held in the Washington school-house, on Eighth street, and in Martin Nelson's residence on Olmsted street. In 1858 the church was incorporated. In 1861 Rev. E. Norelius was chosen pastor, but the members were too poor to pay his salary and in a few months he left, and Johann Johnson again became leader. In 1867 the church building, on the corner of Stillwater and Woodward avenues, was built. It was subsequently enlarged and improved. In 1871 Rev. J. Ausland became pastor, and served until in 1877, when Rev. A. P. Monten assumed charge. The present pastor is Rev. P. V. Svard, with Rev. P. P. Hedenstrom, assistant. Present membership, 900. The present church building, on the site of the former, at the corner of Woodward and Stillwater avenues, was erected in 1883. It is of brick, 85 by 90 feet in area, and cost about \$25,000. The church maintains two missions on Arcade street, and has a flourishing Sunday-school, with 300 members.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, (Norwegian).—This, the first Norwegian Lutheran Church in St. Paul, was incorporated December 20, 1869, with about fifty members. The first pastor was Rev. O. A. Normann, and the first trustees were R. Olsen, A. Paulsen, and S. Jensen; treasurer, B. P. Miller; secretary, S. Peterson. The first location of the house of worship was on Mount Airy street; the present is on the corner of Canada and Thirteenth streets. The church building was erected in 1882, mainly through the earnest efforts and vigorous exertions of the present pastor, Rev. W. M. H. Petersen. The present membership of the church is about 300.

Bethlehem Church, (German), located on the corner of Forest and Margaret streets, was organized in 1887. The present membership is 127. Rev. Edward Albrecht, pastor.

East Immanuel Church, (Norwegian), located on the corner of Lawson and Jessie streets, was organized in April, 1888. Present membership, about 100. Rev. M. G. Hanson, pastor.

German Lutheran Church, at the corner of Dale and Ellen streets, was organized in 1888. Present membership, forty. Rev. Edward Kaiser, pastor.

Immanuel Norwegian Church, at the corner of Canada and Fourteenth streets, was organized in 1882. The present pastor is Rev M. G. Hanson.

Memorial Church, (English), on Sixth street, between Franklin and Exchange streets, was organized in 1883. Present membership, about 100. Rev. A. J. D. Haupt, pastor.

Trinity Church, (Norwegian-Danish), on University avenue east, between Canada and Jackson streets, was organized in 1870. Present membership, 325. Rev. S. E. Sorenson, pastor.

Trinity Church, (Norwegian), at No. 141 East Ninth street, was organized in 1870. Present membership, about 250. Rev. Ingebright Tallefson, pastor.

Trinity Church, (English), at the southeast corner of Ada and Robie streets, was organized in July, 1886. Present membership, 25. Rev. A. J. D. Haupt, temporary pastor.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, at the corner of Armstrong and Victoria streets, was organized in April, 1886. The present number of communicants is 145. Rev. R. D. Biedermann, pastor.

The Danish Lutheran Church is located on the corner of Stevens and Orleans streets.

St. Paul's Mission House is on the south side of Burgess street, east of Western avenue. Rev. Jorgen Pind, pastor.

The Swedish Lutheran Mission House, at the corner of Bradley and Partridge streets, was established in 1874. The membership is 350. Rev. S. W. Sundberg, pastor.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

The first organization of the Evangelical Church of St. Paul was the Emanuel Church Evangelical Association, which was formed in 1856 by Rev. A. Tarnutzer with twenty members. The following year the little congregation built a small church at the corner of Eleventh and Pine streets, which was dedicated October 11 by Rev. A. Blank, presiding elder of the Milwaukee district. In 1875 a spire and some other improvements were added to the building. The first trustees were Philip Feldhauser, Jacob Gabel, and Ferdinand Dieter. The first pastor was Rev. A. Tarnutzer, and he was succeeded by Revs. A. Hulster, J. Hammetter, O. Ragatz, L. Von Wald, and others. The present pastor is Rev. J. L. Stegner. Present membership, 135. The present church building was completed in 1885.

The German Reformed Church, at the corner of Forest and Reaney streets, was first organized as a mission in April, 1880, with about 25 members. Rev. W. Friebolin was the first pastor. The church was organized in 1883. The membership is 80. Rev. J. Otto Vitz is the pastor.

Zion's Church of the Evangelical Association is located at the corner of

Winifred and Bancroft streets. Present membership, 103. Rev. George Husser, pastor.

St. Paul's Church, (German United Evangelical), located on the corner of Eleventh and Minnesota streets, was organized in 1879. The present membership is about 175. Pastor, Rev. Herman H. Fleeer.

THE HEBREW CHURCHES.

The first Hebrew church organization in St. Paul was the Mount Zion congregation, which was chartered and organized February 26, 1857. The first officers were, president, H. Cole; vice-president, J. Mendelsen; secretary, L. Philips; trustee, Jacob Neuman. Regular meetings were held and officers elected in 1858 and 1859, but early in 1860 the meetings were discontinued. In October, 1868, the congregation was reorganized, and Jacob Neuman elected president; Joseph Bergfelat, vice-president; J. Rose, secretary; A. Bloom, S. Lobenstein, and A. Sternberg, trustees. In the fall of 1870 the synagogue at the corner of Tenth and Minnesota streets was erected, and dedicated in January, 1871, by Rev. E. Epstein, of Milwaukee. The present membership is about 100. The Mount Zion Jewish Cemetery was established June 5, 1856.

The Congregation of the Sons of Jacob, (B'nai Jacob), was organized March 20, 1875, with 12 members, at No. 252 Robert street. Rev. J. Goldstein officiated at the organization, and the following officers were elected: N. Blumenthal, president; M. Cadon, vice-president; A. Marks, treasurer; G. Caplin, secretary; A. Kaufman and D. Goodman, trustees. April 6, 1877, the cemetery was purchased. At first services were held at the place of organization, but on the 15th of August, 1879, the Jacobs House, at Minnesota and Eleventh streets, was purchased and converted into a house of worship. The present temple on College avenue, between Wabasha and St. Peters streets, was erected, in the fall of 1888. The present rabbi is Rev. B. Rosenthal, and the membership is about 75.

Beth Hamedrash Hogodal Congregation is located at No. 50 West Tenth street. Membership, 85. Rev. Isaac Lichtenberg, rabbi.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

Universalist.—The original organization of this society was effected May 7, 1865, in Ingersoll's Hall on Third street. The society had been incorporated January 30, previously. The officers under the incorporation were Captain Russell Blakeley, president; Charles Leonard, treasurer; W. H. Grant, secretary; and the other incorporators were J. C. Burbank, W. D. Washburn, and G. G. Griswold. Under the constitution the society was to be known as "The First Universalist Society of St. Paul," or as "The Church of the Messiah." The officers chosen at the organization were Russell Blakeley, president; A. A. Clifford, secretary; Charles Leonard, treasurer; W. D. Washburn, Charles

Leonard and Russell Blakeley, trustees. A Sunday-school was organized May 21, 1865. On the 4th of June, 1865, the society changed its place of worship to Armory Hall, on Third street, between Cedar and Minnesota. February 3, 1867, it removed to the Christ Church building, formerly used by the Episcopal society of that name. In June, 1866, lots were purchased for a church site in Bazille & Guerin's addition, near the capitol. September 19, 1867, the plan of a church edifice was adopted, and October 1 following ground was broken for the erection of a building on Wabasha street, at the southeast corner of Exchange street. The building was so far completed in January, 1869, that services were held in the basement after that time until September 29, 1872, when they were conducted in the auditorium. The building was fully completed and formally dedicated October 1, 1872. Its erection was largely due to the unstinted liberality of the efficient president of the society, Captain Russell Blakeley. In the spring of 1881, the church edifice, a splendid stone structure, was sold to the French Catholics, and is now known as St. Louis Church. Latterly services have been held in the People's Theater. Rev. Herman Bisbee was the pastor of the society from its organization until his resignation, November 11, 1867. The present pastor is Rev. W. S. Vail.

Unitarian.—Unity Church is said to have had three beginnings. December 11, 1858, the following notice appeared in the *Daily Minnesotian*: "Unitarian Preaching—Unitarian services will be held on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M., at the hall over Pollock & Donaldson's store on Robert street." Rev. F. R. Newell, then a merchant of the city, "preached to an audience of twenty-one men, six ladies and seven children." Services were conducted until the following October, when they were abandoned and "the light went out." It reappeared in 1865, and during the summer of that year Unitarian services were held in the court-house. But the same season the Universalists organized a church society under Rev. Herman Bisbee, and their brethren among the liberal Christians left the field to them. They prospered until they became divided over the doctrines of a proposed new pastor. The less conservative among the Unitarians withdrew, and in February, 1872, began meetings of their own in Knauft's Hall, with Rev. J. R. Effinger as pastor. The first trustees were W. L. Ames, Joseph S. Sewall, W. H. Kelley, Daniel McCaine, Edward Sawyer; the secretary and treasurer was H. P. Grant. This time the venture was successful, although there were straggings, and assistance was sent from the East. The society soon moved to a church building (which had been abandoned by the Plymouth Congregational) on Temperance street. It was a "tiny affair," and not superbly furnished, but to the Unitarians "very good its hard brown seats and stained pine pulpit seemed." March 10, 1873, the society was incorporated under the State laws. In the fall of 1875 it moved into the then unused Universalist Church. February 5, 1881, the articles of incorporation were revised, and same year the present church build-

ing, on Wabasha street, opposite Summit avenue, was erected, fully provided with club room, parlor additions, etc., which the Unitarian theory of a church home demands. Rev. J. R. Effinger, the first regular pastor, resigned in the spring of 1876 on account of ill health. Rev. W. J. Parrott then preached for a few months. In March, 1877, Rev. W. C. Gannett took pastoral charge of the society. The present pastor is Rev. Samuel M Crothers. Connected with the church are a Sunday-school, a club, and a study class. The "bond of church fellowship" of the congregation is a creed of life, not of doctrines, and states the ideals of life, which the members accept as of more importance than any intellectual belief whatever.

New Jerusalem, or Swedenborgian.—From an article recently published in the St. Paul *Daily Globe*, it is learned that there are but two Swedenborgian Churches in Minnesota, one in Minneapolis and the other in St. Paul. Both were founded by Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, who formerly lived in Minneapolis, and established a church in that city before his removal to St. Paul. In October, 1872, Mr. Mitchell began holding evening meetings here. His congregations were of the kind the Lord had in mind when He promised Divine presence where two or three are gathered together in His name. But the disciples of Swedenborg have never been accustomed to base their actions upon their numbers, and on the 1st of June, 1873, Mr. Mitchell reorganized a branch church here with twenty-one members. Services were held in the old Young Men's Christian Association rooms on Third street, in the evening only, Mr. Mitchell still maintaining his residence in Minneapolis. In the summer of 1876 he moved to this city. The society rented the old First Methodist Episcopal Church on Market street, and there, with none of the outward glory described by St. John in his revelation of the holy city, the spiritual structure of the New Jerusalem was contained. The walls were not great nor high, and they were not of jasper, but of red brick; neither were the foundations garnished with all manner of precious stones, as is the foundation of the walls of the present church, at the corner of Selby and Virginia avenues. But notwithstanding the church building could scarcely be called a "strong fortress," the spiritual structure was strong in the union of such members as ex-Governor William H. Marshall and wife, Edward H. Cutler and wife, John M. Gilman and wife, George T. Woodward and wife, Dr. Von Wedelstaedt and wife, Captain Simons and Miss Vondlestaedt, William C. Bentley and wife, Mrs. Josie Haskell and son, Mrs. Catherine Arnold, J. Harper, William Harper, Henry Harper, William Koehnke. Work was begun on the new church in the spring of 1887, and the building was dedicated, Sunday, November 6, 1887. It is an attractive structure, something unique in appearance with its foundation of cobble-stones set in cement. Rev. Edward C. Mitchell has been the pastor of the church from the first. The membership has increased slowly, but is of a very strong character and composed of some of the best intellects of the city.

The People's Church.—This church was organized January 1, 1888. The gifted, accomplished, and able founder, Rev. Samuel G. Smith, formerly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been its pastor from the first, and has preached regularly every Sunday to large and attentive audiences. Services were held for some months in the Grand Opera House, on Wabasha street, until its destruction by fire in January, 1889. Since that time they have been conducted in the large tabernacle, erected at a cost of \$85,000 by the congregation, on the corner of Pleasant avenue and Chestnut street. The congregation numbers about 1,500 and is constantly increasing. Sunday-schools connected with the church were formerly held in the G. A. R. Hall and on St. Anthony Hill, but are now conducted in the basement of the church.

Reformed Episcopal.—St. Mark's Reformed Episcopal Church, located on Portland avenue, at the corner of Dale street, was organized in May, 1888. Rev. Henry F. Butler, rector.

Christian, or Disciples of Christ.—The church of this denomination is located on the south side of Carroll street, near Louis street. It was organized October 15, 1882. The present membership is about 75. Rev. W. A. Foster, pastor.

The Brethren.—A congregation of this sect meets at No. 291 Nelson avenue.

CHAPTER XVII.

OAKLAND CEMETERY.¹

THIS cemetery, though only eighty acres in extent, is, at the present time, one of the most complete in its appointments, in its government, and in its financial system to be found in the United States. In the first few years of its existence, those who had the supervision of it had to struggle with peculiar difficulties, arising, in part, from the indebtedness which accompanied the first purchase of the land necessary, but more from the lack of a system, subsequently introduced, which by degrees has become almost perfect. Organized in territorial days, when our institutions, social and political, were in a forming and transition state, our population changing, and consequently uncertain, records were not always systematically kept.

Up to 1853 there had been no fixed and legal place of interment in the city. Burials were frequently made in private lots. In 1849 there was a num-

¹ By Richard Marvin, esq.



MORTUARY CHAPEL, OAKLAND CEMETERY, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ber of graves where now is the intersection of Third and Minnesota streets, but the principal receptacle for the dead was on the top of a hill at the head of what is now St. Paul street, a little west of and overlooking what was then Winslow's Mill, on Trout Creek. A few burials had been made on what subsequently became the Episcopal Mission. These remains were removed when St. Peter street was graded some years later, to the Catholic cemetery. The Catholic Church had also a place on St. Anthony's Hill, close by what is now the Sister's Academy, which was used as a cemetery, and which, of course, had been consecrated. The remains, at a later date, were removed to their present cemetery. At about the time of the first purchase of land for Oakland Cemetery, the vestry of Christ Church, Episcopal, had purchased ten acres for the same purpose in its immediate vicinity, and this, a few years later, became a part of Oakland Cemetery, by an agreement between the vestry and the association.

The association was organized at a meeting of citizens and residents of Ramsey county, territory of Minnesota, convened agreeably to public notice, on Monday, the 27th day of June, 1853, "for the purpose of forming an association to procure and hold lands to be used exclusively for a cemetery, or a place for the burial of the dead, agreeably to the requirements of chapter thirty-seven of the revised statutes of said territory." There were present on the occasion Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer, Rev. Timothy Wilcoxsen, Rev. E. D. Neill, Governor Alexander Ramsey, George W. Farrington, John Esaias Warren, Henry A. Lambert, Benjamin Hoyt, and Sherwood Hough. A president, Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer; a secretary, H. A. Lambert, and nine trustees were elected as follows: George W. Farrington, Rev. J. L. Collins, Lot Moffett, A. L. Larpen-teur, Charles W. Borup, Rev. J. R. Cressey, Rev. Timothy Wilcoxsen, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, and John E. Warren. The articles of association were drawn up and subsequently recorded in the office of register of deeds.

During the first year of the association, forty acres of land, being the north half of the present eighty acres, were purchased on credit from Mr. B. F. Hoyt, and in the following year the same was inclosed within a board fence. Ten acres of the forty were surveyed and laid out in burial lots, and so recorded. Two additional blocks were laid out a little later, and still later five acres were platted by the then actuary, Mr. E. F. Ely. Later on two separate purchases of twenty and ten acres were made of contiguous land, which, with the ten acres of Christ Church vestry, and the original forty made the present area of eighty acres now belonging to the association.

That portion of the grounds which up to this time had not been laid out in lots was now surveyed and platted. Under the supervision of Mr. Cleveland, the celebrated landscape surveyor, it was laid out on a general landscape plan, which in its general features and its adaptation to the natural surface, was quite a success, and was really very beautiful. Nature had done so much

for that particular locality, that Mr. Cleveland had to do little more than follow her suggestions. Up to this time interments had been made and lots sold only in the parts originally platted. This newly platted addition was, by degrees, and in portions, made ready for the sale of lots. The necessary avenues, a portion of them, were graded, other portions have since been graded, and all of the remainder awaits the same process, though that remainder, having been partially improved, is, in its present state, beautiful to look upon, and presents much the same appearance as it will present when the entire improvement is consummated, and when it will be, with its varied undulations of surface, and its other attractive features, one among the most beautiful and finished cemeteries, east or west, and one of the most complete in meeting the needs of such an institution.

The association is, as at the first, governed by a board of nine trustees, elected by the lot owners. Three of the nine retire, or are re-elected yearly, at an annual meeting of the lot owners in June of each year. These trustees must be lot owners in the cemetery, and meet monthly to receive reports of officers, examine accounts, and transact the general business of the association.

This is in reality a mutual benefit association; not a corporation for the pecuniary benefit of stockholders, but a co-operative plan on the part of the lot owners for the burial of their dead, and the care of their graves amidst surroundings made as attractive as the taste of the association and the means at their disposal will justify. There are no dividends distributed save in the sense of being applied to the development and improvement of the whole cemetery. The trustees give their time without compensation, and to them the association is indebted for much careful and economical supervision. The officers of the association consist of a president, a secretary and treasurer, the same person usually holding both offices, and an actuary who resides at the cemetery. There is also appointed by the president a committee on grounds, and a committee on accounts. All of the foregoing are elected or appointed annually.

General H. H. Sibley has been for a number of years the president of the board. Rarely missing a meeting of the board he has been of great assistance in the dispatch of business, and this not infrequently in the face of much inconvenience.

To Mr. Charles Nichols the association is indebted for the introduction and development of its system of accounts, adapted specially to the plans which govern the cemetery, and preventing expenditure in any one department at the expense of any other. In addition Mr. Nichols has given much valuable time to the general affairs of the cemetery.

The association is peculiarly indebted and has been for many years to Dr. David Day, our late postmaster. In season and out of season his attention to all its affairs has been unflagging. In correspondence with the authorities of Eastern cemeteries, in visits to the same, acquainting himself with the details

of their regulations and modern improvements, he has proved the deep interest he has felt in the prosperity of Oakland.

The following from time to time have been trustees or active in the association in addition to those already mentioned: P. P. Furber, Charles H. Oaks, E. F. Ely, Parker Paine, Morris Lanpher, P. W. Nichols, Charles Whitney, Horace Thompson, Charles Scheffer, Rev. Dr. Patterson, Charles Proal, J. W. Maxfield, Conrad Gotzian, Peter Berkey, Richard Marvin, D. W. Ingersoll, R. Blakely, Hon. H. M. Rice, H. P. Upham, F. Driscoll, and General Bishop. Of this number eleven are at rest in the cemetery they served, nine are still living, and one died on the Pacific coast.

All lots sold for a number of years past are subject to "perpetual care" by the association. This had become a necessity from the neglect of the owners in the early years of the cemetery, and guarantees a care and neatness which under the old system did not exist. The fund for this "perpetual care" consists of a sum laid aside from the amount paid for each lot, this being invested from time to time, the interest only of the aggregate amount is used for lot care, the principal, constantly increasing, remains and will remain intact. At present the amount is something over \$40,000. The interest if not wholly used in any one year is added to the principal. By the time all the lots shall be sold the amount will be large, and the interest will be sufficient for all the expenses of the cemetery forever.

The regulations and by-laws which have been adopted are principally such as govern the leading cemeteries of the country. Spring Grove, Greenwood and others are the models which have been followed or improved upon. These regulations are strictly adhered to, and in carrying them out the duties which fall on the actuary at the cemetery and those in his employ are something so onerous as to be regarded as over strictness on their part, yet it is necessary in maintenance of the system.

The association incurs no debt except such small amounts as may be liquidated at the monthly settlements, yet within the past six years, in addition to the constant improvement of the grounds, buildings have been erected costing some \$45,000, and with other improvements, including a water supply now in progress, will reach nearly to \$50,000.

The following which forms part of a circular issued by the secretary some two or three years ago, will epitomize the general character of the institution: The cemetery consists of eighty acres of undulating surface, bearing a natural growth of oaks, and having a sandy subsoil. The association consist of lot-owners only. The trustees control the business, and are elected by the lot-owners. Each lot-owner has one vote and no more. No speculation in lots is allowed, and any transfer is subject to the approval of the board. No salaries are paid except to the actuary and the treasurer. There are no dividends. All profits are used for improvement of the grounds. The trustees cannot



J. C. Quincy

alienate the property. They serve entirely without pay. Accounts and vouchers are examined monthly. The strictest economy is used, and all transactions are recorded: burials, lot-sales, improvements, etc. The entire system is one that meets all objections on sanitary grounds. The property is exempt from taxation, and the ownership of any lot is not subject to suit or judgment. The system of "perpetual care" guarantees the care of lots and graves for all time.

Another of the principal cemeteries is the Calvary (Catholic) Cemetery, comprising forty acres between Grotto and Victoria streets, and lying immediately north of the Manitoba Railway. The new Swedish Cemetery, comprising forty acres just south of East Seventh street and east of the city limits, was dedicated on Sunday, the 29th of September, 1889.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOTELS.

"A MAN," said Dr. Johnson, "can be more at home in a tavern than in his own house;" and this is often true. The first hotel in St. Paul is often referred to by old settlers as the old Bass tavern. It was commenced in 1846 by Leonard H. La Roche, completed and enlarged by S. P. Folsom in the summer of 1847, and was partly built of tamarack logs, hewed square, and stood on the site of the Merchants' Hotel of to-day. In August, 1847, it was leased by Jacob W. Bass at ten dollars per month, and opened for business under the name of the St. Paul House. In this hotel the territory was organized by Governor Ramsey and other Federal officers in 1849. The post-office was kept in it for two years, and in one of the subsequent additions to the building the first lodge of Sons of Temperance and Free Masons was held.

Prior to its erection strangers, travelers and tourists had been principally entertained by Henry Jackson, who from 1842 had conducted a general merchandise store and saloon combined, which in connection with his position as postmaster and justice of the peace made his place of business the natural headquarters not only of the townpeople but all who came to St. Paul. The opening of the St. Paul House, therefore, was quite an important event. Mr. Bass was soon compelled to make additions to the original building which was only 20 by 28 feet in dimensions, and a story and a half high. When he retired from its management in 1852 great improvements had been made in its interior and exterior, and it had been raised to two full stories.

Mr. Bass was succeeded by various proprietors, and in 1856 by E. C. Belote, who managed the hotel until 1861, when John J. Shaw and William E. Hunt

leased it. Mr. Hunt soon retired and Mr. Shaw continued as its proprietor. During the latter's control the old building was taken down to give way to the Merchants' Hotel of to-day. On June 1, 1870, the corner-stone of the present building was laid by the Old Settlers' Association with appropriate ceremonies. The building was completed in 1871, and at that time was only four stories in height. In 1881 another story was added and the building was made to appear as it now stands. The dimensions of the building are two hundred feet on Jackson street, and one hundred and seventy feet on Third street. It contains some two hundred and fifty rooms, and is supplied with all the modern hotel appliances for the comfort and convenience of guests.

In 1873 Alvaren Allen succeeded Mr. Shaw as proprietor of the Merchants'. For fourteen years the hotel was under the successful management of Mr. Allen, who was an exceedingly popular landlord. In 1883 he purchased the property, the consideration being \$275,000. In 1887 he leased the hotel to F. R. Welz, the present proprietor. It has always been popular as a place of social reunion and is still the headquarters of political gatherings, its rotunda and corridors generally being crowded just preceding the organization of the legislature and senatorial elections.

The Central House was one of the well-known hotels of St. Paul at an early day. It was opened in 1848 by Robert Kennedy. It was at that time a small weather-boarded log structure on Bench street, and in 1849-50-51 it was occupied by the legislature and territorial officers. During these years the town was so crowded and buildings were in such demand that the territorial officers were unable to secure better quarters. The place was designated by a flag-staff from which floated the national banner to mark the headquarters of the government, and here in these narrow quarters its business was carried on. The Central was from time to time enlarged, but was almost wholly destroyed by fire several years ago and never rebuilt as a hotel.

One of the conspicuous landmarks of the city in the past was the old American House, a long, white wooden building, with a portico running the whole length of it, which stood on the corner of Third and Exchange streets. This house was opened in 1849 by Mrs. Rodney Parker. It was originally known as the Rice House, and the *Pioneer Press* of June 14, 1849, speaking of its rapid construction says: "That very large house, the Rice House, near the Upper Landing, one of the largest hotels north of St. Louis, was completed, so far as the carpenters' and joiners' work is concerned, in ten weeks from its commencement." The name of the hotel was changed from Rice to American soon after it was opened, and it is best remembered by the latter name. From this hotel the stages left for St. Anthony, and during the most prosperous era of stage travel in Minnesota it did a large business. Mrs. Parker was succeeded by Edward and Stephen Long, who were the proprietors of the American House when it was destroyed by fire in 1863.

In 1850, besides the hotels already mentioned, there were in St. Paul the Tremont House, kept by J. A. Wakefield, and the DeRoche's House. In 1854 a large frame structure, known as the Sintomine Hotel, was built by N. W. Kittson, near the corner of Sixth and John streets. On October 3d, just as it was completed and ready for occupancy, it was burned.

The Winslow House which stood at the junction of Eagle, Fort, and Fourth streets, (Seven Corners) was opened in 1855. It was built by James M. Winslow, who came to St. Paul in 1852 and died here in 1885. He was a public-spirited man and was connected with various enterprises which were of great benefit to St. Paul. The Winslow House, which was a large and good hotel, was conducted by E. A. Deuel for several years, but was destroyed by fire in 1863.

In 1848 or 1849, a man well known to all the early settlers of St. Paul, by the name of Lot Moffett, erected in the ravine which then existed on the corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, a temperance hotel which was sometimes called by old settlers "Moffett's Castle" on account of its long unfinished condition. From time to time he added stories to his building, and at the time of his death in 1870, "he had" says an early historian, "three stories below ground and four above." Mr. Moffett ran this hotel until his death as a strictly temperance house.¹

In 1856 when St. Paul was at the high tide of prosperity and the Winslow, the Merchants', and the old American Houses were having a great run of custom Alpheus G. Fuller proposed to build another hotel which would eclipse all the rest. J. W. Bass and William H. Randall gave Fuller the land upon which his hotel stood, and \$12,000 was raised as a bonus. With this start Mr. Fuller erected an elegant hotel for some time known as the Fuller House, on the northeast corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, costing \$110,000. It was a brick structure, five stories high, one hundred and twenty feet on Jackson and the same on Seventh street with ample balconies at the central windows. Two brothers, Stephen and Edward Long, who formerly kept the American House leased it. The hotel commenced doing a splendid business and the *Pioneer* in 1856 stated that the arrivals at the four principal hotels (Fuller, Mer-

¹ Rev. E. D. Neill in a letter to T. M. Newson, author of "Pen Pictures of St. Paul," says: "In April, 1849, the St. Paul House, kept by J. W. Bass, being full, I was directed to a story and a half frame house, not finished, kept by Mr. Moffet, which was some distance north of what you call the 'Castle' and on the prairie. His boarders were so many that they were obliged to sleep on the floor. A man by the name of Baldwin, born in Alabama, and still living in Minneapolis, the keeper of the 'Ocean Wave' saloon, allowed me to sleep with him on a buffalo robe placed on a rough home-made bedstead. I stayed ten days at Moffet's. He attended the first religious meeting I conducted in the little school-house on Third street, and C. V. P. Lull volunteered as chorister. When I went to settle my bill with Moffett, he said: 'I can't take full price, for I went to your preaching and it *amused* me.' Lot was a kind man and I did not consider his language sarcastic, but supposed that *amused* in his mind was the synonym of *pleased*."

chants, American and Winslow) in one week amounted to over one thousand and at the end of the summer season that the number of visitors registered at all the hotels was twenty eight thousand. The name of the Fuller House was changed to International a few years after it was opened, and is best remembered by that title. The Long Brothers were succeeded by E. C. Belote, who was proprietor when the hotel was burned in the winter of 1869, and who shortly afterwards opened the Park Place Hotel on Summit avenue, near St. Peter street.

The Wild Hunter Hotel was erected some time in the early fifties by A. L. Larpenteur on the corner of Third and Jackson streets, where the railroad ticket office now is, but in 1865 was moved a few doors on Jackson street, between Third and Fourth streets. It was kept for many years by a Mr. Mueller, who died in 1866. Max Finch was also a well-known proprietor in later years. The Wild Hunter Hotel was a peculiar building, made so by the additions which were added to it. It passed out of existence in 1885 to make room for an imposing block of brick stores which now occupy its site.

Besides the hotels already mentioned there were several other public houses classed under the head of "hotels" in the directory of the city published in 1858. Some of these establishments were hardly more than boarding houses, and a few had exceedingly limited accommodations for their guests. The name, location, and proprietor of these several hotels at this time were as follows: Boston House, corner of Fourth and Minnesota streets, John Casey, proprietor; City Hotel, Fourth street, between Jackson and Robert streets, W. W. Folsom, proprietor; Chicago House, Fourth street, between Robert and Minnesota streets, P. Kelly, proprietor; Dubuque House, Fourth street, near Minnesota street, R. Gavin, proprietor; Emmet House, Bench street, between Wabasha and Cedar streets, F. Emmet, proprietor; La Fayette House, Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar streets, N. La Bresh, proprietor; New York House, Minnesota street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, P. Mulligan, proprietor; Racine House, Fifth street, near St. Peter street, A. Gress, proprietor; Rogers Hotel, Robert street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, John Rogers, proprietor; St. Paul House, Bench street, below Wabasha street, J. Gross, proprietor; St. Louis House, Jackson street, below Third street, E. McNellis, proprietor; Shakapee House, Fourth street, near Minnesota street, F. Schuntmier, proprietor; Snelling House, corner of Chestnut and Fort streets, John Carter, proprietor; Switzerland House, Fort street, near Chestnut street, Paul Faber, proprietor; Washington House, corner of Robert and Fourth streets, Martin & Kapaher, proprietors.

In December, 1850, a three-story brick building, erected by Rice & Banfil on West Third street, on the site where now stands the Metropolitan Hotel building, was completed, and the Territorial Legislature met therein in January, 1851, in the upper story. This building was destroyed by fire in November,

1856. In 1868 a number of citizens raised a bonus, bought the land, and gave James Winslow a consideration to erect thereon the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Winslow failing in his contract to complete the building, Major Cullen, George Culver and John Farrington assumed the responsibility taken by Mr. Winslow, and the partially completed edifice passed into their hands. The new owner, completed the building, and on June 27, 1870, the hotel was opened to the public, with Gilbert Dutcher as proprietor. Mr. Dutcher was proprietor of the hotel about five years when he died, and George Culver assumed the duties of landlord. The latter continued four years, after which the house was temporarily closed. It was reopened by Linsley & Ferris. A short time thereafter E. C. Belote became a partner with Mr. Linsley and for several years the former was sole proprietor. This house is 80 feet on Third street by 200 on Washington street and 100 on Fourth street, five stories high, and contains some 200 rooms. In 1885 it was closed and so remained till the autumn of 1889, when, after being enlarged, it was again opened.

The Clarendon Hotel was built by Robert P. Lewis in the summer of 1873 at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. It is a three-story brick structure with a basement, extending 100 feet on Wabasha street and 75 feet on Sixth street, and has 80 rooms. Up to 1876 the first floor was occupied by stores, but that season it was remodeled as a hotel by J. B. Baker, who continued the business until June, 1878, when he was succeeded by C. T. McNamara, who was followed by W. R. Welz. The present proprietors, Thomas J. and Michael E. Foley, succeeded Leland & Jones.

The Sherman House, corner of Fourth and Sibley streets, was first opened by Young & Son in the spring of 1873. In 1880 a brick structure, 50 x 100 feet, and four stories above the basement was added. The original building was the same size excepting the height, which was three stories. Young & Son were succeeded by the present proprietor, Benjamin F. Ferris.

The International Hotel is a three-story brick structure on the southeast corner of Jackson and Seventh streets. Patrick Dougher is the proprietor.

The Windsor Hotel was erected in 1877 at a cost of \$75,000, and stands on the site of the Greenman House, which was burned in May, 1877. It was opened January 1, 1878, by Summers & Baugh. It is a brick and stone structure, five stories high, and has 200 rooms. The present proprietors are Summers & Monfort, who enlarged it in 1889.

The largest and finest public house in St. Paul is the Hotel Ryan, which in elegance and appointment ranks among the leading hotels of the country. Its erection was the result of public spirit; and its success and the great benefit it has been to St. Paul show that public spirit pays. After a bonus of \$200,000 had been raised for the project, Dennis Ryan, esq., who had made a fortune in mining, undertook its construction in 1883. It was completed at a cost of over \$1,000,000, and opened to the public on July 1, 1885. It is located on the

corner of Sixth and Robert streets, and has a frontage of over 300 feet, including the new additions, on Robert street, and 150 feet on Sixth street, the space occupied being an almost entire block. This immense structure is seven stories high and rises to a height of 112 feet from the sidewalk, while its three towers extend to a height of 180 feet. The architectural appearance of the hotel is very pleasing, consisting of a combination of modern Gothic and Moorish. The exterior is of St. Louis pressed brick and Joliet marble, with trimmings of sandstone and red and drab terra-cotta. The interior finish is of antique oak, enhanced by free-hand frescoing on wall and ceiling, and on every hand one is impressed with the taste and elegance displayed. The hotel proper comprises 600 apartments, exclusive of the new addition recently completed, designed especially for the accommodation of traveling salesmen. The grand rotunda is 170 by 50 feet, over which the cathedral-like dome, set with illuminated windows, permits the light to impart a peculiar rich charm to the frescoed panels, quaint cornices, bronzed columns and fretted vault. The dining-room, parlors, reception rooms and private apartments are remarkably elegant. The sumptuous fire-places of Mexican onyx are noteworthy, and altogether the Hotel Ryan and the West Hotel in Minneapolis are worth traveling some distance to see.

The Clifton Hotel, built by A. R. Capehart, esq., was opened in January, 1888, and is located near Wabasha street, on East Fifth street. It has 132 rooms, and is kept on both the American and European plans.

The Nicollet House was opened in January, 1888, and has 40 rooms.

Besides the hotels mentioned there are many other less conspicuous houses in the city, among which are Baugh's European Hotel, 374 Wabasha street; Commercial Hotel, 147 East Seventh street; Grand Central Hotel, corner Wabasha and Seventh streets; Minnesota House, 415 Rosabel street; Shakapee House, 189 West Fourth street; and the United States Hotel, 470 Jackson street.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PARKS OF THE CITY.

PARKS and boulevards have been, not inaptly, termed the lungs of the city. It is their principal office to receive pure oxygen and impart it to the body politic. They are, in effect, breathing places where, without money and without price, the faint may be refreshed, where the tired and worn may take recreation, and where the weary may be at rest. They are avenues and receptacles of fresh air, so much needed in crowded towns and cities, and under

certain circumstances are as welcome to hundreds of the populace as the oasis of the desert are to the sun-smitten and heat-oppressed traveler. Oftimes, too, they are oases amid wastes and deserts of brick and mortar, crowded streets, and choked thoroughfares. Again, they are places of beauty—gems of loveliness, garnishing and adorning, and with a certain quality of bringing benefit to the weary.

The park and boulevard systems of the city of St. Paul are practically in their first stages. For although the subject of their creation and development has, almost from the first, received more or less attention at the hands of the authorities and citizens, and although, taking things as they are, the city is fairly well supplied with parks, squares and boulevards, especially in regard to the two former, yet there is much to be done. Only in late years has the subject received much serious attention, and under all the circumstances the results attained have been quite satisfactory. The city is fairly well supplied with parks and squares for present use, but it is incumbent upon the authorities to provide for the wants of the people in the future while such provision can best be made.

The first parks in the city, and now the oldest in the number of years elapsing since their dedication, were the squares now called Rice and Irvine Parks. These were donated to the city July 2, 1849, by Hon. Henry M. Rice and the late John R. Irvine, esq., the proprietors of Rice and Irvine's Additions, and were named after the donors respectively. The plat of these additions, as recorded, was acknowledged by David Lambert, the attorney for Messrs. Rice and Irvine, and designates Rice Park as a "public square." Next came Smith Park, which was donated to the city three weeks later than Rice and Irvine, or July 24, 1849. Its donors were C. S. Whitney and Robert Smith, who were both Illinois speculators, and never residents of St. Paul, but who were the proprietors of Whitney and Smith's Addition. It was named for the junior member of the firm, Hon. Robert Smith, of Alton, Ill., who at one time was a member of Congress. At the time of its donation, and for many years thereafter, the site of this park was about fifty feet above its present level, and has since been graded down with much labor and expense. The large boulders distributed upon its surface are from the drift composing it originally.

For many years after the laying out the city little or no attention was paid to the parks. There was not much necessity for their close care and attention, since there were numerous vacant squares and tracts within the town limits which might be occupied for the trouble, and all about the city the country was practically unbroken. By reason of its situation Rice Park was the most important for years, and the best known. It was kept in tolerable order, and at one period in its early history it was occupied by a German florist, who rented it from the council without charge, save that he was allowed to cultivate flowers and vegetables upon it in return for his care over it.

The first trees set out in Rice Park, many of which are yet standing, were planted in 1862, and were furnished by Hon. John S. Prince, then serving his second term as mayor. The work of transplanting and setting out was done by Chief of Police James Gooding, and the members of the police force under him, by direction of Mayor Prince.

During the civil war, when the city authorities had their hands full of something else, there was not much attention given to the parks. Rice Park, or the City Park, as it was then called, became overgrown with weeds and shrubbery, and was in a sorry plight. McClung, in his city directory for 1866, gives the following sarcastic description of this resort as it then appeared: "Strangers visiting our city will naturally inquire for our parks, waterworks, "Greenwood Cemeteries," and other places of interest. Under the first head we are unable to direct them to any park under the immediate care and protection of our city, except the City Park, in front of the City Hall. As a monument to the refined taste and love of the beautiful which pre-eminently distinguish our city fathers, this park is well worth visiting. As a specimen of beauty unadorned, of the freshness and purity of nature undiluted and uncontaminated by art, it stands unrivaled among the attractions of the city. Being near the heart of the city, surrounded on all sides by the ruder and more imperfect works of human art, it sparkles like a gem of nature upon the bosom of the city. Among the rare plants, shrubs, and evergreens that annually spring spontaneously and untilled from the dust, and lend their fragrance to purify the air, and their verdure to absorb the noxious gases of the city are fox-tail, pigeon-grass, juniper-weed and dog-fennel. The only care and attention which these spontaneous plants require of the city is an *annual mowing*. This attention is freely given by our city fathers without regard to expense. There are no deer, fawns, or tame rabbits in our park as yet, but it is expected that one or two more seasons will suffice to fill it with a far more enticing animal, one which in the earliest days of history attracted the attention of the female sex, and adorned the first park which history gives us any account of. We allude to the animal which so fascinated our ancient relative, Eve. Besides these serpentine attractions, we may also add after a time gophers, toads, and other interesting vermin too tedious to mention. Let no stranger leave the city without going to see the *Park*."

Describing the other open squares of the city, and speaking in the words of truth and soberness, the same writer says: "Besides the City Park, we have others, also formed by nature, but not under the immediate care of the council. There is a public square on Franklin street, quite a beautiful shady spot; then there is a block or two bordering on Trout Brook, which to the shade of a grove of large oaks, adds the silver lining of the graceful stream that flows perennially upon their margin, and runs the mills and machinery of Trout Brook. Some of the most elegant and costly houses of the city are built in this



General
Alex. W. McKim

vicinity. From this extreme end of the city go to the other, upon Summit avenue. Here is perhaps the most beautiful natural park which any Western city can boast of. Besides being extensive, embracing fifteen or twenty acres, covered with large, massive oaks, which form a perfect shade, it affords the most beautiful view of the city, river, and surrounding country, being located upon the second tier of table lands, which are from 200 to 300 feet above the river. Upon the front margin of this park, the terrace which overlooks the city, are also many of the most costly and elegant buildings. There is still another natural park on Summit avenue, near the site of the Park Place Hotel. It consists of from five to eight acres of ground, thickly set with groves of natural trees and studded with private residences, with the old Episcopal Mission and school-house, the embryo hotel in process of construction, and the St. Paul Female Seminary. As a specimen of country and city combined, *rus in urbe*, where the voice of the whip-poor-will has scarcely ceased to mingle with the chimes of city bells, it is worthy of a visit. Should the embryo hotel be completed with the proper construction and conveniences, and the surroundings promised, this will be the most attractive spot in the city for visitors and strangers. There is still another place which, though not coming properly under the head of parks, is worthy of mention in this connection, as it affords probably the best view of the city as a whole, of any other. Dayton's Bluff, though in front deficient in trees, is the site of so many costly dwellings, and is so popular as a building site for wealthy men that strangers are well paid for a drive over it. And by following the bluff around its northern end, where it overlooks Phalen's Creek, an elegant grove of large trees will be seen, embracing some ten or fifteen acres with dwellings, and revealing an attractive feature of our marginal surroundings." These "natural parks" which Mr. McClung refers to were, however, private property, and have never been appropriated as public parks. They are now built upon.

In 1867 the city council created a committee on parks which thereafter had charge of the squares of the city, and renovated and improved them from time to time as the circumstances demanded and permitted. This committee still controls the original parks, viz.: Rice, Irvine and Smith, and others acquired prior to the organization of the particular commissions hereinafter described. Hon. W. A. Van Slyke was placed at the head of the original committee, and was continued in that service for a considerable period thereafter. It was under his supervision, and mainly owing to his efforts that the parks were improved and developed, and have been made what they are.

In the early part of the winter of 1872 the authorities began a movement for the acquisition of a park worthy of the name. The movement contemplated the future interests of the city rather than its existing needs, and not being clearly understood and its purposes fully comprehended met with some opposition. Its definite object was the purchase and improvement of the present Como Park.

By an act of the Legislature, approved February 29, 1872, the judge of the District Court of the second judicial district was required to appoint five commissioners whose duty it was to contract for and purchase not less than five nor more than 650 acres of land within a convenient distance of the city of St. Paul, "but beyond the present limits thereof," for the uses and purposes of a public park. The council was empowered to issue the bonds of the city to an amount not exceeding \$100,000, and running thirty years, for the purchase of the tract selected by the commissioners. The council was also authorized to lay off the acquired property into lots and blocks, to be known and designated as Grand Park lots, "not to exceed 200 acres thereof," and to sell the same.

This act was amended in 1873, providing that the said park might be located within the "future limits" of the city, and allowing the council to condemn or appropriate any land or real estate "within the present or future limits" of the city for the uses of public parks and grounds.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act the district judge, Hon. Westcott Wilkin, appointed the five commissioners, who were General H. H. Sibley, J. A. Wheelock, Samuel Calhoun, W. P. Murray, and J. C. Burbank. After some months of inquiry and survey the present magnificent Como Park was purchased. The main portion of the tract was bought of ex-Governor W. R. Marshall, but thirty acres, running down to the shore of Lake Como, and connecting the park therewith, was obtained from W. B. Aldrich. The total price paid for the park was in round numbers \$100,000, and for this sum the city council duly issued the bonds. A number of leading citizens were ardent advocates of the project from the first, and did much toward carrying it out. Mr. Horace Thompson was an active promoter of the scheme, and one of its staunchest champions was Colonel Girard Hewitt. Even at that recent period the sum of \$100,000 was a large one for the city to pay, and many of the people were opposed to the expenditure for the purpose. As an investment the scheme was regarded as very unwise; the park was not then needed, and never would be; the price paid was excessive; the whole thing was a job. But the commissioners and the advocates of the park, disregarding the criticisms and inuendoes, went forward to the completion of the enterprise. Subsequently a real estate firm offered the city its money back for the property and there was a clamor for the acceptance of the proposition. It was, however, refused. The park was gradually brought to its present condition, and more than a year ago the city was offered, and at once refused, the sum of half a million dollars for it.

As the limits of the city were extended there was a demand for other open squares, especially in contemplating the future. Owners of certain additions and subdivisions were loth to donate any portion of that property for public uses, and steps were taken to compel future proprietors to make the necessary reservations before their additions should be accepted.

By an act of the Legislature approved March 7, 1881, there was created a

board of plat commissioners for Ramsey county, which was to be composed of three freeholders and electors to be appointed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners and the president of the Common Council, and to serve without pay. The act provided that before any town plat, or the plat of any addition or subdivision of out-lots to any city in Ramsey county should be accepted, it should first be submitted to the board of plat commissioners; and if in the judgment of the commissioners a sufficient number of parks and streets were provided for on the territory, or ground covered by the plat, then the board was to approve the plat and it was to be presented to the city council for acceptance. This act, which was introduced into the Legislature by Hon. C. D. Gilfillan, then State senator, was amended at the special term of the Legislature in September, 1881, and subsequently, and now a fee of ten cents per lot in every addition to the city, certified up to the city council, is charged to the owners. So far as relates to reserving ground for public parks, the law has been evaded.

The first plat commissioners under the act of 1881 were John D. Ludden, Charles A. F. Morris, and William A. Van Slyke. In 1882 Morris and Ludden resigned, and were succeeded respectively by S. P. Folsom and Captain James Starkey. An attempt was made in the Legislature of 1889 to abolish this commission, but without avail. It is claimed by many that its really valuable work is performed by the engineer, and that the positions of the commissioners are practically sinecures.

The Legislature of 1887, by an act approved February 25th, created a board of park commissioners in and for the city of St. Paul. This board was to consist of seven persons, who except the members of the first board, who were designated by the act, were to be appointed by the mayor. W. A. Van Slyke, Greenleaf Clark, John D. Ludden, Standford Newell, Rudolph Schiffman, William M. Campbell, and Beriah Magoffin were constituted the first board. The first four named were to serve one year, and the others two years from March 1, 1887. The commissioners were to receive no compensation for their services, but their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties were to be defrayed. The more important provisions of the act creating the board were these:

"Section 2. All parkways which have been or which may be acquired in or adjacent to the city of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey, shall be subject to the control and government of the park commissioners of said city with respect to construction, maintenance and regulation, and government thereof, and to the use, travel and traffic over and upon the same, and said board shall have power and authority to lay out into parks and terraces and steps, or otherwise improve for park purposes portions of streets, alleys or other public places. Provided that no street, alley or public place, or any part thereof, shall be made in whole or part in a park or parkway without the consent of the Common

Council of said city. Said commissioner shall have and exercise all such powers and jurisdiction over and in relation to parkways as now is or may hereafter be conferred upon the Common Council in respect to laying out, opening vacation and discontinuance of streets, the grading, paving and curbing thereof, the construction of sidewalks and sewers.

"Section 3. The Board of Park Commissioners herein appointed, and its successors, shall have power and it shall be its duty, to devise a system of public parks and parkways, and within the limits of and for the use of the city of St. Paul, to designate the lands and grounds to be used and appropriated for such purposes, to cause the same to be surveyed and platted and the plat thereof to be filed in the office of the city engineer and in the office of the register of deeds of Ramsey county, and upon obtaining title and the right of possession of the same, or any part thereof, to take possession of, hold, govern and administer the same, and to lay out and improve the same, according to such plans as the said board may adopt for such purposes.

"Section 7. That for the purposes of this act the Common Council of the city of St. Paul are hereby authorized and empowered to issue and negotiate bonds of the city of St. Paul to an amount not exceeding the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$225,000); said bonds shall be in the denomination of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each with coupons attached, and shall be payable in thirty years from their date with interest not to exceed five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the financial agency of the city of St. Paul in the city of New York; the proceeds of said bonds shall be paid into the city treasury to the credit of the Board of Park Commissioners and constitute a fund to be called the City Park Fund. The proceeds of all assessments of benefits aforesaid shall be paid also into the city treasury to the credit of the Board of Park Commissioners and constitute a part of the said City Park Fund.

"Section 12. The power and jurisdiction of the Board of Park Commissioners shall not extend to the police control within the parks or parkways, except that the said board shall have authority to adopt any ordinance effecting the quiet, orderly and suitable use and enjoyment of said grounds by the people of the city of St. Paul and to fix and ordain penalties for the violation thereof, and the police control over said grounds shall be and remain where it is or may be vested by the charter of said city.

"Section 13. The said park commissioners shall expend twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) of the park fund created by this act in the improvement of Como Park. Provided, however, that no more than one-half that sum shall be expended in any one year."

It having been held by Judge Wilkin, of the District Court, that the act creating the Board of Public Works interfered materially with the act constituting the Board of Park Commissioners, the Legislature of 1889 interfered in behalf of the latter body and re-enacted and confirmed the act which had called it into existence. Section 1 of the confirmation act reads :

"Section 1. That chapter three hundred and thirteen (313) of the special laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887), being an act entitled, 'An act to provide for the creation and organization of a Board of Park Commissioners in and for the city of St. Paul, Ramsey county, Minn.,' approved February twenty-fifth (25th), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887), construed as amended by the several acts amendatory thereof, heretofore adopted, is hereby re-enacted and confirmed. Provided, however, that said board of park commissioners shall consist of eight (8) members, whose term of office shall be two (2) years from the date of their respective appointment, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified; and until the expiration of the terms for which they have been respectively appointed, said board shall be composed of the same persons heretofore appointed and now acting as a board of park commissioners for said city.

The act creating the commission was also amended and its powers and duties in connection with those of the Common Council and the Board of Public Works were clearly defined so that there might be no conflict of any sort.

The same Legislature passed additional acts to sustain the park system of the city. Among these enactments was one authorizing the city of St. Paul to issue bonds for the improvement and maintenance of public parks, to provide funds to acquire a certain tract for park purposes, and for the improvement and maintenance of the boulevard on Summit avenue. Section 1 of this act is as follows:

"Section 1. That the Common Council of the city of St. Paul is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and negotiate the bonds of the city of St. Paul for the amounts and for the purposes hereinafter named: . . . For the improvement and maintenance of public parks, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) dollars. Provided, however, that no more than twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars of said bonds shall be issued in any one year. For the purpose of acquiring for park purposes, by purchase or condemnation, or both, of Mary McManus's rearrangement of block number twenty-two (22), in Olivier's addition and Banning and Olivier's addition to West St. Paul, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, however, that not more than one-half of the cost of acquiring said block shall be paid out of said fund. For the improvement and maintenance of the boulevard on Summit avenue, twenty-five thousand dollars."

Another act authorized the city to issue \$25,000 in five per cent. thirty-year bonds for the improvement of Lake Como and its shores, and to make the same a part of Como park.

Another authorized the issue of bonds for the purpose of securing the Indian mounds on Dayton's Bluff for a public park. The proceeds of these bonds are to be expended under the direction of the St. Paul Park Commission. Section 1 of this act reads:

“Section 1. That the city of St. Paul is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its bonds to the amount of twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars for the purpose of securing land at the Indian Mounds on Dayton Bluff, to be used as a public park for said city, provided, that before the issue of said bonds the entire balance of the cost of said land shall be assessed on the property benefited. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, and the principal thereof shall be payable in thirty (30) years from their date at the financial agency of the city of St. Paul in the city of New York. Said bonds shall be issued in denominations of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, with sixty (60) interest coupons attached, and none of such bonds shall be negotiated or sold for less than par.”

An abstract of the proceedings of the Board of Park Commissioners for the first years may be worthy of presentation in this connection. The year 1887-88, from March 1, 1887, to February 29, 1888, was the first year of the official existence of the board. As created by the act, the original members were William A. Van Slyke, Greenleaf Clark, John D. Ludden, Stanford Newel, Rudolph Schiffmann, William N. Campbell and Beriah Magoffin. All of the said commissioners served through the year, with the exception of Hon. Greenleaf Clark, who resigned on January 9, 1888. Hiram F. Stevens, esq., was appointed by the mayor to fill the position thus left unoccupied and served to the end of the year. The board held its first meeting on March 28, 1887. At a meeting held on April 18, 1887, the following officers were elected: President, William A. Van Slyke, esq.; vice-president, Hon. Greenleaf Clark; secretary, John D. Ludden, esq. Mr. Ludden resigned his office on September 24, 1887, and Frank G. Peters, esq., was chosen to that position. At a meeting held on January 16, 1888, Hiram F. Stevens, esq., was elected vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Greenleaf Clark.

From April 18, 1887, to January 14, 1888, the board held weekly meetings, at which many petitions and communications were received from citizens and bodies of citizens with regard to the location of parks. The board also listened to a large number of gentlemen on the same subject at its meetings. The board or committees of the board during the year visited all portions of the city available for park purposes, either of their own motion or in compliance with petitions presented by citizens.

The board during the year, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it, designated and had surveyed and platted, and made orders directing the board of public works to condemn the following parcels of land for public parks.

West St. Paul Park, bounded by Gorman avenue, Morton street and South Robert street; 11 acres. Order transmitted to board of public works July 30, 1887.

Indian Mound Park, at junction of Thorn and Hiawatha streets; 20 acres. Order transmitted to board of public works October 1, 1887.

Carpenter Park, at junction of Summit avenue and Ramsey street ; 2 acres. Order transmitted to board of public works October 8, 1887.

Hiawatha Park, on Mississippi River, near Cleveland avenue ; 49 acres. Order transmitted to board of public works October 8, 1887.

A survey was made for a boulevard along the east bank of the Mississippi River, from the city boundary, near the Milwaukee railway bridge, to the bridge across the river at Fort Snelling. Plans submitted by the surveyor showing the general features of the boulevard were approved by the board. The whole matter is now in the hands of the board of public works for condemnation proceedings as a public highway.

By section thirteen of the act the board was directed to expend \$25,000 in the improvement of Como Park, "provided, however, that no more than one-half that sum shall be expended in any one year." Work was commenced on Como Park in August, 1887. The services of from twenty to thirty-five inmates of the workhouse were utilized in grubbing, clearing and grading about two miles of drives. This force could be employed only as a single body. It was therefore necessary to hire all men for detached service, as well as foremen and teams. After the ground became frozen a fair commencement was made at surfacing with gravel the drives already graded. In December snows and the excessive cold stopped all work. The total expenditures for the year were \$13,342.11.

The members of the board during the year commencing March 1, 1888, and ending February 28, 1889, were William N. Campbell (March 1, to May 18, 1888, resigned), John D. Ludden, Beriah Magoffin, Stanford Newell, Rudolph Schiffman, Hiram F. Stevens, William A. Van Slyke, Asahel G. Wedge, (May 18, 1888, to February 28, 1889, vice Campbell). The officers were: President, William A. Van Slyke; vice-president, Hiram F. Stevens; secretary, Frank G. Peters.

June 15, 1888, John D. Estabrook was appointed superintendent of parks, at a salary of \$150 per month. August 27, following, H. W. S. Cleveland was employed to prepare designs and plans for the improvement of the parks and parkways of the city, and to supervise all work thereon ordered by the board. The salary for this service allowed Mr. Cleveland, on the basis of one-half his time, — the other half being taken up with similar duties in Minneapolis — was \$1,500 per annum, to commence September 1, 1888. Hon. H. R. Bigelow served as attorney for the board until in January, 1889, when he resigned and was succeeded by Hon. Gordon E. Cole.

As previously stated the act creating the board authorized the city council to issue bonds for the purposes of the act to the amount of \$225,000, of which sum \$25,000 was to be expended on Como Park. During the year 1887-88, as has been stated, the sites of West St. Paul, Indian Mound, Carpenter, and Hiawatha Parks had been selected; but none of the grounds thus

selected were acquired during the year for reasons detailed in the following report of a committee of investigation composed of John D. Ludden, A. G. Wedge, and Beriah Magoffin, which report is dated October 23, 1888:

"To the Board of Park Commissioners.

"GENTLEMEN: Your committee, requested at your last meeting to ascertain and report what action has been taken by the Board of Public Works in regard to the several parks upon which final action was taken by this board in 1887, respectfully report: That as shown by the records of this board a resolution was passed by you condemning land therein described for the West St. Paul Park, on the 18th of July, 1887, and that on July 30, 1887, the plan of the same was adopted by you and perfected as required by law, and on the same date a certified copy of this resolution of condemnation and of the plat was transmitted to the Board of Public Works, with an order directing the said board to assess the damages and benefits as directed by law. During the months of August and September lands were condemned by this board for Indian Mound Park, Carpenter Park and Hiawatha Park, and survey and plats of the same ordered. On October 1, 1887, the plat of the Indian Mound Park was adopted, and a certified copy of the same, and resolution of condemnation, and order for assessment transmitted to the Board of Public Works. On October 8, 1887, the plat and order for assessment of the Carpenter and Hiawatha Parks was transmitted to that board. This was all that this board could do under the law to acquire for the city of St. Paul the four tracts of lands designated for public parks.

"The Board of Public Works then had the exclusive control and the only authority to obtain a title and the right of possession of these several tracts. We were informed by that board that in October, 1887, an assessment of damages and benefits was made by them in the case of West St. Paul Park. This assessment was decided to be invalid, and in July, 1888, a reassessment was made. Appeals were taken, and on October 10, 1888, an application for judgment on this reassessment came before the district court, Judge Wilkin presiding. Objection was made on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act of February 25, 1887, creating the Board of Park Commissioners. This question was taken under advisement by Judge Wilkin and the case continued. On October 20, the case was called before Judge Simons, but as no decision had been filed by Judge Wilkin the case was again continued.

"In regard to Indian Mound Park, Carpenter Park and Hiawatha Park, no action has been taken by the Board of Public Works, although more than a year has elapsed since the condemnation and order for assessment by the park commission. The reason for the delay, as given to your committee, was that, as they had been informed that the question of the unconstitutionality of the act requiring their action would be raised, they had decided to postpone action in case of these parks until that question had been decided by the courts.

"Respectfully submitted, etc."



Respectfully
James M. Smith

The question of maintaining Lake Como was considered by the commission during the year, and in October the superintendent made a report upon the advisability of attempting the project by means of an artesian well. It was resolved, however, that, while in favor of increasing the water supply of the lake, no steps should be taken in this regard until the owners of abutting property shall have first dedicated a suitable driveway around its shores.

As had been previously stated, all of the smaller public parks and squares in the city of St. Paul are still cared for by the council committee on parks, and not by the board of park commissioners. Como Park, as the largest and most important park, deserves especial notice. It is under the control of the commission, and since in 1887 has been in charge of Mr. John D. Estabrook, the superintendent of parks. For the year ending in February, 1889, improvements on parks under the control of the commission were confined to this park. The city workhouse is located in this park, and during the year an average of twenty-eight of the male inmates per day were engaged at work on the improvements in progress. These improvements consisted of grading, leveling, surfacing, construction of roads and drives, planting trees and shrubs, etc. The amount paid for labor during the year was about \$10,500. About 5,500 trees and shrubs were planted. The park now contains a nursery for the reception and propagation of trees, vines and shrubs, a propagating house for bedding plants, and is fast becoming a most attractive and delightful place of resort. A few years more if the present rate of progress is continued, and it will be one of the boasted possessions of the city.

LIST OF PUBLIC SQUARES AND PARKS IN THE CITY.

The following is a list of the public parks and squares of the city, with their size, location, etc. :

IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY.

Summit Square, contains 0.75 acres; location in Dayton and Irvine's Addition, at Summit and Nelson avenues. This square is well improved, containing seats, fountains, band-stand, etc., and is a most beautiful spot.

Holcombe Park, containing 0.40 acres, is in Holcombe's Addition, at the intersection of Laurel avenue and St. Alban's street.

Crocus Place, containing 0.05 acres, is on Crocus Hill, on the south side of Goodrich avenue, east of Dale street.

Carpenter Park, containing 2.04 acres, is in Woodland Park Addition, at the intersection of Summit avenue and Ramsey street.

Oakland Park, containing 1.83 acres, is in Terrace Park Addition, between Pleasant avenue and Oakland street.

Webster Park, containing 1.14 acres, is in Highland Park rearrangement, at Pleasant avenue and Webster street.

Irvine Park, containing 3.58 acres, is in Rice and Irvine's Addition, at the intersection of Walnut and Franklin streets, and is one of the original parks of the city. It is bountifully shaded with forest trees, is well furnished with seats, walks, a band-stand, etc., and is a very delightful resort. From its situation, somewhat isolated from the business portions of the city and "far from the madding crowds ignoble strife," it affords a quiet and cozy retreat, and is indeed a place with many other attractions.

Rice Park, containing 1.62 acres, is in Rice and Irvine's Addition, at Fourth and Washington streets. This, too, is one of the original parks, and is perhaps, from its prominent location, in the very heart of the town, the most noted in the city. It is, too, a place of historic association. It has been the scene of many an incident in the olden time yet fresh in the minds of the early settlers. Located immediately in front of the old city hall, and of the old Metropolitan Hotel, it was formerly a great resort and perhaps the most public place in the city. In late years, under the supervision of that energetic and public-spirited citizen, Captain William A. Van Slyke, this park has been beautifully improved. Numerous seats have been placed in it, a fountain established, a capacious band stand erected, numerous beds of flowers planted, and grass plats. Thither every evening in the warm seasons, when the electric lights are aglow, come hundreds of people, of all classes and ages, and on occasions when open air concerts are given the park is fairly crowded. Here, too, the memorable Villard reception was held in 1883, at which were present Generals Grant and Sherman, President Arthur, and others of the world's notables. Altogether Rice Park is one of the best known tracts in the city, and a resort of most real interest, attraction and convenience.

Park Place, containing 0.40 acres, is in Park Place Addition, west of St. Peter street and south of Summit avenue. In former years this was the site of the Park Place Hotel, which during its existence was in the summer months a favorite resort with many Southern tourists and visitors.

Central Park, containing 2.29 acres, is in Central Park re-arrangement, north of Summit avenue, and opposite Minnesota street. The greater portion of this park was donated by certain liberal and public-spirited citizens; the remainder was purchased by the city. It has recently been improved, and contains a fountain, a band-stand, electric lights, flower beds, etc., and is a very popular resort.

Smith Park, containing 2.03 acres, is in Whitney and Smith's Addition, at Sixth and Sibley streets. The site of this park is in what is termed the wholesale district of the city, and is bordered on three sides by large and imposing blocks of business houses. As has been previously stated, the original surface of the park was nearly sixty feet above the present, but with the improvement of the city has been reduced by grading to its elevation of to-day. It has undergone and is still undergoing much valuable improvement, is supplied with

a fountain, seats, newly planted trees, etc. Many of the huge boulders in the park were uncovered when the site was being graded.

Lafayette Square, containing 0.80 acres, is in Kittson's Addition at Tenth and Grove streets, in what was formerly termed "lower town." This square has been put in a good state of improvement, and is another old landmark of the city. It is a very convenient resting place for many persons and much resorted to.

IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE CITY.

Como Park, containing 256.55 acres, is west of and bordering upon Lake Como. This is, strictly speaking, the only real park in the city. In time, if the designs and improvements of the projectors of this park and of the commissioners are carried out, this will be a most valuable park.

Van Slyke Place, containing 0.12 acres, is in Warrendale Addition, near the range of Maryland street.

Sunshine Place, containing 0.12 acres, is in Warrendale Addition, on the west side of Chatsworth street.

Foundry Park, containing 0.95 acres, is in Foundry Addition, on the east side of Arundel street, north of Como avenue.

Lewis Park, containing 0.95 acres, is in Lewis's Second Addition and north of Elevator "B."

Stinson Park, containing 1.23 acres, is in Stinson's Rice Street Addition, at Park and Maryland avenues.

Lyton Park, containing 0.32 acres, is in Lyton's Addition, on Park avenue, north of the Manitoba Railroad.

Stewart Park, containing 1.36 acres, is in Westminster Addition, east of Mississippi and south of Geranium street.

IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE CITY.

Lockwood Park, containing 0.73 acres, is in Lockwood's Addition, west of Forest street, from Cook to Magnolia street.

Skidmore Park, containing 0.39 acres, is known as Skidmore and Cassidy's Addition, east of Earl street and north of East Fourth street.

Clifton Park, containing 0.45 acres, is in Clifton Park Addition, east of Hiawatha and opposite Mound street.

IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY.

Alice Park, containing 53 acres, is in Dawson's Addition, south of Cherokee and opposite Winifred street.

West St. Paul Park, containing 10.40 acres, is located at South Robert and Morton streets, in West St. Paul.

IN THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE CITY.

Langford Park, containing 8.66 acres, is in St. Anthony Park Addition, immediately north of the Northern Pacific Railroad station.

Alden Square, containing 0.36 acres, is in St. Anthony Park Addition, north of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Hampden Park, containing 2.75 acres, is in St. Anthony Park Addition, south of the Manitoba Railroad.

Clayland Park, containing 0.83 acres, is in Midway Heights Addition, east of the Minnesota Transfer.

May's Park, containing 0.75 acres, is in Midway Heights Addition, east of the Minnesota Transfer.

Lake Iris, containing 0.80 acres, is in Union Park Addition, north of the Merriam Park station, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Merriam Park, containing 7.71 acres, is in Merriam Park Addition, south of St. Anthony avenue.

Hiawatha Park, (contemplated), containing 49 acres, is on the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of Minnehaha Creek.

Fountain Park, containing 0.50 acres, is in Lexington Park Fourth Addition, on the west side of Lexington avenue, south of Randolph street.

Dawson Park, containing 1.81 acres, is in the West End Addition, west of Pleasant avenue and north of Montreal avenue.

Walsh Park, containing 0.83 acres, is in West End Addition, west of Pleasant avenue and north of Montreal avenue.

Haldeman Park, containing 1.48 acres, is in Haldeman's Addition, on the west side of Victoria street, south of St. Clair. Total acreage of parks and squares in the city, 365.71.

Officers and Members of the Park Commissioners.—The present members of the Board of Park Commissioners for the city of St. Paul are as follows: Homer C. Eller, term expires March 1, 1891; E. A. Hendrickson, term expires March 1, 1891; J. D. Ludden, term expires March 1, 1890; Stanford Newel, term expires March 1, 1890; Rudolph Schiffmann, term expires March 1, 1891; H. F. Stevens, term expires March 1, 1890; Wm. A. Van Slyke, term expires March 1, 1890; A. G. Wedge, term expires March 1, 1891.

The officers for 1889-90 are, William A. Van Slyke, president; Hiram F. Stevens, vice-president; Frank G. Peters, secretary; Gordon E. Cole, attorney; John D. Estabrook, superintendent; H. W. S. Cleveland, landscape architect.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE PUBLIC PARKS AND GROUNDS OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.

1. No person shall drive or ride in any park in the city of St. Paul at a rate exceeding seven (7) miles per hour.

2. No person shall ride or drive upon any other part of any park than the avenues and roads.

3. No coach or vehicle used for hire shall stand upon any part of any park for the purpose of hire, unless licensed by the board of park commissioners.

4. No person shall indulge in any threatening or abusive, insulting or indecent language in any park.

5. No person shall engage in any gaming nor commit any obscene or indecent act in the park.

6. No person shall carry firearms or shoot birds in any park or within fifty yards thereof, or throw stones or other missiles therein.

7. No person shall disturb the fish or water-fowl in any pool or pond or birds in any part of any park, or annoy, strike, injure, maim or kill any animal kept by direction of the board of park commissioners, either running at large or confined in a close; nor discharge any fireworks, nor affix any bills or notices therein.

8. No person shall cut, break or in anywise injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any of the buildings, fences, bridges, structures or statuary, or foul any fountain, well or spring within any park.

9. No person shall throw any dead animal or offensive matter, or substance of any kind into any lake, stream or pool within the limits of any park.

10. No person shall go in to bathe within the limits of any park.

11. No person shall turn cattle, goats, swine, horses, dogs or other animals loose in any park, nor shall any animals be permitted to run at large therein.

12. No person shall injure, deface or destroy any notices, rules or regulations for the government of any park, posted or in any other way fixed by order or permission of the board of park commissioners within the limits of any park.

13. Complaints against any employé of any park may be made at the office of the superintendent of parks.

14. No person shall use any park drive for business purposes, or for the transportation of farm products, dirt or any like material, or for the passage of teams employed for such purposes.

Any person who shall violate any of the foregoing rules and regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every offense, shall be fined not less than the sum of five dollars (\$5), nor more than fifty dollars (\$50), which sum shall be paid into the city treasury for park purposes.

JOHN D. ESTABROOK, Superintendent.

THE FUTURE OF THE PARK SYSTEM.

It is believed by those who have given most attention to the subject that, in addition to the vast amount of work required upon the improvement of the present parks and squares of the city, much is yet to be done by the authori-

ties. Additional sites must be secured for the benefit of prospective populations and for the future general welfare of the city; and it is but the part of wisdom and prudence to acquire these sites while they can be obtained at a reasonable cost. With the steady growth in value of the real property of the city, it will be but a few years until such values will have more than doubled, and as there can be no question but that many more parks will ultimately be demanded, the sites ought to be secured at the earliest possible moment. Professor Gould, of the United States Department of Labor, in a recent paper on the subject of the areas of parks in Europe and America, states the case very clearly, as applied to the city of St. Paul. "The question of open areas," says he, "is one of vital importance to our cities and towns. There is not a large city anywhere which is not feeling the want of more breathing room. This experience should serve as a warning for the future. Cities increase rapidly in population, but their park areas do not grow so fast. Yet a time comes in the history of every town when public safety requires new spaces, and they have to be provided at fabulous expense.

It is conclusively proven that parks pay for themselves if they are obtained at a fair valuation and before surrounding realty is fully developed and improved. It is comparatively a recent period when the site of the present Central Park, of New York City, was nothing but a dreary succession of ledges and intervening swamps. Professor Cleveland, the landscape architect of the park systems of St. Paul and Minneapolis, states that Central Park during the first twenty-five years of its existence cost forty-four millions of dollars, and yet it proved the best real estate speculation on record, for it gave such value to all the adjacent property that the amount levied in taxes in the adjacent wards during the same period was one hundred and ten millions, a sum so far in excess of the average increase of value elsewhere, that after deducting from it the whole cost of the park for twenty-five years, and the full amount of revenue that would have accrued at the ordinary rate of increase, there remained a clear profit of seventeen millions of dollars.

It may further be stated that this park comprises more than 1,000 acres, yet has proved so inadequate to the wants of the population that a few years since an association of leading citizens was organized for the express purpose of securing a larger area. The members of the association accomplished their object, but they were forced to go eight or ten miles from the city hall, or into Westchester county, where they purchased some 4,000 acres.

The cities of Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco have each more than 2,000 acres of parks, but there has never been a complaint or a claim that this area was excessive. The city of St. Paul has now a larger population than Chicago had a quarter of a century ago, and is growing faster than that city ever did, and our park area is altogether less than 400 acres.

The contemplated acquisition of Hiawatha Park, in the extreme western part

of the city, on the banks of the Mississippi, is looked upon with general favor. The character of this site may not be generally known, as comparatively few citizens of St. Paul are familiar, from personal inspection, with the Mississippi River shore on either side for a distance of four or five miles above Fort Snelling bridge.

In an address at the State capitol May 10, 1887, Mr. H. W. S. Cleveland said: "The grand topographical feature of the whole region between the two cities is the river, and in considering the question of parks, it will be found not only that its shores afford the best position in relation to the two cities, but their character is such as to offer advantages which can very rarely be secured in the vicinity of a city, while for that very reason they are unfitted for other use, and if not thus improved, must almost of necessity become a constant source of expense and annoyance, and instead of the richest ornament the city can boast, they will simply constitute a hideous blot, which cannot be kept out of sight and must forever mar the beauty of the whole extent of their course. The wonderful variety of picturesque natural scenery on both sides of the river, within half a mile of its shores, between the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad bridge and the mouth of the Minnesota, can only be appreciated by personal examination, which must be made on foot, and no one need attempt it who is not a good pedestrian.

Every one is familiar with the Falls of Minnehaha and the course of the stream from the Falls to the Mississippi, but comparatively few know anything of the adjacent region, which is still covered with forest so filled with undergrowth that unless for some special object other than pleasure no one would be tempted to explore it. And the same is to a great extent true of the river shores on both sides for a long distance above and below the mouth of the Minnehaha.

Portions of the region are indeed almost inaccessible and so thickly overgrown that it is difficult to get an idea of its topography. But by persevering efforts I have satisfied myself that it comprises all the most desirable features for the construction of a park of such variety of gracefully beautiful and wildly intricate and picturesque scenery as can hardly be found elsewhere in the vicinity of any city.

The river banks are more than a hundred feet in height and covered with a dense growth of primeval forest. They are very steep, often precipitous and abounding in picturesque features of jutting crags clothed with wild vines and shrubbery from which one may look down from a dizzy height into the tops of giant trees growing far below. Yet here and there they afford opportunity for the construction of winding paths down their sides, and occasionally they open out into bits of level area or natural terraces commanding pretty vistas or fine views up or down the river. At intervals they are intersected by deep ravines or gorges at the bottom of which a stream of pure water may be

seen and heard brawling over rocks or tumbling in cascades over jutting ledges. No expenditure of money or exercise of engineering skill could create such scenes as nature has here provided with a lavish hand, and in close proximity may be found extended areas of gracefully undulating surface, on which broad lawns and all the needed accessories of a great park may be secured. If preserved and adapted to such purpose by the simple development of its existing features this region will become more and more valuable with the growth of the city from the increasing contrast it will afford to its artificial surroundings. On the other hand if not thus appropriated, it must of necessity become a constantly increasing source of public expense and a nuisance, and plague spot which cannot be healed or hidden. No possible use can be made of it for any other purpose than that I have suggested that does not involve as a first condition the utter destruction of all the natural features which constitute its charms, features which other cities have spent millions in the vain attempt to imitate, and which are here furnished to our hand. Before it could be adapted to any possible service of civilized life, the superb forest growth must be swept away, the precipitous banks must be scarred and seamed and graded, and all the features which now comprise its priceless attractions must be converted into a hideous waste, which by no possibility can be prevented from telling the tale of its own destruction to every visitor.

This is not the time or the place to speak of details of arrangement, and careful study is necessary to secure the best development and adaptation of the features which give such distinctive character to the whole region. It is enough to say at present, first, that the river shores should be preserved in their native grandeur and beauty, and the only way to do it is by laying out broad avenues along the top of the bluffs on each side, and allowing no buildings except on the side of the avenues farthest from the river, so that the views up and down and across the river may be forever kept open to the residents and those who pass up or down the avenues, the whole space between the avenues and the shore being kept as public ornamental ground. Second, that a large area including Minnehaha Falls and the stream from thence to the river, and extending to the south to connect with the military reservation; and at least an equal area on the opposite side of the river should be secured as the site of a park for the two cities, whose business centers will be about equidistant from it. The drive from either city will be a most attractive one, and it may be reached from either by rail, and from St. Paul by boat also. The natural features are such as to make it worthy of the grandest efforts of architectural art which the future wealth of the cities can command for its decoration. To regard this measure as one which is solely for the benefit of St. Paul and Minneapolis is to take a very narrow view of its real importance. The capital is always and everywhere the exponent of the grandeur and power of the State, and every inhabitant of Minnesota should feel a personal interest and pride in securing



G. E. Routh

for the future metropolis every advantage which nature has bestowed to render it the fitting and impressive representative of her greatness. Comparatively few people explore the State or study statistics with sufficient care to form a definite opinion of her resources, her wealth or the general character of her people. But tens of thousands of strangers will form their opinions on all these points, and express them elsewhere, from the impression they derive from the capital city. If you would make of your capital anything more than a workshop, if you aspire to a future position of a higher grade than the mere possession of material wealth can confer, let me adjure you to forbid the commission of such vandalism as is involved in the neglect to preserve these gifts of nature, for the day is not distant when with proper artistic development of the features which no art could create, they will possess greater intrinsic value to the citizens, and excite the admiration and respect of strangers to a far greater degree than any possible display of wealth in artificial structures. Bacon wisely says, that "men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection;" and the truth of his words is illustrated in every new and growing town to-day. The ambition of every new town is to assume the appearance of a city. Go into any such town with a population of from ten to fifty thousand inhabitants, and you will find its citizens pride themselves upon their city hall, their fine blocks of stores, or the pretentious residences of their wealthy members, of which here and there one may be seen that compares favorably with anything the older cities can show; but when you go to one of those older cities and find miles upon miles of such splendid edifices, you learn that the citizens pride themselves chiefly on the parks. After centuries of growth in all the artificial elements of civic magnificence, the most luxurious form in which the city's wealth can be displayed is in the creation of a garden, the chief attractions of which are those objects of natural beauty which clothe the hills and fields, and which man first destroys to make room for his own creations, and finally seeks to restore at almost any cost, having discovered that in them is comprised the germ and essence of all that he can conceive of the sublime and beautiful, in comparison with which his utmost efforts at their reproduction are puny and insignificant.

Let me ask you to look for a moment into the not distant future when these cities shall form one great metropolis, the center of supply and distribution for the vast regions of the Northwest, whose resources of yet undeveloped wealth are as far beyond the power of conception as are the mysterious sources of the natural phenomena which have already made it a chief point of objective interest for the world. Suppose in that day that a citizen of Minneapolis or St. Paul should find himself in Paris, and an enthusiastic Frenchman pointing out to him with pride the wonderful imitations of wild nature which have been created at an enormous cost in Bois de Boulogne, asks him if his city has anything to compare with it, what shall be his reply? Shall he hang his head in shame and say:

“ This is paltry and puerile compared with what we might have had if our fathers had yet preserved what nature gave us; but alas ! its ghastly ruins only remain, an abomination in the eyes of all who look upon them and a perpetual nuisance of proportions too vast for abatement.”

Or shall he answer with quiet dignity of conscious superiority :

“ You have indeed done wonders in the work of artificial imitation, but we have the real works of nature in their original grandeur. The Mississippi River flows through one of our parks between shores lined with primeval forest and the Falls of Minnehaha are among its minor features of attractive interest.”

If only for the purpose of having a sufficient area for occasional military exercises (and this is one of the least motives), St. Paul as the capital of the State is bound to secure a very much larger tract as a park than she now possesses. During the State Fair, September, 1889, there was an excellent exhibition of drill on the grounds within the race-course by all of the available militia of the State, namely two or three regiments of infantry, a battery of field artillery and a company of cavalry, in all not exceeding fourteen hundred men. Yet these few organizations required about all of the vacant ground for their maneuvers. What will St. Paul do in a few years from now when ground is needed for drill by ten thousand or more troops ? There is no available ground now for such a display. All European capitals have parks comprising thousands of acres handy for such exhibitions. A park of from five hundred to a thousand acres in the beautiful midway district and bordering on the Mississippi River should be procured without delay. It is a saying that “ what is everybody’s business is nobody’s business.” No one in particular is at fault for St. Paul’s neglect in procuring larger parks ere this. In going out on Summit avenue, and after crossing what is called the “ Short Line Railroad bridge ” there lies along the south side of the avenue an undulating forest of several hundred acres of hard timber, that to all intents and purposes is a beautiful natural park. Twelve years ago it could have been bought for about two hundred dollars an acre ; but now could not be bought for less than about ten thousand dollars an acre. It is now all platted in lots, several streets are graded through it, and some houses have been built upon it. The fact that it was not procured for a park years ago, and that no important area for a park has yet been procured in all of that beautifully undulating expanse of field and forest known as Reserve Township, and midway between the two cities, shows that St. Paul is not yet educated up to the proper appreciation of parks.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, WITH ST. PAUL AS THE EASTERN TERMINUS.

THE construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, reaching from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast, and opening a vast territory to occupation, to settlement, and to communication with the outward world, was one of the greatest and most beneficent undertakings of the nineteenth century, and the completion of this vast enterprise was perhaps the most influential event upon the prosperity of the city of St. Paul in its history. The building of the Union Pacific was by no means a task of such magnitude, for behind that work was the full power of the national government. It is true that the government aided the Northern road by a valuable land grant, but the area of that grant was far less than that bestowed upon the Union Pacific, which received, besides, large sums of money and other aid.

The northern route was the first really projected across the continent. It was advocated as early as in 1835, and Asa Whitney brought the subject of its adoption and construction before the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses. In 1852 Edwin Y. Johnson followed up the ideas of Whitney, and gave them practical form. Not, however, until in the year 1861 was the Northern Pacific Railroad Company named and recognized by Congress, although the Legislature of Washington Territory had, in 1857, passed an act incorporating the company.

By the terms of the Congressional charter the company was authorized to build a line of railroad between the territories of Washington and Nebraska and to connect with such roads passing through the territories of Minnesota and Nebraska as it might elect. Nebraska at that time embraced not only the present State of that name, but also South Dakota and North Dakota. Washington Territory also included the territory of Idaho. The middle route, or Union Pacific, subsequently received the support of the government, and the supporters of the Northern Pacific route were successful in nothing until 1864, when both houses of Congress passed a measure entitled "A bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound on the Pacific coast, by the Northern route." This bill created a company by direct charter called the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It received the signature of President Lincoln July 2d of the year mentioned. The incorporators were made a board of commissioners and directed when and where to meet, how to organize, and where to open books

for subscriptions to the stock. After \$2,000,000 were subscribed and ten per cent. of the subscriptions paid in the subscribers were to elect directors, and the company, having first formally accepted the charter, was to be duly formed. This bill differed very materially from that creating the Union and Central companies. The land grant, instead of being twenty sections to the mile of track, was twenty in the States of Minnesota and Oregon and forty in the territories. There was, however, no provision for a subsidy in government bonds. In fact, it even went further and included a section providing, "that no money should be drawn from the treasury of the United States to aid in the construction of the said Northern Pacific Railroad." The charter bound the company to commence work within two years, to complete not less than fifty miles a year after the second year, and to finish the entire road by July 4th, 1876. The first board of directors of the company was elected in Boston, December 6th, 1864. Joseph Perham, mainly through whose efforts the bill was gotten through Congress, was the first president chosen. He found the task before him too great, and in the latter part of 1865 the charter was transferred to a party of Boston gentlemen. After the transfer was effected John Gregory Smith was chosen president. The new directors made numerous attempts to secure financial aid from the government, but without success. All that could be gotten was an extension of time for the commencement of work. This was extended for two years. In 1867 Edwin F. Johnson was appointed chief engineer, and ordered to commence surveying and locate a line between Lake Superior and the Red River of the North; also to explore the western end of Lake Superior with a view to the location of the eastern terminus of the road. He was further instructed to locate the line from Portland toward Lake Pend d'Oreille, to make a reconnaissance of the country between the waters connected with the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the Columbia River, and thence eastwardly toward the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, to make a measurement of the practicable passes in the Cascade Range, and to report the result of such surveys before November 15th. The surveys were made, and on the date specified Mr. Johnson had prepared a map showing a preliminary location of the entire line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. The estimated length of the road was 1,755 miles to Puget Sound, and 1,775 miles to Portland, and the estimated cost, \$140,377,500 for the road and its equipment to Puget Sound, and \$16,480,000 for the Oregon branch to Portland, the average cost per mile being \$79,421. In 1869 the managers of the project were finally convinced that they would secure no financial aid from the government, and began to consider the feasibility of building the road as an ordinary business enterprise with the proceeds of a loan placed upon the money market. As a first step in this direction they procured the passage of an act of Congress authorizing the company to issue its bonds and to secure them by a mortgage upon its railroad and telegraph line. The banking firm of Jay

Cooke & Company, of Philadelphia, was proffered the financial agency of the road, and May 20, 1869, Mr. Cooke made a contract with the company with the understanding that legislation should be had making this mortgage applicable to the land grant, as well as the line of road. This was modified by a supplementary contract, January 1, 1870.

A brief résumé of the vicissitudes through which the road passed from the latter date until its final completion may here be given. With the money received from Jay Cooke & Company, and the prospective large receipts from the sale of bonds, work on the Northern Pacific was begun in the summer of 1870. The Minnesota division was finished to Brainerd in 1870, and to the Red River in 1871. Twenty-five miles of road were completed in Washington Territory in the spring of the latter year.

In the summer of 1872 the company began to be pressed for funds, and there was dissatisfaction with President Smith's management. He tendered his resignation in August, and it was accepted to take effect October 1. General George W. Cass succeeded him. It was during the latter's administration that Tacoma was made the coast terminus of the road. This was done by a vote of the board of directors taken September 10, 1872. The Dakota division was completed to the Missouri River with the funds furnished by Jay Cooke before the crash of 1873, and the Pacific division was built from Kolma to Tacoma.

The memorable financial panic of 1873 destroyed the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., and severely injured the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The latter company was in great part rescued from the desperate condition into which it had been thrown by a financial scheme of great sagacity and soundness, which was chiefly conceived by Mr. Frederic Billings, of Vermont, then a director in the company. The road went into bankruptcy, the proceedings being commenced in New York, April 16, 1874, and President Cass was appointed receiver. The plan of foreclosure and reorganization was carried out by a purchasing committee, and August 12, 1874, all the property franchises, etc., were purchased by the committee for the bondholders. Upon General Cass's resignation of the presidency to accept the receivership, Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, was elected president. The work of construction was recommenced on the Pacific coast in 1875, to the great joy of the people in that quarter.

In the year 1877 the question of direct connection with the city of St. Paul engaged the serious attention of the authorities of the Northern Pacific and began to assume greater importance with the increasing freight movement on the company's main line. The St. Paul and Northern Pacific had already constructed a line from St. Paul to Sauk Rapids, and a charter was in existence to build from there to Brainerd. This charter, likely to expire, was purchased by Mr. Wright, and a new company organized called the Western Railroad Com-

pany of Minnesota. Construction work was begun on the Missouri division in 1879. May 24th of that year Mr. Wright resigned the presidency because of ill health, and was succeeded by Mr. Frederic Billings, the author of the reorganization scheme before mentioned. But the time for the completion of the road had now expired. The gap remaining to be built June 30, 1880, was about one thousand miles. It was determined to rest on the company's rights under the charter, and in future to ask nothing from Congress, and to do nothing in Washington beyond taking proper measures to defend those rights. The company was satisfied that no action adverse to its interests would be taken by Congress so long as it was energetically at work completing its line. It was fully indorsed in this attitude by a report from the judiciary committee of the house in 1882. In the fall of 1880, while the Missouri and Pend d'Oreille divisions were under construction, preparations were made to commence building in the Yellowstone, and for work on the whole line. January 28, 1881, the contract for the substructure of the Bismarck bridge was made. It was during Mr. Billings's administration that traffic contracts were made with the Oregon Navigation Company for connection with Portland, and with the Manitoba for an entrance to Minneapolis and St. Paul from Sauk Rapids. The erection of the general office building in St. Paul was also commenced under his administration.

Mr. Billings resigned the presidency in June, 1881, when a controlling interest of the company passed into the hands of Mr. Henry Villard. Mr. Villard was not ready at the time to take the direction of the company's affairs in his own hands, and A. H. Barney, of New York, was chosen to succeed Mr. Billings. Thomas F. Oakes, who had just come into the board to represent the Villard interest, was made vice-president. Mr. Barney's term of office was very brief, as he was succeeded the following September by Mr. Villard himself.

A brief sketch of this distinguished gentleman, under whose presidency the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed, with all of its resultant benefits to St. Paul and the great Northwest, may here be inserted. He was born and educated in Germany, but came to the United States at the age of eighteen. For some time after his arrival in this country he was without means, save as he earned them, and had no friends save as he made them. In time he studied law, wrote for the German papers, and, after mastering the English language, became a journalist. He was a war correspondent from 1861 to 1864. After repeated trips to Germany he returned to this country in April, 1874, to represent German bondholders of defaulting railroads. In 1875 he became president of the Oregon and California and the Oregon Steamship Company, and in 1876 receiver of the Kansas Pacific. June 9, 1879, he secured control of the Oregon Steamship Company and the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and a few days later organized the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

In 1880 Mr. Villard conceived the project of acquiring control of the Northern Pacific. This he did by furnishing it with the means for completing the main line through a syndicate formed by him of his American and European friends. This was known as his famous "blind pool." Among the important and far-sighted measures of Mr. Villard's administration were the arrangements made in advance of the completion of the main line and for terminal facilities in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Portland.¹

The credit of the Northern Pacific was fully restored in 1881, when President Villard added its purchase to his control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. To perfect the reunion the "Oregon and Transcontinental Company" was organized as a trust company, to which was given a majority of the stock of the Northern Pacific and of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. With the able assistance of its gifted young vice-president, Mr. Thomas F. Oakes, the new administration finished the construction of the Northern Pacific during the years 1881-82-83 with such energy and impetus that the advancing lines met in August of the latter year at a point fifty miles west of Helena, Mont., now known as Gold Creek.

St. Paul has always had a deep and vital interest in the success of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1878, upon the opening of the road from Sauk Rapids to this city, the directors of the Northern Pacific entered into an arrangement with the trustees of the mortgages made on this line by the old St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, and in that year trains began to be run over this shortened route to St. Paul instead of by the St. Paul and Duluth road. This was an event of great importance; for thus St. Paul became the *eastern terminus* of the road, and gradually the permanent center from which the entire road was operated, with all that the term implies—and it implies a great deal.

THE ST. PAUL FESTIVAL OF RECEPTION AND CELEBRATION.

Early in August, 1883, the announcement was made from New York headquarters that on the 8th of September following, the two sections of the Northern Pacific Railway—one east from Portland, Ore., and the other west from St. Paul, Minn.,—would be united. To complete the work of binding together the two great oceans, the "golden spike" would be driven at Gold Creek, Mont., a point fifty miles west of Helena, 800 miles east of the Pacific Ocean, and 1,204 miles west of St. Paul. After thirteen years of hard struggle and

¹ It was not long after the completion of the main line that rumors gained currency regarding Mr. Villard's financial difficulties. These culminated finally in his resignation, which was tendered December 30. January 17, 1884, Robert Harris was elected president. Mr. Harris continued at the head of the company until September 20, 1888, when he was made chairman of the board of directors and T. F. Oakes was chosen president. At the last annual meeting, in October, 1889, Mr. Villard was elected chairman of the board of directors, to succeed Mr. Harris, and Mr. Oakes was re-elected president.

serious perplexity, of changing fortune and doubtful promise, the great achievement had been accomplished.

It was further announced that, to celebrate this remarkable event, the president of the company, Mr. Henry Villard, would himself proceed to the point of union mentioned accompanied by a party of about five hundred guests, including prominent men from all parts of the United States and Europe. The guests were invited to rendezvous at St. Paul, September 3d, and special trains from different points were to be supplied to convey them here. The company felt that this was so important an affair as to warrant the expenditure of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars in carrying it out.

The people of St. Paul, appreciating the situation fully, immediately decided that so important an event so full of meaning regarding their prosperity and that of their city, should meet with the most cordial recognition possible. Arrangements were at once begun to receive and entertain the distinguished visitors on a scale of magnificence never before dreamed of in this new, busy, and practical city. Describing the popular feeling in this regard, a well-known writer, the late Mr. J. H. Hanson, says that the greatest enthusiasm was aroused, and it became universal. All entered with spirit into the work and evinced a determination to produce a celebration commensurate with the occasion, and worthy of the city which is the eastern terminus and distributing point for the vast wealth which the immense thoroughfare is to disclose and make available; the metropolis which is to exchange its goods and wares for the productions of the vast fertile wheat areas, the broad cattle ranges, and the rich treasures of the mines of the broad, royal domain between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean; and which by this splendid line of railway is to come into direct communication not only with the entire extent of the Pacific slope in North America, from the frozen fields of the North to the sunny orchards and fruitful vineyards of the South, but with those great foreign empires beyond the sea, whose traffic with our fair republic is almost limitless. It is not then a matter for wonder that the people to be thus lavishly benefited rejoiced, and sought to do high honor to the man who had contributed so largely to their prosperity and growth, and ushered in the achievement, which caused an United States senator to predict that St. Paul was destined to become the third commercial city on the continent.

The patriotism of the people was so universal, and all displayed such anxiety to assist in a grand festival, that the Chamber of Commerce took prompt action and advised a public reception. On August 16th the city council, recognizing the importance of the occasion and respecting the desires of the people, voted to invite Mr. Villard and his guests to accept the hospitality of the municipality, to attend a reception in the morning and partake of a banquet in the evening of Monday, September 3d. Prompt action followed, and numerous committees were appointed to perfect arrangements for a grand ovation.

The executive committee was composed of Mayor C. D. O'Brien, P. H. Kelly, Captain W. A. Van Slyke, Thomas Cochran, jr., secretary, Albert Scheffer, Edmund Rice, Gates A. Johnson, General John B. Sanborn, E. C. Starkey, and Gustav Willius. The chairman of the committee on reception and programme was Mayor O'Brien; of the committee on finance, General John B. Sanborn; of the committee on decoration, Captain W. A. Van Slyke; of the committee on invitations, Hon. Edmund Rice; and of the committee on banquet, General R. M. Newport.

In his little pamphlet descriptive of this event, Mr. Hanson says that all the committees devoted themselves earnestly and energetically to their duties, and were heartily seconded by all the other citizens. Only a little more than two weeks of time was available for the preparations, and it was feared that it would be impossible in this brief time to accomplish a result of such perfection as was desired and had been decided upon. The city was but little disposed to grand displays, but on this occasion it was the universal determination to indulge in a grand dress parade, and the result exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine and confident. Promptly and with the utmost discipline the various committees proceeded with their assigned labors, reporting with military precision to the executive board daily. Announcements in the daily papers informed the public of the progress of the work, and the people responded with alacrity to all requisitions made upon them. Mayor O'Brien published a request that all business be suspended on the day of the celebration and it was invariably respected. In all parts of the city preparations were quietly progressing. Painters were industriously at work on banners, mottoes, flyers, etc. Decorators were designing and manufacturing the most beautiful and appropriate ornamentations. Mechanics were busy preparing great wagons for the procession. Mammoth arches were in process of construction at various points, and in short, everybody was active in contributing to the coming festival. The result was that on the morning of the 3d of September the sun arose upon a city in grand holiday attire. Over an area of at least five miles in diameter the buildings were almost entirely concealed beneath a bewildering mass of elaborate decorations, and far out on the beautiful hills that surround the city, thousands of the handsome residences were becoming emblems of rejoicing, while even the trees in their brilliant fall foliage seemed desirous to assist in the grand display.

On the business streets through which the procession was to pass, there was not a building devoid of decoration. The lofty blocks were festooned from sidewalk to eaves with bright-hued materials, while cunningly wrought emblems,—stars, wreaths, anchors, etc.,—appeared at intervals, and flags of all nations, intermingled with bright pennons bearing the legend "N. P. R. R.," floated from windows and housetops. Even to the summits of the great six-story blocks the work of embellishment had been carried and the lesser build-

ings were, if possible, more lavishly arrayed. At no point could the eye be directed without encountering some bright and beautiful object, and at every point appeared those little fluttering pennons bearing the magic characters, "N. P. R. R.,"—over one hundred thousand being displayed. Here and there appeared rows of small green trees along the outer edge of the sidewalk, marking the establishment of some German citizen, who had not forgotten a pretty custom of his fatherland. At nearly every store large shields or panels, bordered with green foliage, or bright colors, and bearing appropriate inscriptions were placed over the doors. Show windows were elaborately dressed, the rich and varied goods being displayed in designs suited to the occasion. The two sides of the streets were united by streamers of many hues; mammoth flags hung over the thoroughfare, and massive banners bearing words of hearty welcome or suitable inscriptions assisted in forming the roof of an enormous arch, the bright rays of the sun penetrating and glorifying the gorgeous scene. And this bewildering display, this brilliant, triumphal, arched pathway, extended a distance of at least six miles without a hiatus, excelling, as was freely admitted by thousands of visitors, anything of a similar character ever before exhibited in the same area in the continent. No description could do justice to it, and any attempt to specify the individual efforts would be to undertake the impossible.

The *Pioneer Press* said that the general appearance of the principal streets was like a pathway within a dense forest of colors. Third street, especially, because of its narrowness and the height of the buildings, decorated to their very top, seemed fairly arched with bunting its entire length; for it was an absolute wall of brilliant lines on either side, and the banners strung across the street seemed to shut out the sky. The wholesale district, whether on Third, Sibley, Fourth, Fifth or Wacouta, presented a scene of marvelous brilliancy, every building being draped and festooned to the very limit of its frontage. Jackson, Robert, Cedar, Minnesota, Wabasha, St. Peter and Seventh streets were a maze of flags and appropriate decorations, and every residence neighborhood had its quota of patriots who decorated right royally. It was a common comment among visitors that "never was city more beautiful."

The completion of the Northern Pacific was celebrated by the people of St. Paul and by the friends and promoters of that great enterprise in a most striking manner. The celebration began with the first arrival from England and Germany of the honored gentlemen and ladies whom Mr. Villard had invited to be his guests from the time of their departure from their homes until their return. During the last week in August these guests were feted in New York, and numerous excursions to points in and about the metropolis were arranged and conducted for their benefit.

The whole number of guests, some three hundred, were welcomed to the hospitalities of Mr. Villard's special trains of palace cars, and the journey out

from New York was made under most delightful auspices and surroundings. Every comfort and luxury available in modern railroading was supplied, and not a single experience of pleasure known to American palace car travel was withheld. At the various cities *en route* the guest trains were given enthusiastic receptions and ovations. Chicago especially entered most heartily upon the hospitalities due the occasion.

According to the official time table issued by the Northern Pacific Company the guests from Germany ought to arrive in St. Paul on Saturday, September 1st, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Gustav Willius, G. Benz, G. Bohn, W. von Dyen, R. W. Eltzner, M. Holl, Fred Harrsen, Arnold Kalman, C. H. Lienau, W. P. Murray, A. Oppenheim, Geo. Reis, Albert Scheffer and C. Stahlmann was dispatched to Chicago to meet these distinguished gentlemen, who were accompanied by President Villard. The German guests, some fifty in all, included General von Xylander, (a brother-in-law of Mr. Villard) and his wife; Baron von Eisendecker, the then German minister at Washington; Count Lippe Weisendfeldt, charge d'affaires of Austria and Hungary, and numerous other prominent German officials, scholars, financiers, etc., as well as certain prominent German-American citizens, notably the Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, and others.

The special train bearing these guests, escorted by Mr. Villard and the St. Paul committee, arrived at the union depot at ten o'clock on the morning of Saturday, September 1st, by the Northwestern and Omaha lines. As the train ran into the station, the visitors, accompanied by Mr. Henry Villard in person, were cordially welcomed by numerous German-born citizens of St. Paul amid the strains of martial music. Mayor O'Brien and others of the citizens' committee were present, and contributed their share of the hearty welcome extended to the illustrious visitors. Very little time was spent in formalities as the stay in St. Paul was necessarily limited. Carriages were in waiting, and the guests were shown to them by their hosts, and driven through the principal streets and suburbs of the city. Wonder and admiration were expressed by one and all at the extent, magnificence and solidity of the city; and when, in reply to their questions, they were told that St. Paul was a "49-er" their wonders were expressed anew. Through Third street and up the hill to Summit avenue and its environs, and thence across town to University avenue and Dayton's Bluff, the retinue proceeded. Extensive views of the Mississippi were had at various points of vantage; and the admiration, as expressed by the spectators, was at once sincere and hearty. At half past twelve the guests were escorted to "Magee's," where in the spacious banqueting hall a delicious repast, which, from soup to fruit, has never been excelled in St. Paul, was served. The choicest vintages of wine was abundantly bestowed, and the feast was heartily enjoyed. Pending the serving of the dinner, Mr. Albert Wolff, editor-in-chief of *Die Volkszeitung*, delivered a most befitting address of

welcome, which was responded to by Hon. Rudolph Schlieden, LL. D., minister resident at Washington of the Free Cities of Germany.

While the dessert was being discussed, Hon. C. H. Lienau, of *Die Volkszeitung*, proposed, as a toast, "The health of Henry Villard, the path-finder." The sentiment was received with enthusiasm, and Mr. Villard responded, in German as follows :

"I am grateful, gentlemen, for this excellent opportunity to thank the German citizens of St. Paul for the kind and generous reception which they have given my guests from Germany. It has been my good fortune to receive considerable satisfaction in the position which has fallen to my lot. One of the happiest events in connection with my relations to the Northern Pacific Railroad company is the fact that I see to-day assembled around me some of the most famous representatives of the dearly beloved fatherland. [Cheers.] I consider it a great fortune to me that I, a German, was permitted to complete the great Northern Pacific Railroad, which was begun and started more than ten years ago by enterprising citizens of my adopted country. I hope that the expectations of the German citizens of St. Paul in particular, and the people of the great Northwest in general, which are entertained from the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, will not be disappointed. I, for myself, have not the least doubt that the results which will come from the completion of our road will meet the most sanguine expectations. I came to St. Paul for the first time nearly twenty-five years ago. It was then a town of about 6,000 people. What it is to-day you all know. And I think that the growth of the next twenty-five years will far exceed that of the last twenty-five years. I beg to again express my thanks for this most flattering reception."

At the conclusion of Mr. Villard's remarks the company dispersed, the visitors accompanied by their hosts, and receiving, during their stay in St. Paul, the closest attention of their fellow-countrymen resident here. At 9 o'clock on Saturday evening the German guests arrived at St. Paul's great summer palace, Hotel LaFayette, at Minnetonka Beach, where princely arrangements had been made for their entertainment. There the Sunday was passed in needful rest and the quiet reception of visiting friends and countrymen.

On the afternoon of Saturday, September 1st, the same day of the arrival in St. Paul of the German guests, three trains, completing the royal railroad procession of four sections, left Chicago for St. Paul. One train, consisting of elegant private cars, bore the guests from England and our own distinguished citizen, General U. S. Grant. The English visitors were Earl and Countess of Onslow, Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Carrington, the Hon. St. John Brodrick and Lady Hilda Brodrick, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, privy councilor, Lord Justice Sir Charles Bowen, lord justice of appeals, the Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, member of the privy council, etc., Sir W. Brampton Gurdon, of the royal treasury, and numerous members of Parliament and other prominent English citizens.

The second train consisted of a party of Americans in charge of Mr. E. V. Smalley, editor of *The Northwest*, and consisted of two Northern Pacific dining cars and seven Pullman sleepers. The third train was occupied by another party of Americans, escorted by J. T. Odell, assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific, and a committee of St Paul citizens. This train had two dining cars and eight handsome sleeping cars.

These trains proceeded immediately to Minnetonka Beach, all arriving in good season on Sunday morning, and the guests were speedily assigned quarters in the palatial Hotel LaFayette, which had been placed at their disposal by the city of St. Paul. The day was greatly enjoyed at the beautiful lake, many of the distinguished guests indulging in a pleasant voyage, many receiving friends, and all passing a quiet, restful day, preparatory to participating in the series of fetes, banquets and ovations which were to so quickly follow. The following prominent officials were of the party: Hon. H. M. Teller, secretary of the interior; Hon. B. H. Brewster, attorney-general; Hon. L. Sackville West, British minister, accompanied by his daughter; Mr. Carl Steen Anderson de Bille, Danish minister; Mr. de Bildt, charge d'affaires of Sweden and Norway; Baron von Eisendecher, German minister; Hon. W. H. Armstrong, United States railway commissioner; Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor New York avenue Presbyterian Church; A. E. Bateman, banker; Walker Blaine, son of the ex-secretary; Hon. John Davis, assistant secretary of State; E. M. Dawson, interior department; Hon. R. A. Elmer, assistant postmaster-general; Hon. Walter Evans, commissioner of internal revenue; Hon. Henry F. French, assistant secretary of the treasury; James F. Hood, chief clerk appointment division, interior department; Hon. Noah McFarland, commissioner of the general land office; C. A. Maxwell, chief land division, general land office; Clayton McMichael, United States marshal; General A. D. Hazen, third assistant postmaster-general; Captain John Mullan; Hon. John C. New, assistant secretary of the treasury; Major W. S. Peabody; Major O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary executive mansion; Luther Harrison, chief clerk general land office; W. W. Upton, second comptroller of the treasury.

THE GRAND RECEPTION AND PARADE.

As has been stated, Sunday, September 2d, was spent by the guests at Lake Minnetonka. The full and formal reception and parade had been set for Monday, September 3d. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the latter date the citizens of St. Paul were all well astir. The Union Depot was under police guard, and none but the reception committees appointed to welcome Mr. Villard and his guests were permitted to enter. The Ames Zouaves, of Minneapolis, who had arrived by the early morning train, with Major Ames in command, and Companies D and E, of the First Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard, were present with the regimental band. Mr. Villard and his family were the first to

alight from the first of the four special trains that rolled into the depot half an hour later. A hundred carriages were in waiting, and the entire party were soon riding swiftly up into the heart of the city, escorted by General Sanborn, chief marshal, and aids, the police and the military. Cannons booming on the Capitol square and the blowing of steamboat whistles along the wharves announced the arrival, and that the celebration had begun.

President Villard, Mrs. Villard, General Grant and Mayor O'Brien were seated in the first carriage. In the second carriage were General and Mme. von Xylander, Miss Villard and Colonel von Xylander. In the third carriage were Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. H. M. Teller, Masters Harold and Oswald Villard. Hon. L. Sackville West, British minister; Miss West and companion occupied the fourth carriage, and Baron von Eisendecker, Count Lippe-Wiessefeldt, occupied the fifth carriage. Other guests were distributed as follows: Mr. de Bildt, charge d'affaires of Sweden and Norway; August Feigel, German consul-general, New York; Othmar Von Mohl, German consul, Cincinnati, O.; German guests in fifteen carriages; English guests in ten carriages; governors, United States senators and representatives in seven carriages; officers of the United States army in five carriages; government officials from Washington in four carriages; mayors of other cities in two carriages; presidents of Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce in two carriages; directors and officers of the Northern Pacific and other railroad corporations in six carriages; members of the press in ten carriages.

The route of the guests' procession was up Third street to Market, and thence to the seats provided in Rice Park, where the honored guests of the day were to review the military, civic societies, trades exhibits and the various constituent parts of a most notable procession. The streets for miles were crowded densely, and as Mr. Villard and his party passed up Third street through the narrow lane between the seas of faces on either hand, he and they were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.

Passing under the grand triumphal arch, corner Third and Cedar streets, President Villard, surprised and pleased beyond measure at the enthusiasm everywhere manifested, raised his hat in acknowledgement, just as a shower of roses, tossed by a score of maidens, representing St. Paul and Portland respectively, fell upon his bared head and into the carriage, and were scattered over General Grant, who smiled his acknowledgements, and upon Mrs. Villard, who bowed and smiled and looked the pride she could not speak.

Mr. Villard looked upon the platform above his head and noticed a tableau which gave him infinite pleasure. The flower-throwing maidens stood on the arch of welcome, and in the center of a group of school children was a tableau. Representing Columbia, Mrs. Joseph Geisen; Germania, Mrs. Charles Schmidt; Britania, Miss Pauline Faber. Directly opposite was the goddess of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Miss Julia Winter. Miss Julia Elbel represented manu-

factures, with her anvil and ratchet wheel. Miss Martha Werner represented agriculture: symbols—plow, scythe and sheaves of wheat. In the balcony Portland was represented by Miss Mary Schnitzius, and St. Paul by Miss Annie Strong. The bouquets distributed were tied with blue ribbons marked "Welcome N. P. R. R." These beautiful tableaux were the tribute of our German citizens.

As the remaining guests passed under the arch in turn, flowers were rained upon them, and gracefully acknowledged. Just west of the triumphal arch two long platforms were constructed, and these were crowded with children dressed in white, who, provided with bouquets, awaited the arrival of the grand procession.

The weather was extremely propitious. The *Pioneer Press* described it as a typical Minnesota day; never one lovelier; a day without a fault. The bright harvest sun shone from a sky of cloudless blue. The thermometer registered seventy degrees, and the air was of that pure, sweet character which is the delight and wonder of strangers. Rice Park, that tiny gem of forest and floral beauty, was never fairer. Always beautiful with its natural adornments, its charms were heightened by the artistic decorations that had been skillfully placed. Bright colored streamers hung from tree to tree, and thousands of flags mingled their hues with the green foliage, forming a canopy of indescribable beauty. The grassy lawns were as velvet; the flowers in beds and parterres, bloomed brilliantly and from the massive fountain the bright water leaped with seeming joy.

By the side of the band stand a massive marquee had been erected, and on the long table within a bounteous collation was served in Magee's best style. Pyramids of dainties, crowded beautiful floral decorations, and the glimmer of crystal glasses showed that the rapid popping of corks so often heard was not intended as a salute alone. The repast proved most opportune and was heartily enjoyed by the honored guests.

Several sections of opera chairs stood in the park for the accommodation of Mr. Villard's guests and the invited guests of the city. The seats commanded an unobstructed view of Fifth street. In the front row were Mr. Villard and General Grant, sitting side by side; Governor Hubbard and the general officers of the National guard; General Terry and staff, and Bishop Ireland; while immediately in the rear Mayor O'Brien and ladies had seats. Ex-Secretary Evarts also had a seat near by, and on all sides, sitting or standing, were the distinguished Americans and foreigners, decked with white satin badges, and buttonhole bouquets. The city hall was a coigne of vantage for scores of people, filling all the windows and doorways; and here, as elsewhere along the route, the streets were crowded with people. None but guests were admitted within the precincts of the park, Captain John B. Bresette and a posse of police in full uniform instructing the good natured spectators to retain positions on the op-

posite walks. The members of the party had no more than settled into good positions before the head of the procession appeared. The colored band and regiment from the fort was a source of wonder to the foreigners; and when the Ames Zouaves came along, a burst of applause arose from the assembled multitude, being more particularly the recognition given the command from the neighboring city by the people of St. Paul. The industrial division awakened great admiration, and as display after display passed before the eyes of the distinguished visitors, comment and compliment fell from their lips, with many expressions of surprise and wonder at the seemingly exhaustless resources of the young metropolis of the new Northwest. Mr. Villard was saluted time after time from the ranks of the great procession, and each time raised his hat in response. Even he could not refrain from expressing amazement and gratification, as he viewed the display which had been prepared in honor of himself and the Northern Pacific. General Grant was also pleased. "I have seen many grand processions, civic and military," said the illustrious soldier and citizen, "but such a display as this of a city's industries I have never seen." A Berlin banker remarked to Governor Solomon of Wisconsin, "This display, if known to the world, would add twenty-five per cent. to the value of St. Paul property."

Even as early as sunrise preparations for the mammoth procession had been in progress, thousands of gaily decked teams representing the countless industries of a great city hastening to the appointed rendezvous. At 9:30 o'clock, when the distinguished visitors, for whose edification and instruction this grand display had been planned, had disposed themselves comfortably, the brilliant and imposing pageant began to pass in review.

A dozen policemen scouted ahead of the procession and cleared the streets, and on came the procession, with General Sanborn, chief marshal, and aides at the head. Following these came a platoon of thirty-two police under Sergeants Walsh and Morgan. Then came a hundred lads in fantastic uniform, mounted as special aides, followed by the Fort Snelling band of twenty-five pieces; the Ames Zouaves, who were warmly applauded; a battalion of the Twenty-fifth United States (colored) Infantry, 200 strong, commanded by Colonel Gaines Lawson, an officer deservedly popular. These troops were generally remarked for their proficiency and soldierly bearing. Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery, followed, ninety strong, with four guns, commanded by Major L. G. Smith. Twenty-five Sioux Indians in war paint, accompanied by squaws carrying papposes, brought up the rear of this section of the parade, and were received everywhere with warm applause and amused expressions. The Great Union Band, playing splendidly, came gaily down the street and received the plaudits of the crowd. Then the First Regiment, led by Colonel Bend, marching superbly, and the Emmet Light Artillery. The G. A. R. and other war veterans, fifty strong, brought up the rear of the first division, and received the warmest recognition.



Chas. H. Coker

The fire department of the city was the feature of the second division. This was led by Chief John T. Black, and was followed by the fire commissioners in carriages and the several engines, hook and ladder companies, trucks, hose companies and supply wagons of the department. The appearance of the engines and trucks was the signal for loud and hearty commendation. The apparatus was polished till it shone again, the appearance and discipline of the force was admirable, and the whole display as made by the department was certainly one of the principal features of the procession.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, two hundred strong, were a prominent feature of the third division, of which Captain M. J. O'Conner was chief marshal. The handsome uniforms admirably set off the stalwart forms they encased, and the marching and general appearance of the society was extremely good. A tableau in this division representing France and America, and Washington and Lafayette, standing under the spreading branches of an oak tree grasping hands was very effective, and elicited rounds of applause. The Rochester Band furnished excellent music for this division. The Knights of St. Paul, Union Française, St. Jean Baptiste Society, the Knights of Labor, St. Venzee, St. John, Bohemian Turners and St. Albert societies followed in regular succession, with an aggregate of three hundred members, and received their meed of applause.

Captain Andrew R. Kiefer was chief marshal of the fourth division, for which music was furnished by the Bohemian Band. The St. Paul Temple Commandery, No. 2, P. C., the German Society, Turner Society, Druids, Sons of Hermann, Lucelbeurgia, and other civic societies, aggregating five hundred persons, the whole followed by one hundred and twenty-five butchers mounted, completed this organization.

The fifth grand division, of which General J. W. Bishop was chief marshal, presented many novel and excellent features. The Great Western Band furnished the music in its usual admirable manner, and was followed by the employés of the post-office, numbering fifty persons, consisting of mail carriers, lady and gentlemen clerks, drivers, etc. Several wagons were arranged as distributing offices, and the whole system of receiving and distributing mail matter was thus portrayed. The principal features of the post-office display was the original St. Paul post-office, a box of a dozen pigeon holes. It was labeled: "1846. Total revenue, \$3.43! Revenue 1883, \$183,954.82." To this was added a transparency with the inscription: "Largest Mail Route in the World." Cook's transfer wagons, with fifty employés, transporting trunks, valises, etc., marked for different stations on the line of Northern Pacific Railroad between St. Paul and Portland, was an interesting feature, and Adam Fetsch's traveling cigar manufactory elicited hearty applause, especially when the cigars, as manufactured, were scattered among the crowds. The Northern Pacific Express Company made a fine display, and a genuine stage coach of the plains loaded

with emigrants, miners and the usual personnel of Western stage coach travel, was so true to nature that some spectators insisted on paying their fare and getting on board. The American Express Company's wagons, loaded with freight consigned to Pacific coast stations, and a white buffalo consigned to J. J. Hill, and the United States Express Company's wagons, also heavily laden with express matter, contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the hour. But the leading feature of the day was the exhibit made by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, then called "the Royal Route." All of its departments were represented by wagons, and there were one hundred and fifty employés of the road present. The St. Paul and Duluth road furnished its quota in the shape of two wagons loaded with agricultural products and artisans, respectively, the latter at work on railway machinery. E. D. Comings's allegorical picture painted on a van drawn by three fine grey horses, tandem, and accompanied by a bugler, represented the scene at the driving of the last spike. The *Pioneer Press* establishment, with its 418 employés, as represented by its printing press on wheels, and turning out "Villard extras," attracted a great deal of attention.

The sixth division, with E. A. Young as marshal, headed by the Faribault band, came next. In this division, the largest in the procession, the various industries and business interests of the city were very fully and splendidly represented. It formed more than one-half of the line. It was a magnificent panorama of St. Paul's material interests, and that it was thoroughly appreciated by those for whom it was arranged was demonstrated by the hearty and emphatic expressions of wonder and pleasure it elicited. There were 725 decorated wagons and 4,300 actual participants. Every wagon on parade was highly decorated, and with exquisite taste, but confined to national colors or local manufacturers principally, and with plenty of evergreens. The designs and mottoes on the wagons were unique, and all referred to the Northern Pacific, the far West and the benefit to be derived by St. Paul from the opening of the road. There was not a conspicuous attempt at advertising, but nearly all united in making the display of St. Paul stocks pay tribute to the great completed enterprise, the Northern Pacific Railroad. Nearly all the wagons were drawn by four horses. The city had made such advancement within such a brief time that the grand display of industries in the procession was almost as much a revelation to the citizens as to the visitors. Said the *St. Paul Globe*: "In speaking of the magnificent appearance of the procession in its entirety, no latitude of diction however extravagant can do justice. To describe adequately its component features would require days of labor and many issues of a paper equal in size to this edition of the *Globe*. Its superb military, civic, industrial, manufacturing and jobbing features would have reflected credit upon any city in this country, not excepting Chicago or New York. Said one cosmopolitan, a man of letters, to the *Globe* reporter, 'your city is wonderful; it

is the greatest town for its size on the face of the earth.' And he was right. In the procession every art, industry, business, trade or species of traffic in the world was represented. The manufacturing, railroad and machinery display was simply stupendous, while the display made by the wholesale and retail merchants of St. Paul establishes their reputation as being among the most foremost and enterprising business men in the world. The ingenuity manifested by the wholesale merchants in arranging their displays, and the enormous extent of the exhibits, were really astonishing."

The procession occupied about five hours in passing a given point, and was estimated to be nearly fifteen miles in length. The route taken was as follows: From Seven Corners down Third street to Washington, up Washington to Fifth, down Fifth to Market, down Market to Third, down Third to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourth, up Fourth to Sibley, up Sibley to Seventh, down Seventh to Olive, up Olive to Ninth, up Ninth to Jackson, down Jackson to Seventh, up Seventh to Wabasha, and thence to the capitol, where it dispersed.

The hour of 11:30 A.M.,—the time for leaving—came, and still the end of the procession was far away. The guests could not wait to see more, and so several sections of it were turned off down Third street, and the carriages were driven up to the park entrance to take the party upon a tour over the city. The guests were speedily in their places, and under escort of the committee were driven to various points of interest, and through all the principal streets to the Union depot, where the party arrived at 12:30 o'clock, immediately taking the train for Minneapolis. The visit to St. Paul, although brief, was filled with enjoyment; and a notable feature of the complimentary expressions given on all sides was their evident sincerity.

As the Villard party pulled out of the Union depot a large crowd gathered around the first car, which contained Mr. Villard, General Grant, William M. Evarts and others. These gentlemen appeared on the platform of the car in response to loud calls, and each bowed acknowledgments to enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Villard made a few remarks, saying:

"Gentlemen of St. Paul: It is almost unnecessary for me to express to you my appreciation for this kind and magnificent reception. You well know that you have my heartfelt thanks. I only regret that I cannot have all the citizens of St. Paul within reach of my voice, so that they might hear my personal testimony to their hospitality. I will not say good-bye to you now, because I shall never want to say good-bye to St. Paul. I am going away from you for a little while, but I hope soon to be with you again. I trust that in the future I shall not be required to spend so much of my time in New York as I have in the past. The necessity of remaining there to provide for the financial necessities of the road is, I am glad to say, nearly over. It is now time to settle down more in St. Paul, the point from which the road is to be operated, and see that it is managed so as to reflect credit upon the company, as well as bring prosperity to your city and the great country it traverses."

Amid the thunder of cheers and the din of martial music the honored guests took their departure for the lovely shores of Lake Minnetonka, impressed beyond expression by the grand celebration they had enjoyed.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S RECEPTION.

The celebration of the morning, at least as far as the official reception of Mr. Villard was concerned, was repeated in the afternoon, when St. Paul turned out *en masse* to welcome within her confines Chester A. Arthur, the president of the United States. For the past two months Mr. Arthur, accompanied by Secretary of War Lincoln, General Phil Sheridan, General Stager of Chicago, Judge Rollins of New York, Colonel Gregory, Colonel Mike Sheridan, Captain Clark, Senator Vest, Governor Crosbie of Montana, and Mr. Vest, son of the senator, had been in the wilds of the Northwest, enjoying the rough life of the tourist, and viewing the wonders of the Yellowstone Valley and the Northwestern country generally. While at the Mammoth Hot Springs, the president and the party received the invitation of Mayor O'Brien to visit St. Paul and share the honors of the day with Mr. Villard and his large party of foreign and native guests. The invitation was accepted, and a start was made eastward Friday, Aug. 31, at 6 p. m. Livingston was reached next morning at 11 o'clock. At this point, Senator Vest and Governor Crosbie left the party and went west as far as Helena, to await the arrival of the Northern Pacific excursionists.

Coming east from Bismarck the special sped on its way until a short distance this side of St. Cloud, when a stop was made to receive Messrs McMillan, Ramsey and Driscoll, the reception committee sent by St. Paul to escort the president and his friends to Minnesota's capital. At the Manitoba junction the train met that bearing the Villard party *en route* from St. Paul to Minneapolis. That city was reached at 1 p. m. There the whole party tarried until 2:45, when a start was made for St. Paul. The track was cleared between the two cities, and the run was made in fifteen minutes. At the depot in St. Paul the State militia, a battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., and the full St. Paul reception committee of the morning were in waiting. The militia and regulars were marched into the depot building and brought to company front on either side of the main corridor. As the commander-in-chief of the American army entered the depot building the soldiery were brought to a "present," and, with uncovered heads, President Arthur and his guests, Governor Hubbard and the State officials, and the reception committee passed the line of soldiery.

Outside the depot, on Sibley street and in the immediate neighborhood, 20,000 people lined the streets, and when the city's distinguished guests emerged, a great shout of welcome went up, and for fully fifteen minutes the deafening clamor was continued, mingled with the roar of an artillery salute and the clang of many bells. As he stepped on the sidewalk, President Arthur, bronzed like an Indian by Montana's August sun, gracefully raised his tall but

somewhat battered white hat in acknowledgment of the enthusiasm which his presence had created. His tall form towered a foot or more above that of Governor Hubbard. He was then in the full enjoyment of perfect health, his step steady and his eyes clear and bright. The *Globe* said that good humor shone in his every glance, and as he seated himself in the carriage in waiting for him, he thrice again bowed his acknowledgments of the greetings given him by the crowd that thronged about him. In the carriage with him were Hon. Robert T. Lincoln secretary of war, Mayor O'Brien and Governor Hubbard. In the carriage following were seated Lieutenant-General Phil. H. Sheridan, General Alfred H. Terry, ex-Governor Ramsey, and ex-Mayor Edmund Rice. The carriages following were occupied by the remaining members of the presidential party and local officials, besides officers of the army located in this city and Fort Snelling. Between the open ranks of the Twenty-fifth Regiment the carriages proceeded, escorted by a platoon of police under command of Sergeant Morgan, and the chief marshal of the day, General John B. Sanborn, and his aides, all in brilliant uniform. The military presented a fine appearance and marched to the inspiring music of the regimental band. From Sibley to Rosabel, from Rosabel to Fourth, and through the Northern Pacific arch, up Fourth through the St. Paul and Omaha Company arch to Jackson; from Jackson to Third; up Third to Wabasha, and from Wabasha to the State capitol the procession moved, the fire department, Ancient Order of Hibernians and other civic societies, followed by a large number of carriages, bringing up the rear of the line. All along the route the president was received with round after round of cheers, an honor which he acknowledged with dignity, frequently uncovering in response to the salutations.

On the arrival of the party at the capitol all the bells in the city pealed out a merry chime. The party disembarked at the Wabasha street entrance and proceeded without delay to the hall of the House of Representatives, where the president held a brief reception and a large number of prominent citizens were presented and received in a gracious manner. A collation was served by Magee, and ample justice was done it by all, especially the president and his companions, who were wearied by their long ride from the Yellowstone. Following this the president held a public reception in the governor's room, and received several thousand citizens who, entering at Wabasha street, passed through the room and out by the Cedar street entrance. This was continued for some time, but the thousands of people that had been continually multiplying about the capitol building were increasing at a fearful rate until it was necessary for the president to come out of the room into the main hall, where he continued to receive the multitude who thronged around and seemed to double every minute. By this time there had come to be a literal crush outside the capitol all along down the entrance to the grounds, even to Wabasha street. The jam caused by the people

trying to get in was something terrific and great fears were felt that some one might be injured. To avoid this, and to satisfy the thousands upon thousands who were struggling to get in, it was thought best to have the president go out on the broad steps of the west entrance and show himself to the people. Governor Hubbard preceded and introduced the president. As soon as the latter stepped forward the crowd broke into a shout which can be described only as an immense roar. Again and again was it repeated. Finally the president got a chance to get in a word. Waving his hand, the president succeeded in stopping the tumult to a remarkable degree, and quiet having been almost entirely obtained he spoke as follows:

"Fellow-citizens: I desire to thank you most sincerely and cordially for this generous and kind reception, and to express my wonder at all that I see here in this city of St. Paul. I think it is not necessary for me to tell you that my warmest sympathies go with the accomplishment of the great public work, which is the occasion of all this display and all this rejoicing, and in honor of which you have engaged in this great celebration. Thanking you again for the kind reception, I bid you good-bye."

The president immediately re-entered the capitol building, and soon after emerged from the south entrance, where the carriages were in waiting. The whole party resumed their seats in the carriages and were driven out on Summit avenue, and afterwards to the depot, where the president, General Sheridan, and the secretary of war reviewed the battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., Colonel Soldens. After this the president, General Sheridan and the whole party resumed their seats in the special train, and at 5:30 p. m. the train moved out, amid the cheering of the crowd, proceeded to Hotel Lafayette, at Lake Minnetonka, where the party were the guests of St. Paul for the evening.

During the stay of the party at the capitol, Lieutenant-General Sheridan and Secretary Lincoln were called out by the Union Veteran Association, attached to Garfield Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and received a most enthusiastic and cordial greeting from the veterans.

In private conversation the president spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of his trip, and was surprised at the magnificent proportions to which St. Paul had grown and the many evidences of substantial prosperity visible on every hand. He stated that the city was by all odds the most metropolitan in appearance of any he had visited East or West, save alone New York and Chicago, and he looked to see this the greatest distributing point of the West. The only regret he expressed was that his stay here was to be so short, and that he could have no time to more thoroughly inspect the city and its industries. After the banquet at the Hotel Lafayette, the president and his suite left for Chicago.

The magnificent celebration was closed in St. Paul by a display of fireworks

of unusual brilliancy and splendor on the island above the bridge. The programme consisted of eighteen set pieces appropriate to the occasion, interspersed with rockets and brilliant fires. The display, which reflected great credit on the home pyrotechnic artist, Mr. Schmotter, was enjoyed and vociferously applauded by a massive audience. During the evening many business houses and private residences were beautifully illuminated, and at midnight closed what has been frequently termed the grandest day in the history of St. Paul.

THE BANQUET AT THE HOTEL LAFAYETTE.

On the evening of the eventful 3d of September, the municipality of St. Paul, in its official character, entertained the honored guests of the day, and also many prominent citizens of the city and State, at a banquet served at the Hotel Lafayette, Lake Minnetonka. At seven o'clock in the evening the four divisions of Mr. Villard's railroad procession, President Arthur's special, and the St. Paul train had landed the one thousand guests at the hotel, and the corridors and drawing rooms were thronged with the visitors, who constituted a most notable assembly, one, as Mr. Hanson said, which included more men of prominence and brains than are even rarely found together on any single occasion.

The hotel had been lavishly and beautifully decorated, and every preparation had been made for the event that was deemed necessary for its complete success. At about nine o'clock the guests filed into the banquet hall, passing on entering through the open ranks of a platoon of policemen under Chief of Police John Clark. At a table on a somewhat raised platform running across the upper end of the hall the most distinguished of the guests were seated, President Arthur occupying the seat at Mayor O'Brien's left and Mr. Villard that at his right. No time was lost in useless ceremony but the pleasing pastime of discussing the elaborate menu was indulged in while the Great Western Band in a room at the rear, concealed by a massive silk curtain, discoursed delicious music.

After the substantials had disappeared and wines had been substituted, a season of speech-making was inaugurated by Hon. C. D. O'Brien, mayor of St. Paul, who said:

"Gentlemen: Our banquet has been unexpectedly graced by the presence of his excellency, the president of the United States. I have the honor to propose the health of President Arthur, the president of the United States; to be drank standing." [Applause.]

When the applause had practically subsided, President Arthur arose, amid a renewed vociferous greeting, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and gentlemen: I thank you cordially for your kind greeting. I am glad to take part with you in these festivities; the great work, the accomplishment of which they seek to commemorate, may well be celebrated with

joy and thanksgiving. [Applause.] And, Mr. Mayor, well may your beautiful and thriving city and her sister municipality, standing as they do at the gateway of this new highroad of commerce which stretches far out to the sea, congratulate themselves that they enter to-day upon a career of enlarged usefulness and prosperity. [Applause.]

"Coming to you from that marvelous region which has been sometimes called 'The Wonderland of America,' I traversed the thousand miles which intervene, along the rails of the Northern Pacific Road. [Applause.] Nothing that I have ever read, nothing that I have ever heard, has so impressed me with the extent of the resources of the northwest. It has convinced me that the importance of this enterprise, which we are gathered here to honor to-night, has not been over estimated even by its most sanguine friends. [Applause.] All honor, then, to the zeal and energy which have given to that enterprise such triumphant success." [Applause.]

Mayor O'Brien then delivered the following speech of welcome and congratulation, which received the closest attention, and which won for St. Paul's talented young mayor a round of hearty applause :

"Gentlemen: There has devolved upon me to-night the high and valued privilege of extending to you and each of you the sincere and cordial welcome of the city of St. Paul. If to the pleasure your presence gives us there could be added another element, it is the occasion which has assembled you, graced, as it has been, so unexpectedly, by the presence of the chief executive of the United States. [Applause.] The completion of the Northern Pacific Railway is an event of most profound importance to us, as well as the whole Northwest, and is a fitting opening of our history, that, as yet, has scarcely passed beyond its title page ; and still, in the brief period that has elapsed since the founding of our city, some work has been done to which we feel we may point with pardonable pride, and which, first, has made our beloved city the eastern gateway of this new highway for the commerce of the Pacific slope, [Applause], and which, next, enables us to receive you to-night in a manner befitting your deserts and our desires in that regard. [Applause.]

"There sit with you to-night the men (still in the meridian of their lives) who, in their gallant youth, with only hands and hearts, and brains to aid them, founded our city and this commonwealth, so aptly named the North Star State. To them it seems but yesterday when the commerce of Minnesota consisted of some barter in Indian furs, and when the stock in trade of our merchants was contained in the pack strapped on the shoulder of some sturdy courier-des-bois. To-day stately warehouses stand on the site of the traders' hut ; our entire State resounds with energy and activity ; our commerce and manufactures flow in broadening streams beyond the confines of the United States, and pour their surplus wealth upon the shores of distant Europe. [Applause.] It is sometimes said that we western men are somewhat over fluent and boast-



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ful in our speech. Perhaps it may be true ; but, while we talk, we also act, and the great captain who honors us by his presence here to-night, [applause and cheers] will tell you of our western men in the times that tried our nation, and say whether at Shiloh or the Wilderness, the words of western men exceeded their brave deeds. [Applause.] Yes, we are proud ; proud of our country, that so well deserves our devotion ; proud of our State, that shines the brightest star in the westward course of empire ; proud of our beautiful and beloved city, our home that we have built with our own hands ; and still more proud than all for her to greet you here to-night, her honored guests, and for the city of St. Paul to bid you a thousand hearty welcomes. [Applause.]

“For you, Mr. Villard, there is something more to add, and our city, though reasonably well furnished with western orators, finds all too poor mere spoken words to give to you, as she would desire, an assurance of the sincere esteem in which you are held ; and so we have prepared in more enduring type, that which we wish to say to you. And now, with your permission, and for the good pleasure of these our guests, I will read it that they may hear :

“To Henry Villard, President of the Northern Pacific Railway.

“Sir : The occasion of your present visit to our city, marking as it does one of the most important events in our history, enables us in some degree, to express to you our full recognition and sincere appreciation of the eminent public and administrative qualities displayed by you in bringing to an early and successful completion that magnificent highway from the Pacific to the Mississippi, the Northern Pacific Railway ; and that enterprise, so vast in its character and extent, so important in its effects on the entire Northwest, and indeed, the country at large, has long been an object of anxious solicitude to our people ; and when, during successive administrations of its directory, we saw its ultimate completion delayed, its development arrested, and the great enterprise itself gradually diminishing to a mere field for speculation, we looked anxiously, yet doubtfully, for the coming of some master mind, for some one who fully appreciated the magnificent character of that enterprise, who would bring to its prosecution the capacity and energy necessary to insure its completion and success. You have done all this, and more. You have developed a territory almost boundless in its limits and inexhaustible in resources, comprising even now many States and Territories, and destined in our own time to bring into existence many new and flourishing States and Territories to shine with fresh luster in the widening circle of those jewels of our republic ; and in so doing you have so impressed your personality on this, your great work, that you now deservedly enjoy the entire and perfect confidence of all our people. It is our great pride to evidence this esteem and confidence to you, to assure you that with you and with your name this greatest work of modern enterprise will always be associated ; and when the history of your career shall be read by the millions who will inhabit the fair domains you have opened to them, the name of

Henry Villard shall shine brightly and without reproach chief among those who, in high stations of responsibility, by enduring acts of public good, shall have deserved well of their fellowmen; and on behalf of the municipality of the city of St. Paul, I have the honor to beg your acceptance of this expression of their esteem, etc. C. D. O'BRIEN, Mayor of St. Paul."¹

At the conclusion of the the mayor's address Mr. Thomas Cochran, jr., proposed "three cheers for Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific," and they were given with great heartiness and enthusiasm. Rising to his feet Mr. Villard spoke with deep earnestness and feeling and with some emotion, as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I beg to say to you, in all sincerity, that I all but stagger under the load, the debt of gratitude that has been heaped upon me during these last few days. Already once before to-day I had occasion to protest that I was being honored beyond my merit. It has been my good fortune to be called upon to conduct the enterprise that was started thirteen years ago, under other auspices, to a successful termination, but I beg you to understand that there are others who are entitled to great credit for the success of this undertaking. Circumstances called me to the direction of the affairs of the Northern Pacific at a most auspicious time,—at a time when universal prosperity had returned to this country in consequence of the resumption of specie payment,—the time could not be more favorable than I found it, for the purpose of providing the large capital needed to complete the enterprise; but for the auspicious time, success would hardly have been possible. However, notwithstanding the favorable circumstances of the times, the enterprise would have slept, would have been buried out of sight years ago, but for the patience, perseverance and sacrifices made by my predecessors in the executive of the Northern Pacific and by their associates in the directory of the company. I found a living body—not the dead body of 1873—a body that had been restored to full life in consequence of the negotiation of the \$40,000,000 of general first mortgage bonds. That was consummated before I succeeded to the presidency. That negotiation practically assured the success of the enterprise. It is true that unexpected embarrassments arose after my accession to the presidency, but, with the means in hand to build the line, they were readily overcome. It is as much due, I believe, to the efforts of those that preceded me, it is as much due to the efforts of those who have assisted me in the prosecution of the work, that I have the satisfaction of celebrating with you to-night the consummation of the enterprise.

"On the 16th of July, 1881, I had the honor of delivering an address to

¹ The above address to Mr. Villard was printed in red letters surrounded by a blue bordering on a banneret of heavy white satin, the back of which was of rich ruby plush. The trimmings were of heavy gold cord and deep bullion fringe. The emblem reposed in a steel box, wrought in exquisite design and lined with polished oak from Mr. Villard's birthplace, in Bavaria. A silver plate inside the cover bore a suitable inscription.

the business men of the good city of St. Paul In that address, as many of you will remember, I ventured to say that the road would be completed through to the Pacific Ocean within two years and a half from that day. [Applause.] The two ends of the track were actually connected on the 22d of last month; the promise of two years ago was, therefore, more than fulfilled. [Applause.] But now, that the road is completed, the principal task, after all, yet remains; that is, to make it a satisfactory enterprise to our stockholders, to fulfill the expectations of the communities that have looked forward to the completion of the road as the opening of a new era of prosperity to them.

“You all know that I am a most ardent believer in the great future of the Northern Pacific, and of course, it is a great comfort and a great satisfaction to me that so many of you share this belief with me; but, please remember that a great deal of work remains yet to be done; that a great deal of patience will yet have to be exercised before your and my expectations—as to the growth of the enterprise, as to its practical results in various directions,—can be fulfilled. I think that I can best discharge the debt of gratitude that the extraordinary spectacle of to-day has imposed upon me by repeating the assurance that I have given this afternoon, that I shall use my power as the executive of the Northern Pacific, conscientiously and to the best of my ability, not only for the good of our stockholders, but for the good of all the country—the material development of which depends upon the Northern Pacific. [Applause.]

“I am fully impressed with the conviction that our prosperity must go apace with the prosperity of the States and Territories traversed by our lines; in other words, that our policy must be such as to promote the growth of those States and Territories [Applause], in order to produce a healthy progress, and therein will be our reward.

“If you will permit me to add, it has been a great satisfaction to me that there are more believers in the Northern Pacific in the great Northwest than in Wall street. [Great applause and cheers.] And I feel satisfied that all the manipulations of Wall street operators will not shake the faith of the city of St. Paul, of the State of Minnesota or of any of the cities and States and Territories traversed by our lines, in the future of the Northern Pacific. [Applause.] I am glad that, for a time at least, I feel emancipated from the demoralizing influences of Wall street. [Laughter and applause.] I breathe freer here; my hopes for the future of the Northern Pacific are strengthened; I see the evidence all around me that my faith in its future is well founded—as well founded as any human faith can be. [Applause.]

“An English guest of ours remarked to me yesterday that this celebration reminded him very much of the opening of the Suez Canal. I am free to confess that I can see little resemblance between the two events. This celebration is the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm of two free communities. It is

not artificial, it is not brought about by any undue influence, for effect, and is therefore the more gratifying to me, and I am sure to all of my guests. [Applause and cries of 'Hear! Hear! Hear!']

"The generous hospitality extended to our foreign and American guests calls again for acknowledgment from me. I am sure that all of my companions on this trip will ever remember this occasion, will ever remember the city of St. Paul and the hospitality of its citizens. [Applause.]

"There are some topics that I know the citizens of St. Paul would like to hear from me about, but I reserve the opportunity of discussing with them the measures which the Northern Pacific Company will take for the development of terminal facilities within the city limits—regarding which I understand there is so much general curiosity—until my return from the Pacific Coast. There are other toasts to follow and other speakers to address you, and I therefore beg to be excused." [Applause].

At the conclusion of Mr. Villard's speech President Arthur and suite took their departure for the special train which was to carry them to Chicago. As the president passed out of the banquet hall he was repeatedly cheered.

The next toast, "The City of St. Paul—the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway," was then proposed by General R. W. Johnson, and was responded to by Hon. E. F. Drake, who said: "In the year 1860, standing on the platform at the door of the capitol of the State of Minnesota in St. Paul, the sagacious and lamented statesman, William H. Seward, whose far-seeing vision led him to predict in advance the 'irrepressible conflict,' which ended in the great rebellion, made another prophetic utterance which is equally certain to be fulfilled. His words were in substance these:

"'I find myself for the first time upon the highland in the center of the continent of North America, equidistant from the waters of Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Here is the place—the central place—where the agricultural products of this region of North America must pour out their tributes to the world. I have cast about for the future and ultimate seat of power of North America. I looked to Quebec, to New Orleans, to Washington, San Francisco and St. Louis for the future seat of power. But I have corrected that view. I now believe that the ultimate, last seat of government on this great continent will be found somewhere not far from the spot on which I stand, at the head of navigation of the Mississippi River.'

"The predictions of that far-seeing statesman have been realized in part only. The seat of power and government of North America has not yet been removed to St. Paul, but we must be patient! [Laughter.] God's people have waited thousands of years for the fulfillment of divine prophecy, and we will wait in faith for the realization of this human prediction. The agricultural wealth which he predicted should find its outlet to the world through St. Paul is now pouring in a mighty volume, and will continue to move to an extent

that will astonish the world. Soon after the utterance of that prophecy I came to St. Paul, bringing with me the first locomotive, the first cars, and the first rails ever brought to this State. [Applause.] St. Paul was then a village, with a quiet population of 8,000 souls. She had a few manufactures—not a wheel moved by steam within the city. She had neither incorporated banks nor insurance companies. She had river communication with the East, closed by ice for six months of the year. Her prairies north and west had few inhabitants save the red man, the elk, and the buffalo. It was my fortune to complete the railroad from St. Paul to St. Anthony, and then began the march of St. Paul to realize her destiny. Indulge me a few moments while I present some statistics showing her present condition. . . . I will not weary you with more statistics, but I cannot close without a few words about the Northern Pacific Railroad and the brave men who have built it. Through all the ages of the world, God, in His wisdom, has raised necessary men for great emergencies. Moses, the great leader and lawgiver, came at the appointed time. When in the fullness of time the Suez Canal should be built, DeLesseps appeared, and amid sneers and predictions of failure, completed a work the control of which now excites the envy of nations. The great Lincoln was given in our hour of need, and Grant and Sherman to fight our battles seemed the gift of a special Providence. By the side of these great names posterity will place that of him who began and him who completed the great highway of the world—the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is with pride that St. Paul can point to her course toward this great work and toward those who built it. She has ever been its friend, and in prosperity and adversity, amid the sunshine and the storm she has stood by its projectors, approved their wisdom, admired their courage and defended them whenever assailed. It has been the custom of mankind to perpetuate the names and fame of heroes and benefactors with earth mounds raised by the savage, with rude heaps of stone in Bible lands, and in latter days with costly monuments of marble and granite. It is a good custom and we should follow it. Now that this great work is completed, let there be built on the shores of Lake Superior a monument of enduring granite, let it be massive, and let it stand where the first rays of the morning sun, as he rises from the lake, may fall upon it, and dispel the damps and dews from its surface, and on that monument inscribe in deep letters the name of ‘Jay Cooke.’ [Applause, and three cheers for Jay Cooke.] Let another no less imposing be reared on the waters of the Pacific. Let it be placed where the last rays of the setting sun may fall upon it as he sinks to rest in his ‘wigwam behind the Western waters’ and on that monument inscribe the name of Henry Villard; [great applause,] and may these monuments remain unscathed by the hand of time, undesecrated by man, and endure while ‘the long train of ages glide away.’” [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Drake's address the next toast upon the pro-

gramme, "The United States government—by encouraging the transcontinental lines it strengthens the Union," and General Johnson called upon Hon. Henry M. Teller, the secretary of the interior, to respond. The secretary said that it was self-evident that government aid was not given for the simple purpose of financial aid to any particular States or Territories, but the advantage would be national. The people ought to have similar views and sentiments, and they will not be alike unless they can have rapid interchange of sentiments. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railway and the transcontinental lines renders this possible. The completion of this, the first of the suggested transcontinental lines, brings the whole country into rapid communication. It remains for the managers of this great corporation to say if it shall be all that Congress intended it to be when its munificent grant was given; and if they shall do this no one will regret that Congress gave it as bountifully and as cheerfully as it did.

The next regular toast, "Our Foreign Guests—the representatives of the nations whose people are becoming the strength and glory of the great Northwest," was responded to by the Hon. L. Sackville West, the British minister at Washington, as follows:

"Gentlemen: On behalf of the distinguished English guests and myself, I undertake to return to you my most sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which you have responded to the toast which has just been proposed. I can assure you that the government which I have the honor to represent in your great country, looks with delight upon the completion of the great enterprise which we are here this evening to celebrate.

"Gentlemen: Commercial progress is the brotherhood of nations; it amalgamates races, it absorbs nationalities, and it stays the curse of war. [Applause.] What grander end can the ingenuity of man aspire to, than the opening of the resources of a fertile country for the benefit of mankind? This end, it is safe to say, will shortly be accomplished by the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad. All honor to its promoters, and may abundant success attend this great enterprise, in which we are all so greatly interested." [Applause.]

Baron von Eisendecker, the Imperial German minister at Washington, made the following response to the toast, "Our German Guests":

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: It is quite unexpectedly that I appear before you here to respond to the toast that has just been announced, for, as you see, I am not on the regular list of speakers, and therefore am not prepared. There are a great many among my countrymen here who could much more ably express their sentiments and respond to the toast that has just been uttered. However, as I have been requested, I am very willing, so far as I am able, to express to you my sentiments, and they are these: That I fully and entirely sympathize with the great undertaking that we now inaugurate, for the

first time, under the auspices of an old countryman of mine, Mr. Henry Villard [Applause.] A great many Germans (my countrymen) are in this country now. They have found their second home. [Applause.] I can tell you that when I came here to your part of the country I felt at home. [Applause] What we have seen since we came to this region, I think my countrymen will agree with me, are the results of honest labor, hard work, and perseverance. [Applause.] If my countrymen, the Germans, have contributed to the prosperity of the two cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, I can be only heartily glad. [Applause.] I can assure you that what I have seen—and I think my countrymen will agree with me—has made me feel proud of those of my countrymen who remain here. I cannot help but feel a deep respect and admiration for the ends attained here in this part of the country. [Applause.] If what we see has been the history of the past, gentlemen, what will be the future, when the great event that we now celebrate is consummated, that is, when the Northern Pacific is opened and in full operation?

“ Mr. Chairman and gentlemen : I can only wish that your future will be as I see it in my imagination. [‘Hear ! hear !’ applause and cheers.] You will be the great centers here of commercial enterprise, of agriculture, of commerce, of manufactures ; and there is no doubt that your interests in every way will be multiplied a hundred fold. That is what, in the name of my countrymen present, I most heartily wish you.” [Applause].

The next toast, “ The State of Minnesota,” was responded to by Governor L. F. Hubbard, who said :

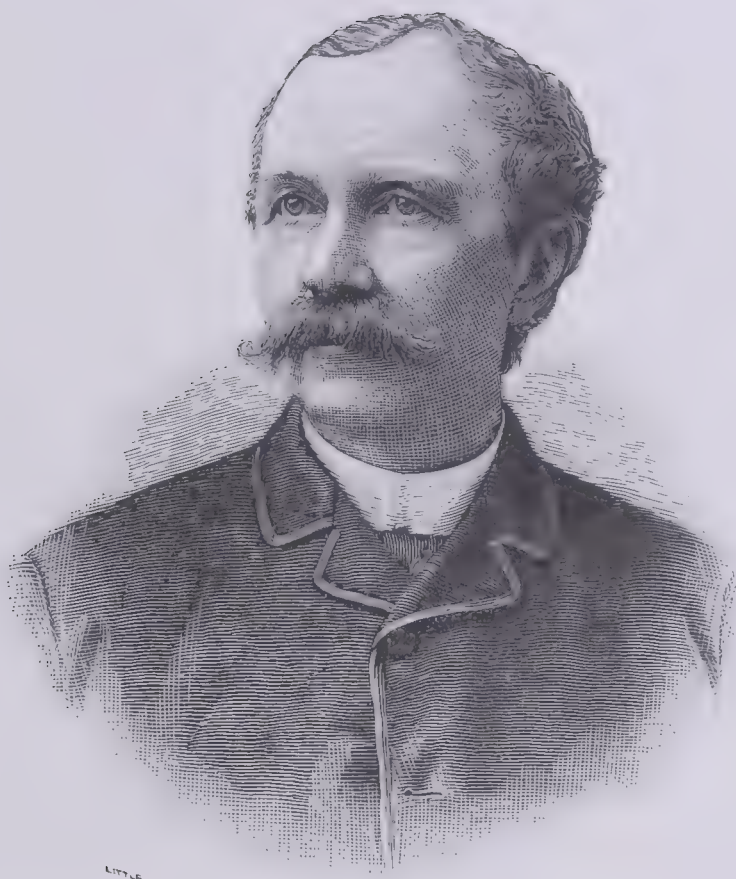
“ Mr. President and gentlemen : The official notice sent me by the committee on toasts of my assignment this evening invites me to respond to the sentiment, ‘ The Governor of Minnesota.’ That would have been an easy duty to perform, as it presents a subject readily handled and soon exhausted. But to do justice to the sentiment with which I am confronted by the printed programme of the evening is quite a different matter. However, in either case I should assume that it was your wish that our State be heard from on this occasion, and I am, therefore, glad to say a word in that behalf. I believe the entire people of the commonwealth of Minnesota have an appreciation of the event we are here to commemorate, and that they are animated by feelings regarding it similar to those that have found expression in the demonstrations of to-day. Speaking for the State at large, I feel that I am authorized to say that Minnesota heartily joins in these rejoicings, and that she desires to render proper recognition and tribute to the genius of the man who has brought to a successful issue one of the grandest enterprises of the present age. [Applause.] The people of our State have felt an absorbing interest in this great work throughout its history, and have ever had an abiding faith in its final success. They have looked upon it, in a sense, as an enterprise of their own, for whose inception they claim some credit, and for whose ultimate fate they have felt

much responsibility and solicitude. Our people feel that they should receive as well as tender congratulations on this auspicious occasion. [Applause.] We entertain great expectations of the benefits resulting to us as a State from the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, and the consequent identification with her interests of the gentleman and his associates who are the guests of this occasion. We believe, gentlemen, we need but to make the resources of our State known and they will themselves attract the agencies required to develop them. While, therefore, we greet you, gentlemen, most cordially as our guests, we shall expect to greatly interest you in the various attractions of our State. We shall hope that the impression created by this brief experience among us may be fruitful of good opinions on your part, and that the pleasantest reminiscence of this most notable tour across the continent may be suggested by your presence in the State which numbers among her many grand possessions and advantages the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway."

The next toast, "The Army—holding the savages in check while the shores of a continent were united," was responded to by General A. H. Terry, as follows :

"I have come down to the center of the banquet hall, gentlemen, because I have been taught to obey all lawful authority, [laughter.] and I recognize you as the lawful authority here to-night. [Laughter.]

"I thank you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, in the name of the army, for the manner in which you have tendered this toast. The recognition by such an assemblage as this of the part that the army has borne, the aid it has given for the construction of our great transcontinental highways, is, for the army, one of the highest of rewards. [Applause.] For the soldier, there is, and there can be, no loftier duty than the protection of hearts and homes, and the defense of fatherland ; but that duty brings with it much from which man instinctively shrinks, unless he be indifferent to human suffering — much that makes victory, even in a noble and righteous cause, only a little less mournful than defeat. But when the soldier is called upon, not to destroy, but to help to create ; when it is his duty to assist in the conquest of nature rather than the conquest of men ; when he is called upon to give his aid to help win the victory of peace and to share in the triumph of labor, to contribute to the triumph of labor and civilization, it is indeed a gratifying task. [Applause.] It is not so brilliant a part as that of war, it does not dazzle the eyes of the multitude, but it brings with it the happy thought that he has wrought no evil but rather a good to his fellow-man. And this has been the part that the army has borne in respect to this great enterprise. It has borne a comparatively humble part, for it has created nothing ; it has simply held in check contending forces, in order to make it easier,—perhaps I might say, to make it possible, that others should conquer. But in the knowledge that it has



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streets, the Indians with their blankets and painted faces, and the red sashes and moccasins of French Canadian voyageurs greatly predominating over the less picturesque costume of the Anglo-American race. But even while strangers yet looked, the elements of a mighty change were working, and civilization with its hundred arms, was commencing its resistless and beneficent empire.'

"To my lot fell the honorable duty of taking the initial step in this work, by proclaiming on the 1st of June, 1849, the organization of the territorial government of Minnesota, and the consequent extension of the protecting arm of law over these distant regions. The fabled magic of the Eastern tale that reared a palace in a single night only can parallel the reality of growth and progress. That which is written is written. The life of a short generation will realize it. In our visions of the coming time raise up in magnificent proportions one or more capitals of the north, Stockholm and St. Petersburg, with many a town only secondary to these in their trade, wealth, and enterprise. Steam on the water, steam on the land everywhere fills the ear and the sight. Railroads intersecting interlink remotest points. Let some deem these visions impracticable. Man in the present age disdains the ancient limits to his career; and in this country especially all precedents of human progress and growth of States are set aside by the impetuous, yet far-seeing, originality of our fellow-citizens.

"Since these words were uttered civilization has crossed the Mississippi, and at Fargo and Moorhead on the Red River of the North, Bismarck on the Missouri, Helena at the gates of the Rocky Mountains, and Portland on the Pacific Coast, are busy centers, with those factors of prosperity, the factory, the church, the school-house, and the daily newspaper.

"These and numerous other important points are connected by the steel rails of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the completion of which we celebrate to-night, because of its importance, and the grand part it will play in revolutionizing the commerce of the world. While ships found their way to Virginia and New England, by a long route, by way of the West Indies, immigration was slow; but when Gosnold discovered a new, short, northern route, there was a complete change, and population poured from the old to the new world. The northern route to the Pacific opens a short way for the German, Scandinavian and other nationalities of Europe to the heart of the Rocky Mountains through a healthful and picturesque region, and transports to the doors of our merchants the fruit of California, the teas and silks of Japan. To it an immense fertile Northwest is tributary. By it the wheat of the valley of the Saskatchewan, and the wool from the northern branches of the Columbia, and 'cattle from a thousand hills' will find a market. People will hereafter not be grouped together by States or natural boundaries, but as those who travel by the same road, and the Northern Pacific will subdue Indian depredations, and link together the dwellers upon each side of the international

boundary, the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. Hereafter it will be easier for explorers and pleasure-seekers by way of the Yellowstone Park to visit the ancient countries of Japan, China and India than to go by way of the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal. As the train with its luxurious accommodations and distinguished guests from many lands hastens along, let

“‘The dwellers in the vales and in the rocks
Shout to each other, and the mountain tops
From distant mountains catch the flying joy.’”

When “The City of Minneapolis” was proposed, and Mayor A. A. Ames was called upon to respond, he was received with a “perfect furore of applause,” as the newspaper reports described it, and spoke as follows :

“President Villard and gentlemen of the Northern Pacific excursion party : I have two reasons for feeling proud of the opportunity here afforded for responding to the toast ‘The City of Minneapolis.’ First, the people of that city, by calling me twice to the office of mayor, have honored me. Second, Minneapolis has been my home for thirty years, and I have seen her built from claim shanties to her present majestic proportions, with a population of 100,000 people. [Hurrahs and cheers.] Our city’s growth has been marvelous, and in this age and progress she stands as one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. Her situation at the Falls at St. Anthony gives the power of that once mighty cataract into her hands ; labor, pluck and capital have subdued and made obedient this great power. It now propels our mills and workshops, in which, by the aid of skilled artisans, we prepare the products of the vast Northwest for Eastern and European markets. Cotton was once king of the country ; now it is wheat, that mills in Minneapolis grind 27,000 barrels of flour from every day. [Applause.] One of our guests, while passing through our milling districts the other day, told the whole story in four words, when he exclaimed : ‘It’s an immense bee-hive.’ Minneapolis has developed so rapidly from a village to a metropolitan city that we have as yet not been able to entirely free ourselves from some farmer ways. [Laughter.] The generation that is coming forward, with jostling ambitions, will soon overwhelm us with a tidal wave of progress, wherein local strife and petty personal ambitions will be swallowed up. The dawn of that period approaches with the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the advent of Mr. Villard. The great Villard artery will soon begin to beat with a flow of blood which will give life to the hitherto partially paralyzed northern portion of our country. Minneapolis and St. Paul will share alike the results of this wonderful achievement. [Applause.] There will be wealth enough rolled into our laps to satisfy all, and then the local jealousies now existing will be known no more forever. [Applause.] Reason will regain her throne, and all will realize that the interests of St. Paul and Minneapolis are identical. That which benefits one necessarily benefits the other. [Applause.] Minneapolis greets Mr. Villard and his dis-

tinguished guests with a sincere and cordial welcome. I courteously extend to all of you an invitation to call again and look us over more leisurely when you return from the Pacific Coast. Mayor O'Brien, allow me to thank you and the city of St. Paul for the courtesy you have shown the city of Minneapolis by inviting its mayor, common council and prominent citizens to seats at this banquet." [Tremendous applause and cheers.]

Hon. James J. Hill, president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, responded to the sentiment, "The Railroad System of Minnesota—the cause of the wonderful development of our State." He said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to me to meet you all here to-night, and to join with you in celebrating the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is especially a great pleasure, because the railway over which it is my duty and my great pleasure to preside, is most intimately connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad. We are its nearest neighbor, and we are, I hope a fairly good neighbor. [Laughter.] While the roads are rivals in business, the rivalry is, I know, an honorable and fair competition. We have been able to meet Mr. Villard, and always, my intercourse with him, and the officers of his company, has been such as to warrant me in feeling that in the future, as well as in the past, our work will go on together, each one seeking to develop and open up new territory, taking ground to the front, step by step—new territory in which each can have its own field of usefulness to the public and to ourselves. [Applause.] And while we have heard to-night (and it is all deserved), a great deal of praise sounded to the man who commenced the enterprise—the Northern Pacific Railroad—let me remark that it requires a great captain to finish such a work; and I want to congratulate Mr. Villard on bringing to a successful completion that noble enterprise. He has had to contend with difficulties, as every man in such a position must; but the greatness of his success is commensurate with the magnitude of his undertaking. Mr. Villard has brought it to a successful completion [Applause], and I want to congratulate him, because I know some of his difficulties.

"Gentlemen, you have called upon me to respond to the sentiment, "the development of the State of Minnesota from its railroad system," etc. When I listened to our honored citizen, Governor Ramsey, and when I looked around and saw Mr. Rice and Captain Blakeley and our old pioneers who came here in the hey-day of their manhood, when I was a boy, I felt, gentlemen, that you had called upon the wrong man. [Cries of 'No! No! No!'] I am sure that any words of mine would be altogether superfluous. A great many of you were here before I came. I am surprised to find how many men there are here who can speak for themselves in this matter. It would be comparatively an easy thing to speak if I were addressing strangers, but I have got to speak by the *carte* when I am speaking here. However, I will say this. In 1862 the first ten miles of road were completed in the State of Minnesota; to-

day you have over 4,000 miles of railway in the State,—one mile for every 250 inhabitants; and I say to you that it is all that any 250 people can support. . . . I know something of the changes that have taken place in a few years. Thirteen years ago I made my first trip to the northern part of Minnesota on a dog train. Three dogs took my traps and my grub (as it is called there) over 200 miles. It took me many days. Last Saturday I made the same trip in a few hours, and through cultivated fields of wheat. If I were to attempt to tell you what is the railroad history of Minnesota, I would only repeat what is so well known to every inhabitant of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the State. I wish the president of the Northern Pacific Railroad all the success which he so well deserves.

Hon. Carl Schurz was called to respond to "The Press," but he had taken his departure. This was practically the signal for breaking up the banquet.

At about midnight the cry of "all aboard" warned the participants that it was time to leave the festive hall. Four monster trains, forming the sections of the grand railroad procession, received their distinguished passengers and rolled away into the night, *en route* for the western coast and destined to achieve a most remarkable journey. Besides the prominent guests from England and Germany who have been enumerated, there were among the passengers nine governors of States and Territories and four ex-governors; twenty-six members of Congress and two ex-members; ten United States senators and three ex-senators; nine generals of the army and several other distinguished officers; fifty representative journalists; twenty-five eminent railroad men, and scores of other men of brain and high character from other walks of life.

The city of St. Paul secured a most magnificent advertisement from this demonstration, and incalculable benefits from the event in whose honor the demonstration was given. Almost immediately thereafter the ever memorable boom opened, and within four years the population had doubled and the material wealth had increased manyfold. The completion of the Northern Pacific fixed the destiny of St. Paul, and its celebration was none too elaborate or extravagant, and but an expression of the people's appreciation of its great importance and value.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE SECRET ORDERS IN ST. PAUL.

MASONIC SOCIETIES.

THE first communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota was held in St. Paul, February 23, 1853, in accordance with a resolution adopted by each of the several chartered lodges in the then Territory. Delegates from three lodges, at St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Stillwater met at the lodge room of St. Paul Lodge No. 1, to take such measures as were necessary in order to form a Grand Lodge. The committee was called to order by A. T. C. Pierson, of St. Paul Lodge, and organized by the appointment of A. E. Ames as president, and A. T. C. Pierson as secretary. Whereupon the following delegates presented the credentials in due form: From St. Paul Lodge No. 1—D. F. Brawley, master; D. W. C. Dunwell and Lot Moffet, wardens; Aaron Goodrich and A. T. C. Pierson, past masters. From St. John's Lodge, at Stillwater,—Dr. Hoyt, proxy for F. K. Bartlett, master; H. N. Setzer, senior warden; D. B. Loomis, proxy for William Holcombe, junior warden. From Cataract Lodge, at St. Anthony,—A. E. Ames, master; D. W. Coolbaugh and C. T. Stearns, wardens; E. Case, past master. The secretary, A. T. C. Pierson, then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the convention: "Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this convention, that the permanent good of masonry demands the formation of a grand lodge for Minnesota." Judge Aaron Goodrich, of St. Paul, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we proceed to the preliminaries for the formation of a grand lodge, by the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution and regulations for the government thereof, and that said committee be requested to report to this convention on to-morrow." The president of the convention appointed Judge Aaron Goodrich of St. Paul Lodge, Hon. D. B. Loomis of St. John's Lodge, Stillwater, and E. Case of Cataract Lodge, St. Anthony, such committee. The committee then adjourned until next day (Thursday) at two o'clock P. M.

Upon the opening of the convention the following day, Thursday, February 24th, a lodge was opened in the third degree in due and ancient form. P. M., A. E. Ames, acting as worshipful master; P. M., D. F. Brawley, acting as senior warden; Brother D. B. Loomis, acting as junior warden; P. M., E. Case, acting as treasurer; P. M., A. T. C. Pierson, acting as secretary; Brother Lot Moffet, acting as senior warden; Brother D. W. Coolbaugh, acting as

junior deacon; Brother C. T. Stearns, acting as tyler. The committee on constitution and resolutions had drawn up a constitution and made their report, which was adopted unanimously. The convention then completed the organization of a grand lodge by the election of grand officers for the ensuing year, and the following were duly elected and installed: A. E. Ames, grand master; Aaron Goodrich, deputy grand master; D. F. Brawley, grand senior warden; A. Van Vorhes, grand junior warden. The most worthy grand master then made the following appointments: E. Case, St. Anthony, G. T.; J. G. Lennon, St. Anthony, G. S.; D. W. C. Dunwell, St. Paul, G. S. D.; D. B. Loomis, Stillwater, G. J. D.; S. Partridge, Stillwater, G. S. B.; A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul, G. M.; H. N. Setzer, Stillwater, G. P.; Rev. W. Chamberlain, St. Anthony, G. C.; Lot Moffet, St. Paul, S. G. S.; C. W. Borup, St. Paul, J. G. S.; William Hartshorn, St. Paul, G. T.

The principal officers of the Grand Lodge for 1889 are Jacob A. Kiester, of Blue Earth City, grand master; Alphonso Barto, of Sauk Center, deputy grand master; William F. Dickinson, Redwood Falls, grand senior warden; Charles D. Boyce, Minneapolis, grand junior warden; J. H. Thompson, Minneapolis, grand treasurer; A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul, grand secretary—office in McQuillan block; Rev. Samuel G. Smith, St. Paul, grand orator; Rev. L. D. Boynton, Minneapolis, grand chaplain; Levi W. Folsom, Taylor's Falls, grand senior deacon; Jerome E. Cooley, Duluth, grand junion deacon; J. C. Fischer, St. Paul, grand tyler. The number of subordinate lodges in the State is 184. The next grand annual communication will be held in St. Paul, Wednesday, January 15, 1890.

St. Paul Lodge No. 3 A. F. and A. M.—This lodge, the oldest in St. Paul, was organized under dispensation September 8, 1849; chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, October, 1852, A. L. 5852; chartered by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota at its organization, February 23, 1853, rechartered January 10, 1856. In the seventh number of the *Minnesota Chronicle*, issued July 12, 1849, appeared the following notice: "Masonic—All members of this order who may be at St. Paul, on Monday next, (the 16th instant) are fraternally invited to attend a convocation, to be held at the American house, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested." In response to this call a number of members assembled in the school-house, and resolved to apply to the grand master of Ohio, for a dispensation. The petition was signed by Brothers C. K. Smith, Jer. Hughes, D. F. Brawley, Aaron Goodrich, Lot Moffett, W. C. Wright, Justus C. Ramsey, John Conden, Albert Titlow, John Holland, Levi Sloan, and J. A. Atkinside. The dispensation was granted, dated August 8, 1849, appointing Brothers C. K. Smith, (Territorial secretary), W. M.; Jer. Hughes, S. W.; Daniel F. Brawley, J. W. Meetings were regularly held during that and the following year, and considerable work was done. Many of our best citizens date their reception of masonic light to that lodge. The first

meeting was held on the evening of September 8, 1849. A petition for degrees was received, signed by Charles Scott. September 10th the next meeting was held, and it was resolved to meet the next Monday evening, at the St. Paul hotel, kept by Brother J. Hughes, which was to be fitted up by that time to accommodate the future meetings of the lodge. The first of the above meetings was held in the office C. K. Smith, and the other in the room of the Sons of Temperance. The first work done was the initiation of Charles Scott, September 17, 1849. A charter was granted at the October session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1852. The first meeting under the charter was held January 24, 1853, and the following officers installed: D. F. Brawley, master; D. W. C. Dunwell and Lot Moffett, wardens; J. C. Ramsey, treasurer; C. S. Cave, secretary; C. P. V. Lull and B. W. Brunson, deacons; C. D. Elfelt, scribe; J. Truman, tyler. It was supposed that this was the first lodge in the Territory, but when the Grand Lodge was formed, February 24, 1853, it was found, upon comparing the dates of charters, that St. John's Lodge, at Stillwater, and Cataract Lodge at St. Anthony, each had precedence of St. Paul Lodge, and, therefore, in the new charter taken from the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, St. Paul Lodge became No. 3. At the meeting of January 7, 1856, the lodge instructed the master to surrender the charter, jewels, etc., to the Grand Lodge. The charter was surrendered January 9th. The next day the grand secretary presented a petition signed by fourteen brethren for a new lodge, to be named St. Paul Lodge. The same day the following resolution, which had been prepared and reported by a committee, was adopted: "Resolved, That a charter be granted for the establishment of a new lodge in St. Paul, to be named and known as the St. Paul Lodge No. 3; and that the jewels and furniture of the late St. Paul Lodge be donated to the new lodge, they paying the usual fee." The lodge still retains the No. 3, yet on the roll of lodges it ranks as No. 8. The present membership is 175. The present officers are J. E. Davis, master; F. A. Randall, senior warden; A. W. Martinsen, secretary; Charles Griswold, treasurer. The lodge meets on the first and third Fridays in each month at Masonic Hall.

Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5.—This lodge was organized January 5, 1854. The charter members were A. T. C. Pierson, I. P. Wright, A. G. Chatfield, George L. Becker, A. T. Chamblin, James Y. Caldwell, Henry Morris, Reuben Haus, George W. Biddle, Charles Rauch, P. T. Bradley, Charles D. Fillmore, and A. J. Morgan. The first officers were A. G. Chatfield, master; I. P. Wright, senior warden; A. T. C. Pierson, junior warden. The present membership is 443. The officers are I. B. B. Sprague, master; Bernard Zimmerman and A. P. Swanstrom, wardens; William Dampier, secretary; William Bickel, treasurer. The lodge meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at Masonic Hall.



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Pacific Lodge was organized January 6, 1857, but after an existence of about two years became extinct.

Summit Lodge No. 163, was chartered January 14, 1885. Present membership 145. The lodge meets at No. 378 Dayton avenue, on the second and fourth Fridays in each month. The present officers are Walter Holcomb, master; W. M. Bushnell and M. B. Curry, wardens; George L. Wilson, secretary; A. M. Peabody, treasurer; J. E. Ingham and C. W. Hornick, deacons; J. C. Fischer, tyler.

Braden Lodge No. 168, was chartered January 13, 1886. Present membership 44. The lodge meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Lawrence Hall, on East Seventh street, between Maria and Bates avenues. The present officers are C. H. Glidden, master; E. A. Simpson and George Brookins, wardens; C. Myer and H. T. Smith, deacons; A. C. Krieger, secretary; George W. Freeman, treasurer.

Shekinah Lodge No. 171 (West St. Paul), was chartered January 15, 1888. Present membership 48. The lodge meets the first and third Mondays of each month at the hall in Thompson's block, on Dakota avenue, at the corner of Isabell. The present officers are John Dale, master; F. E. Shipman and W. R. Shaw, wardens; C. C. Sharp, secretary; George Marti, treasurer.

Midway Lodge (at Hamline), is in operation under a dispensation issued in June, 1889, with a membership of 20.

The Grand Chapter of Minnesota.—The first convention for the purpose of forming a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the State of Minnesota was held at Masonic Hall, in the city of St. Paul, on Saturday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the following proceedings were had: The convention was called to order by Companion A. T. C. Pierson, most eminent high priest of Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, of St. Paul, and on motion, Companion A. E. Ames was called to the chair and Companion George W. Prescott was chosen secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed by the president, consisting of Companions O. T. Hayes, I. P. Wright, and R. S. Alden, who soon after reported the following delegates present and entitled to vote in the convention: Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, St. Paul; A. T. C. Pierson, high priest; I. P. Wright, king; G. W. Prescott, scribe. Vermillion Royal Arch Chapter No. 2, Hastings, Companion C. W. Thompson, proxy for high priest; O. T. Hayes, king; G. L. Becker, proxy for scribe; St. Anthony Falls Royal Arch Chapter No. 3, St. Anthony, R. S. Alden, high priest; A. E. Ames, king; Moses Getchell, scribe. The Report was received, adopted, and the committee discharged. The following visiting companions were present: Ovid Pinney, A. Richardson, G. A. Camp, and Thomas Clark. The warrant of dispensation, signed by A. G. Mackey, the G. G. high priest of the United States, was presented by Companion A.

T. C. Pierson, and the grand chapter was duly organized. The following officers were elected and installed: A. T. C. Pierson, grand high priest; R. S. Alden, deputy grand high priest; O. T. Hayes, grand king; A. E. Ames, grand scribe; William H. Skinner, grand treasurer; G. W. Prescott, grand secretary; Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, grand chaplain; George L. Becker, grand captain of the host; William C. Boon, grand principal sojourner; Lewis Branson, grand royal arch captain; C. W. Thompson, R. Buck and E. Patch, grand masters respectively of the first, second, and third veil; A. Richardson, grand sentinel. The grand honors were then given and the grand chapter declared duly organized, and the officers thereof duly installed.

The present principal officers of the Grand Chapter of Minnesota are C. F. West, of Austin, grand high priest; Hugh Kirkwood, of Minneapolis, deputy grand high priest; A. Bradenberg, of Fergus Falls, grand king; Solon Armstrong, of Minneapolis, grand treasurer; A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul, grand secretary. The number of subordinate chapters in the State is fifty-one. The next annual convocation will be held in St. Paul, at the call of the grand council.

Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter No. 1.—The dispensation of this chapter was originally issued by Willis Stewart, deputy general grand high priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, in September, 1853. A charter was granted by the G. G. Chapter, September 11, 1856. It has worked under the authority of the M. E. G. C. of Minnesota, since the latter was organized, December 17, 1859. Its charter was burned April 21, 1868, and it was rechartered by the M. E. G. C. of Minnesota October 27, following. The early records were also burned, and the names of the first members and officers cannot now be ascertained. Minnesota chapter now has 257 members. The present officers are W. P. Jewett, high priest; J. B. West, king; J. C. Terry, secretary; William E. Burton, treasurer. The chapter meets on the first Tuesday of each month at Masonic Hall.

Summit Chapter No. 45.—This chapter was chartered October 12, 1886. The present membership is fifty-seven. The officers are G. W. Merrill, high priest; Charles S. Bunker, king; Isaac Seddon, secretary; A. M. Peabody, treasurer. The chapter meets on the third Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall, corner of Dayton and Western avenues.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State was organized in St. Paul October 23, 1865, under a warrant of the G. G. Encampment of the United States issued by H. L. Palmer, grand master of Knights Templar. The convention for the purpose of organization was held at Masonic Hall. It was called to order by George W. Prescott, eminent commander of Damascus Commandery No. 1, of St. Paul, and on motion, A. E. Ames was called to the chair, and E. D. B. Porter was chosen secretary. The warrant was then read by the secretary; after which, on motion of Sir Knight Prescott, a com-

mittee on credentials was appointed. The president named George W. Prescott, R. Urquhart, and A. Hanna, as such committee, who soon after reported the following delegates present and entitled to vote in the convention: From Damascus Commandery No. 1, St. Paul, George W. Prescott, E. C.; Freeman James, G.; A. T. C. Pierson, P. E. C. Zion Commandery No. 2, Minneapolis, A. E. Ames, E. C. Cœur de Lion Commandery No. 3, Winona, R. Urquhart, E. C.; J. M. Cole, G.; C. Benson, proxy for C. G. Mankato Commandery, No. 4, Mankato, E. D. B. Porter, proxy for E. C.; A. Hanna, G. and proxy for C. G.

A committee consisting of A. T. C. Pierson, J. M. Cole, and E. D. B. Porter was appointed to draft a constitution. This was done at the time, in part to suit the occasion, but was subsequently completed by a special committee. The convention then adjourned and the grand master of Knights Templar of the United States being present, the Commandery of Minnesota was opened in ample form, with the following officers: H. L. Palmer, G. M.; A. E. Ames, D. G. C.; A. T. C. Pierson, G. G.; R. Urquhart, G. C. G.; — Crosby, G. M.; — Pease, G. P.; J. M. Cole, G. S. W.; A. Hanna, G. J. W.; E. D. B. Porter, G. R.; C. Benson, G. S. B.; L. L. Carver, G. S. B.; G. W. Prescott, G. W. At the election which then followed, the officers chosen were, George W. Prescott, St. Paul, G. C.; A. E. Ames, Minneapolis, D. G. C.; J. M. Cole, Winona, G. G.; A. Hanna, Mankato, G. C. G.; S. Y. McMasters, St. Paul, G. P.; John Cushing, Winona, G. S. W.; J. M. Eustis, Minneapolis, G. J. W.; E. D. B. Porter, Mankato, G. T.; C. W. Carpenter, St. Paul, G. R.; W. G. Dye, Winona, G. S. B.; J. C. Terry, St. Paul, G. S. B.; H. L. Balch, Minneapolis, G. W.; A. Richardson, St. Paul, G. C. G. All the officers present were installed in due form, and those absent were directed to be installed by the eminent commanders of their respective commanderies.

The present number of subordinate commanderies in the State is twenty. The principal grand officers are Walter H. Sanborn, of St. Paul, commander; C. L. Spaulding, of Brainerd, V. E. D. G. C.; Milton E. Powell, Redwood Falls, captain general; J. C. McFarland, Minneapolis, treasurer; A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul, recorder. The next annual conclave will be held at Brainerd June 24, 1890.

Damascus Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar.—This commandery, the first in Minnesota, was organized in July, 1856. The charter members were A. T. C. Pierson, A. J. Whitney, William Paiste, Thomas Lombard, Sylvanus Partridge, J. W. Lynde, Alfred E. Ames, Samuel E. Adams, and J. W. Boxell. The present number of members is 239, and the officers are W. M. Bushnell, eminent commander; E. H. Milham, generalissimo; E. S. Bean, captain general; George S. Acker, recorder. The commandery meets on the fourth Tuesday in each month at Masonic Hall.

Paladin Commandery No. 21 was organized in 1888, and chartered in

1889. It now has eighty-eight members, and the officers are W. H. S. Wright, eminent commander; J. H. Burwell, generalissimo; E. H. C. Taylor, captain-general; O. G. Miller, recorder; A. M. P. Cowley, treasurer. Meetings are held at Masonic Hall.

Royal and Select Masters.—The present organization of Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Minnesota held its first convocation at St. Paul December 12, 1870. A previous organization had become extinct some years before. The convocation of 1870 was organized by the election of A. E. Ames, president and Wm. S. Combs, secretary. Delegates were present from three councils, viz: St. Paul No. 1, Minnesota No. 2, and Rochester No. 3. The first grand officers were J. C. Terry, master; A. E. Ames, R. I. D. G. M.; E. C. Cross, G. P. C. W.; M. W. Getchell, treasurer; Wm. S. Combs, recorder. The present principal officers are A. Z. Levering, of Minneapolis, most illustrious grand master; Charles F. Yeager, St. Paul, R. I. D. G. M.; R. D. Brown, Minneapolis, R. I. G. P. C. W.; G. W. Merrill, St. Paul, treasurer; Wm. Cheney, Minneapolis, recorder.

St. Paul Council No. 1, R. and S. M., meets on the second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall. The present officers are A. P. Swanstrom, T. I. M.; John B. West, I. M.; C. W. Nitterauer, P. C. W.; A. M. P. Cowley, treasurer; F. A. Krch, recorder; J. G. Way, C. of G.; J. P. Pond, C. of C.; T. H. Bean, steward; J. C. Fischer, sentinel.

The Ancient and Accepted Rite of Free Masonry, commonly known as the Scottish Rite in Minnesota, derives its title, or warrant, from the Supreme Council of Inspectors General of thirty-third degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, having its see at Charleston, S. C., that sovereign grand body having, when its number thirty-three is complete, one or more inspectors-general in each State and organized Territory of its jurisdiction, exercising a general supervision over the affairs of the rite. The first member of the Supreme Council, from Minnesota, was A. T. C. Pierson, thirty-third degree, under whose inspectorship the rite was first introduced and disseminated in 1866, the following named brethren being invested with the degrees to the thirty-second by him about that time, viz.: Albert B. Curry, C. W. Carpenter, George L. Otis, Norman W. Kittson, Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, Damon Greenleaf, Chas. F. Maler, Freeman James, and G. W. Merrill, of St. Paul; Grove B. Cooley, of Mantorville; George A. Savory of Minneapolis; Samuel E. Adams, of Monticello; Benjamin F. Smith, of Mankato; Daniel Heaney, of Rochester; Walter G. Dye, Dr. James M. Cole, Benton H. Langley, J. W. Keyes, James R. Hatcher, of Winona. In May, 1870, Mr. Pierson resigned his office of grand prior, and membership in the Supreme Council, and was succeeded by Dr. McMasters as deputy inspector for the State. In May, 1874, Dr. Alfred E. Ames, of

Minneapolis, was elected to the thirty-third degree, and made inspector general for the State, but died in the fall of the same year, and was succeeded by Dr. McMasters; and upon his death in the fall of 1875, he was succeeded by G. W. Merrill.

The first organization of a lodge of perfection was had on December 1, 1867, under a charter issued by Brother A. T. C. Pierson, S. G. J. G., with Brother Charles W. Nash, T. P. G. M.; Brother George F. Otis, G. S. W.; Brother G. W. Merrill, G. J. W.; and Brother S. G. McMasters, G. O.; and a competent number of officers and members, but owing to the absence from the State of Brother Nash, and the burning of Masonic Hall shortly thereafter, nothing was done under that organization, but meanwhile these brethren were invested with the degrees to the thirty-second by Brother Pierson, viz.: Delos A. Monfort, O. G. Miller, Dr. S. A. Beecher, and H. N. Wheeler. On the 23d of May, 1869, the lodge was organized, with Brother G. W. Merrill, T. P. G. M.; Brother Albert B. Curry, G. S. W.; Brother D. A. Monfort, G. J. W.; Brother S. G. McMasters, G. O.; Brother N. W. Kittson, almoner; Brother C. W. Carpenter, treasurer; Brother Charles F. Mahler, secretary; Brother Horatio N. Wheeler, S. E.; Brother Rev. J. Marvin, J. E.; Brother O. G. Miller, master of ceremonies; and Brother S. A. Beecher, captain of host. Since that date the work of the rite has been uninterrupted, and its principles—faith, justice, and toleration—have been faithfully inculcated. Other bodies of the rite have been organized and the whole series of degrees, from the fourth to the thirty-second are conferred in St. Paul. Lodges of perfection have also been organized at various points in the State.

Carmel Lodge of Protection No. 1, A. and A. S. R., was re-established in April, 1875. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the third Monday in each month. The officers are as follows: V. master, Wm. H. S. Wright; wardens, Wm. P. Jewett, and P. W. Locke; orator, Wm. M. Bushnell; almoner, James E. Moore; secretary, John C. Terry; master of ceremonies, George R. Metcalf; expert, John T. Black; assistant expert, Wm. Kingston; captain of host, George Hunsaker; tyler, Jean C. Fletcher, all of the thirty-second degree.

St. Paul Chapter of Knights of Rose Croix No. 1, was organized in June, 1869, with officers as follows: D. A. Monfort, W. M.; G. W. Merrill, S. W.; J. C. Ramsey, J. W.; Albert B. Curry, O.; Norman W. Kittson, A.; O. G. Miller, M. C.; C. W. Carpenter, T; Charles F. Mahler, S.; S. A. Beecher, S. E.; H. N. Wheeler, J. F. Meetings are now held in Masonic Hall on the first Monday in each month, and the present officers are Wm. P. Jewett, master; wardens, George R. Metcalf and Wm. Kingston; orator, Wm. M. Bushnell; almoner, W. J. Godfrey; recorder and treasurer, John C. Terry; master of ceremonies, O. G. Miller; experts, Joseph Bergfeld and Henry Orme; guard, F. H. Milham; tyler, Jean C. Fischer.

De Molai Council of Kadosh No. 1, was organized by Rev. Dr. S. Y. Mc-

Masters, in October, 1874. The first officers were G. W. Merrill, V. E. C.; O. G. Miller, E. 1st L. C.; E. D. B. Porter, E. 2d L. C.; R. F. Marvin, C.; A. B. Curry, O.; Charles Leonard, T.; M. Sheire, S.; W. S. Combs, M. C.; N. W. Kittson, A.; Joseph Bergfeld, 1st D.; E. S. Beck, 2d D.; S. L. Pollock, L. G. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the first Saturday in each month. The officers are O. G. Miller, commander; G. W. Merrill and Wm. Rodger, lieutenant-commanders; chancellor, Wm. M. Bushnell; orator, W. H. S. Wright; almoner, J. E. Moore; recorder and treasurer, J. C. Terry; master of ceremonies, E. H. Milham, guard; J. C. Fisher, sentinel.

Minnesota Consistory, A. and A. S. Rite, No. 1.—The organization of this consistory, composed of Masters of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree, was effected by G. W. Merrill, deputy inspector, April 23, 1880. The original members were O. G. Miller, E. F. Miller, S. J. Willard, Joseph Bergfeld, G. B. Cooley, N. W. Kittson, N. K. Hawkins, Freeman James, Irving Todd, John C. Nelson, Charles F. Mahler, Samuel A. Beecher, and R. F. Marvin. The present officers are O. G. Miller, thirty-third degree, master of Kad.; H. L. Carver, thirty-second degree, prelate; O. M. Metcalf, thirty-second degree, prelate; A. M. Levy, thirty-second degree, chancellor; K. P. Cullen, thirty-second degree, minister of State; W. M. Bushnell, thirty-second degree, almoner; J. C. Terry, thirty-second degree, register; W. P. Jewett, thirty-second degree, master of ceremonies; W. R. Burkhard, thirty-second degree, expert; W. J. Godfrey, thirty-second degree, assistant expert; W. Roger, thirty-second degree, captain of guard; H. Orme, thirty-second degree, steward; J. C. Fischer, thirty-second degree, tyler. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall on the fourth Saturday in each month.

The Masonic Relief Association of St. Paul was organized and incorporated in August, 1873. The object of the association is to provide for the payment to the widow, children, or to any designated representative of any member of the order, of any sum as the by-laws may from time to time provide. This sum is raised by voluntary subscription of the members. The members must be Master Masons in good standing, and actual members of some regular lodge. The first officers were J. H. Stewart, president; E. D. B. Porter, vice-president; D. A. Monfort, treasurer; B. F. Wright, secretary; Dr. S. D. Flagg, medical director. The membership in 1873 was 325; it now numbers several thousands. The office of the association is now room 26 Chamber of Commerce building. The present officers are R. W. Johnson, president; J. P. Pond, vice-president; R. A. Smith, treasurer; J. C. Terry, secretary; Dr. S. D. Flagg, medical director; James Smith, jr., attorney.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The first lodge of Odd Fellows in Minnesota was established at Stillwater, August 1, 1849, by District Deputy Grand Sire John G. Potts, of Galena. About the same time—according to Mr J. Fletcher Williams, a recognized authority—the Odd Fellows of St. Paul joined together in an application for a lodge, the charter of which was granted in the fall of that year and forwarded to Deputy Potts, at Galena. But before he could come to St. Paul to institute the lodge navigation closed, and it was not until May 3, 1850, that St. Paul Lodge No. 2 was instituted. The lodge flourished, and a year later it was deemed advisable to secure an encampment. Several scarlet degree members forwarded the necessary petition to Grand Secretary Ridgely, and in 1851 the charter was issued. This charter was subsequently burned, and its exact date is not known.

Deputy Grand Sire Potts again visited St. Paul, and September 1, 1851, duly instituted Minnesota Encampment No. 1. From the records of the meeting it appears that none of the charter members or applicants had the encampment degrees, and they were conferred on the petitioners, prior to the institution of the encampment by Deputy Potts, assisted by Messrs. Stahl and Davis

The Grand Lodge.—The first State Convention of past grands of the order was held at St. Paul in 1852. The particulars are thus given by Mr. Williams, in the "History of Ramsey County," (1881). According to his account the several lodges of the I. O. of O. F., of the territory of Minnesota, having instructed their past grands to meet in convention to take proper steps to obtain from the Grand Lodge of the United States a warrant for the institution of a Grand Lodge for the territory, on the 6th day of September, 1852, the past grands from Minnesota Lodge No. 1, St. Paul No. 2, and Hennepin Lodge No. 4, met in convention at the Odd Fellows Hall in the city of St. Paul. The convention was organized by the election of P. G. Trask, of No. 1, as president, and P. G. Brunson of No. 2 as secretary. The credentials of the following named past grands were presented, and they took their seats as the representatives from the several lodges: From Minnesota Lodge No. 1, Sylvanus Trask, D. B. Loomis, W. C. Penny, George W. Battles, and N. Greene Wilcox. From St. Paul Lodge No. 2, B. W. Lott, Comfort Barnes, B. W. Brunson, and S. W. Walker. Resolutions were passed to take proper steps and frame a petition to obtain a charter from the R. W. G. L. of the United States, which was done and the convention adjourned *sine die*. In compliance with previous notice, representatives from the different lodges I. O. O. F. met to attend the institution of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. Past grands from the different lodges presented their credentials to the D. D. G. S., John G. Potts, who was present as installing officer. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers for the current year; the following P. G.'s were declared duly elected and installed, and thus the Grand Lodge was duly organized: N. Greene Wilcox, grand master; B. W.

Brunson, deputy grand master; G. B. Dutton, grand warden; A. Bryant, grand secretary; S. W. Walker, grand treasurer. Upon vacating the chair Deputy Potts delivered a brief, but very appropriate address.

The present officers of the Grand Lodge are C. A. Lambert, of St. Paul, grand master; O. L. Cutter, Anoka, deputy grand master; H. Ungemach, Rochester, grand warden; A. L. Bolton, St. Paul, grand secretary; Charles Griswold, St. Paul, grand treasurer; I. F. Clark, of Pine Island, and J. C. Cockburn, of Minneapolis, grand representatives. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held at Excelsior, on the first Tuesday in June, 1890.

St. Paul Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 20, 1850, with the following charter members: B. W. Brunson, John Dunshee, B. W. Lott, John Congden, and J. B. Cole. The original charter was destroyed by fire in 1872, and a new one issued instead in May, 1873. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, and the present officers are James McGuire, noble grand; James Longway, vice grand; William Geiselman, recording secretary; W. R. Johnson, permanent secretary; R. Sheire, treasurer.

Germania Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 23, 1867. The following were the first officers and members: John Thornworth, noble grand; Ben Rose, vice grand; H. Habighorst, treasurer; H. W. Schroer, C.; J. G. Miller, W; A. W. Cumnick, inside and outside guard; J. Bergfeldt, right supporter of the noble grand; G. Unger, left supporter of the noble grand; Philip Scheig and A. Blum, right and left supporters of the vice grand; F. Knauft, secretary. The present principal officers are John Geisenheyner, noble grand; F. Stephens, vice grand; William Erdmann, secretary; Jacob Hammer, treasurer. The lodge meets every Saturday evening at Odd Fellows Hall.

German American Lodge No. 58 was instituted January 10, 1877. Its first elected officers were William Porter, noble grand; W. H. Stormer, V. G.; C. E. Knauft, C. S.; C. F. Hennige, financial secretary; F. Knauft, treasurer. The lodge meets every Wednesday evening in Knauft's Hall, No. 346 East Seventh street. Present officers: John Berger, noble grand; L. Ronenfeldt, vice-grand; J. B. Miller, secretary; M. Leithauser, treasurer.

Union Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 21, 1875. The following were the charter members who also were the first officers: Alexander Wilson, P. G.; O. W. Wimpler, N. G.; William M. Edgecomb, V. G.; John W. Wood, R. S.; H. T. Sattler, P. S.; John Daw, T.; C. C. Hare, W.; F. F. Wilde, R. S. N. G.; H. Grote, L. S. N. G.; George W. Mehle, R. S. V. G.; J. P. Musser, L. S. V. G.; C. C. Berkman, J. G. Scarlet degree members: J. D. Wilson, Jacob Manheimer, C. H. Schmidt, August Eggert, J. A. Richardson, Isaac Boudy, Gustav Heineman, W. S. Wilson, R. Hare, J. Engel, D. C. Satler, N. Lyon, B. Lichtenstein, Charles Griswold, Oscar Schwarzbach. Initiate members: J. H. Bryant, J. G. Hinkle, John R. Parsons, H. M. Blevin, T. K. Gumalius, Thomas Barker, William Richeson, S. W. Eastman, August Telkey, F. W.



Samuel A. Pye

Leeman, H. C. Ridgby, Frank Berkman, J. W. O'Brien. The lodge meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Present officers: H. M. Hunt, noble grand; William C. Krugmeier, vice grand; John Sinks, secretary Dr. Charles Griswold, treasurer.

Excelsior Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., was organized Monday evening, March 26, 1877. The charter members were: R. Schiffman, M. D.; John Remick, Walter Scott, H. L. Mills, Thomas Riley, George H. Smith, W. H. Mead, Max Whittleshofer, C. L. Marvin and Fred Sturneyk. The first officers of the lodge were, H. L. Mills, N. G.; W. H. Mead, V. G.; John Remick, R. S.; Thomas Riley, P. S.; Max Whittleshofer, T. The growth of this lodge was very rapid. Within three years after its organization it numbered over 200 members. The present officers are C. F. Runyon, noble grand; Nathan Jacobs, past grand; F. W. Hadfield, vice grand; William Benson, permanent secretary; Julius Heinze, recording secretary; S. G. Pierce, treasurer. The lodge meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall.

Dayton's Bluff Lodge No. 96, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 657 East Seventh street. The present officers are E. F. Horst, noble grand; C. H. Blood, vice grand; F. Van Duyne, recording secretary; T. L. Billingsley, permanent secretary; William Hetfield, treasurer.

West Side Lodge No. 106, meets every Wednesday evening, corner of Fairfield and Dakota avenues. Present officers: M. S. Granger, noble grand; J. W. Dibble, vice grand; F. J. Brehler, treasurer.

Meridian Lodge, No. 151, meets every Thursday evening, corner of Western and Dayton avenues. Present officers: James Morand, noble grand; W. H. Hinds, vice grand; C. H. Lovejoy, recording secretary; R. F. Nachtreib, permanent secretary; E. E. Merrill, treasurer.

Merriam Park Lodge No. 152, meets every Wednesday evening, at Brainard's Hall, Merriam Park. The secretary is W. H. De Savigny.

Hamline Lodge No. 153, meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellow's Hall, Hamline. The secretary is O. C. Wright.

Encampments.—The first organization of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellowship in Minnesota was effected by a preliminary convention of I. O. O. F. held at St. Paul, April 21, 1871, pursuant to notice given to the various encampments of the State by C. D. Strong, D. D. G. S. for Minnesota. Delegates elected by the same assembled in the evening at the hall of Minnesota Encampment No. 1, at St. Paul, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to form a grand encampment. At 8 o'clock C. D. Strong, D. D. G. S., took the chair and called the convention to order. On motion of R. Seiler of No. 5, J. F. Williams of No. 1, was chosen scribe. The district deputy grand sire called for the credentials of representatives present, and the same were handed him as follows: J. F. Williams, Minnesota Encampment No. 1, St. Paul; A. Blanchard, Rochester Encampment No. 2, Rochester; B. Rogers, Nicollet Encamp-

ment No. 3, St. Peter; Luther Bixby, and D. B. Marble, Central Encampment No. 4, Owatonna; R. Seiler, Schiller Encampment No. 5, Minneapolis. The D. D. G. S. pronounced these credentials in proper form, and that the patriarchs bearing them were entitled to seats in the convention. A resolution that a grand encampment be formed in this State was offered and passed, and a petition for a charter was prepared and signed by the delegates present. A committee of one from each encampment was appointed to draft a constitution and report at the time the grand encampment was instituted. The business of the convention having been accomplished, it adjourned upon motion of L. Bixby of No. 4. On the 7th day of June following, representatives from the different encampments in the State assembled in the hall of Nicollet Encampment at St. Peter, for the purpose of organizing a grand encampment. The warrant, or dispensation of the Grand Lodge of the United States, authorizing the formation of a grand encampment was then read by the scribe, after which the grand encampment degree was conferred upon those present. Proclamation was then made that the R. W. Grand Encampment of Minnesota, I. O. O. F. was regularly instituted and ready for business. The election of officers which then followed resulted as follows: C. D. Strong, M. W. G. P.; E. K. Smith, M. E. G. H. P.; H. M. Rice, R. W. G. S. W.; John W. Everstein, R. W. G. J. W.; Joseph Lewis, R. W. G. S.; J. T. Williams, R. W. G. R.; Rudolph Sieber, R. W. G. Sent.; M. Markham, R. W. G. M. After the installation of officers the grand encampment adjourned. The next grand encampment meets at St. Paul February 2, 1890. The present grand officers are J. W. Fowler, of Mankota, G. P.; John B. Mueller, of Minneapolis, G. H. P.; W. W. Churchill, of Rochester, grand senior warden; S. M. Bruce, Sauk Center, grand junior warden; J. Fletcher Williams, of St. Paul, grand secretary; Romaine Sheire, St. Paul, grand treasurer; Robert Stratton, Minneapolis, and D. C. Estes, Lake City, grand representatives.

Minnesota Encampment No. 1, St. Paul, was instituted August 11, 1851, with thirteen charter members, as follows: R. R. Nelson, John Farrington, B. W. Lott, John Lesler, W. W. Sweeney, William Freeborn, E. M. Partridge, J. W. Bass, R. M. Spencer, Comfort Barnes, Peter Hopkins, R. L. Bevans, and B. W. Brunson. This encampment has had a varied and somewhat eventful history. According to Mr. Williams for sixteen years it was the only encampment in the State. Its records show a continual struggle to succeed, with many partial failures, and untiring devotion on the part of a few faithful patriarchs. Sometimes for months (especially during the hard times from 1857 to 1863) no meetings were held. At one time no returns were made to G. L. U. S. for two and a half years. More recently its whole outfit and paraphernalia were totally destroyed by fire. Yet it has weathered all these storms, and is to-day in a prosperous condition. It may be called the "mother of encampments" in Minnesota. From its membership have gone

those who have established fully one-half of the encampments in our State and who frequently came to St. Paul in parties of eight or ten to receive the degrees from its hospitable tent, then return to raise the standard in their own town. The present officers are M. McKay, chief patriarch; F. W. Overman, S. W.; T. E. Blase, recording scribe; W. R. Johnson, financial scribe; H. Anderson, treasurer. The encampment meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellow's Hall.

St. Paul Encampment No. 15, was organized May 26, 1877. The charter members and first officers were A. B. Wilgus, chief patriarch; A. Guiterman, H. P.; H. J. Sterns and J. M. Curtis, wardens; H. C. Hope, scribe; C. C. Berkman, treasurer, and Robert Palmer. The officers for 1889 are H. H. Palmer, C. P.; John P. Lyon and F. W. Overman, senior and junior wardens; J. H. Wolterstoff, H. P.; Silas E. Forman, recording secretary; W. R. Berrson, financial secretary; R. L. Crescy, treasurer. Meets at Odd Fellow's Hall, first and third Fridays in each month.

Evening Star Lodge No. 15, Daughters of Rebekah, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellow's Hall, Mrs. F. Hall, N. G.; Mrs. H. Schroeder, V. G.; Mrs. F. Hall, secretary; H. Anderson, treasurer.

Grand Canton Apollo No. 3, meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Max Kost, captain commanding.

Odd Fellows' General Relief Committee meets first Saturday of each month, at 8 P.M. Officers: J. W. Fisher, president; Winn Powers, secretary; Hans Anderson, treasurer.

Minnesota Odd Fellows', Mutual Benefit Society.—This society was incorporated under the laws of Minnesota in 1878. The first officers were Charles D. Strong, president; Ed. A. Stephens, vice-president; Dr. R. Schiffman, secretary; Robert A. Smith, treasurer; and Joseph Bergfeld, David Ramaley, August Ende, Sherwood Hough, R. Schiffman, H. R. Brill, H. J. Strouse, Joseph Lewis, C. D. Strong, Robert A. Smith, Ed. A. Stevens, William Cheney, directors. The general purpose and nature of the business of the society is the insurance of the lives of its members upon the plan of paying to the representative of every deceased member a certain sum, to be assessed pro rata, according to age, upon and received from other members of said corporation. The affairs of the society are managed by a board of directors, elected annually, which board has general control of the finances, and make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper government of the society and its officers and members. The present officers (1889) are as follows: President, David Ramaley; vice-president, Sherwood Hough; secretary, Charles Griswold; treasurer, R. A. Smith; medical director, Dr. Parks Ritchie; attorney, I. V. D. Heard. The office of the society is room 5 Odd Fellow's block.

Patriarch's Militant.—Present officers: Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-

General John C. Underwood, Covington, Ky.; department commander, Colonel Robert Stratton, Minneapolis, headquarters First Regiment, Minneapolis; Robert Stratton, commander; W. S. Shank, colonel and aid-de-camp to commander-in chief; Charles A. Lambert, colonel and aid-de-camp for Minnesota.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

The present officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Minnesota and Dakota are Joseph A. Eckstein, New Ulm, Minn., grand master workman; J. W. Soule, Rochester, Minn., grand recorder; J. J. McCurdy, St. Paul, grand receiver; W. F. Nye, Minneapolis, State medical examiner. The next annual session will be held in St. Paul on the first Tuesday in May, 1890. The St. Paul lodges of this order are as follows:

Noble-Franklin Lodge No 2.—This lodge was formed a few years since by a consolidation of Noble No 2 and Franklin No. 3, both of which were organized in November, 1876, and maintained separate organizations for several years. J. F. Williams was the first master workman of Noble Lodge and W. R. Noble the first past master workman of Franklin. The present master of the consolidated lodge is Ethelbert F. Geer, and the recorder is George H. Sheire. The lodge meets every Thursday at Workman Hall, corner of Seventh and Minnesota streets

Banner Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W., was instituted at Knights of Pythias Hall, Robert street, on the night of November 27, 1876, by D. D. P. M. W. Nobel, initiating sixty-one members. The first officers elected were O. W. Rumble, P. M. W.; J. H. Bryant, M. W.; Monroe Shiere, F.; D. J. Talland, O.; R. G. Deathe, R.; A. Passavant, Fin.; E. E. Hughson, R.; T. J. Joyce, O. W.; P. Louman, I. W.; A. L. Elfelt, T. S. White, J. J. Lemon, trustees. At the next regular meeting twenty-seven members were initiated, and on the third, fourth and fifth sixty-three, making a total membership of one hundred and fifty-one. The lodge meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, at Workman Hall. Present master workman, I. B. Seixas; recorder, W. R. Bennett.

Business Men's Lodge No. 3, holding the original number of Franklin Lodge, meets first and third Tuesday evenings in each month at Workman Hall; master workman, A. C. Harris; financier, E. A. Holritz; recorder, M. A. Wurts.

Concordia Lodge No. 5 was instituted November 29, 1876, with sixty-three charter members. The first officers were the following: G. A. Vandersluis, past master workman; F. F. Wilde, master workman; G. Heimbach, overseer; F. W. Schulz, recorder; H. Whitmack, financier, etc. The lodge meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at Workman Hall. Nick Zelzer is the present master workman; Frederick Volk, recorder; F. A. Schnelle, financier.

Eureka Lodge No. 9 was instituted March 13, 1877, with eighty-one charter members. The first officers were J. M. Curtiss, past master; H. Brand, master; W. H. Cook, G. F.; L. A. Talcott, overseer; A. B. Wilgus, receiver; H. Swift, financier; J. Castle, recorder; E. A. Richards and H. Nelson, wardens. The lodge now meets on second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Workman Hall; G. W. Harding, master workman; Fred M. Lloyd, financier; George F. Jennings, recorder; Talbot Jones, medical examiner.

Harmonia Lodge No. 11 was instituted April 5, 1877, with sixty-two charter members. Originally it was composed entirely of Germans. First officers: Jacob G. Miller, P. M. W.; Jacob Hammer, M. W.; Charles F. Knauff, G. F.; Charles May, O.; A. Stierle, C. S.; William Funk, F. S.; Charles H. Schmittger, T.; George Wegner, G.; John Hausler, I. W.; Charles Huebner, O. W.; Jacob Danz, Franz Lambrecht, Charles Hennig, trustees; Dr. Fr. Dedolph, examining physician. The present officers are Rudolph Paul, master workman; Ernest Keiper, recorder; Charles Temme, financier. The lodge meets every first and third Thursday evenings in the J. M. Wilde block, corner of Seventh and Bradley streets.

St. Paul Lodge, No. 17, A. O. U. W., was instituted June 25, 1877, Workman Hall, Odd Fellows' Block, by G. M. W., M. Sheire, assisted by P. M. W.; A. H. Taisey, S. R., J. H. Bryant and others. The lodge started out with about sixty charter members, and the following officers were elected at that time: C. C. Berkman, P. M. W.; C. F. Crocker, M. W.; James Starkey, G. F.; James D. Wood, O.; J. Q. A. Ward, R.; R. O. Strong, F.; John Lesh, R.; E. H. Wood, G.; E. M. Raymond, I. W.; Henry Tubesing, O. W.; C. C. Berkman, F. C. Burgess, S. J. Clark, trustees. At present meetings are held in Workman Hall, corner of Seventh and Minnesota streets, and the leading officers are E. B. Birge, master workman; C. H. Manship, financier; J. E. Froiseth, recorder.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 19, A. O. U. W. was organized July 26, 1877, with twenty-six charter members. First officers: C. A. Stein, P. M. W.; J. C. Haupt, M. W.; George Ossman, G. F.; Charles Hohn, O.; H. S. Hurter, R.; John Jessrang, F. S.; G. Heimbach, T.; Daniel Cesky, G.; H. Bonn, I. W.; James Jelineck, O. W. Present officers: Charles Bussjager, M. W.; H. Roddewig, recorder; Henry Schaack, financier. The lodge meets every Saturday at the corner of St. Peter and Seventh streets.

Herald Lodge No. 85, meets every second and fourth Monday at Thompson's Hall, corner of Dakota and Isabel streets, West St. Paul. Officers: M. W., John Yorkey; recorder, A. L. Graves.

West Side Lodge No. 86, meets every Wednesday evening at Thompson's Block, Dakota avenue. Present officers: Master workman, Christ. Leverenz; recorder, August Law; financier, Joseph Rubieschung.

Grant Lodge No. 88, meets second and fourth Thursdays, in A. O. U. W.

Hall, corner of West Seventh and Western avenue, James Findley, M. W.; Frank Erling, financier; E. A. Crosby, recorder.

University Lodge No. 94, meets every Wednesday evening at the hall, corner of Farrington and University avenues. Officers: G. A. Volter, M. W.; Frank Guy, financier; R. W. Bishop, recorder.

Vorwaert's Lodge No. 107, meets every Monday in Eisenmenger's Hall, corner of University and Farrington avenues; Fred. Tegler, M. W.; August Sautter, F.; Rogelsar Wentz, recorder.

Teutonia Lodge No. 112, meets every Friday evening at the hall, corner of Margaret and Mendota streets, Dayton's Bluff. Present officers: A. Schletz, M. W.; Fred Meier, recorder; A. Piderit, financier.

SELECT KNIGHTS, A. O. U. W.

Capital Legion No. 3, S. K., meets every first and third Friday evening of each month, at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner of Seventh and Minnesota streets; James Frost, commander; Hugo Reid, recorder; H. F. E. Vitt, treasurer.

Armin Legion No. 14, meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Workman Hall, corner of Seventh and Minnesota streets; commander, William Springer; recording treasurer, A. Spangenberg.

Arnold Legion No. 16, meets first and third Mondays in each month, at Workman Hall, corner of West Seventh street and Western avenue; James Frost, commander; H. Blasdell, recorder; George Andrews, treasurer.

The Grand Legion of Select Knights was organized June 16, 1885. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday in each year. Present officers: James Schoonmaker, St. Paul, P. G. C.; L. A. Merrick, of Minneapolis, G. C.; grand recorder, George B. Arnold, of Kasson; J. W. Soule, Rochester, grand treasurer.

Noble-Franklin No. 2½, Mogullian Knights, meets on the last Thursday night of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall. At present Dr. E. F. Geer is M. M., and George H. Sheire, the U. D.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Champion Lodge No. 13, K. of P., was the first Pythian lodge in St. Paul, and was instituted February 17, 1877, with sixty-one charter members. For several years this was the only K. of P. lodge in St. Paul, and in 1880 it had a membership of 116. The first officers were F. W. Heathcote, C. C.; S. Lee Davis, P. C.; W. D. Rogers, V. C.; J. H. Badger, P.; B. Dassell, K. R. S.; H. S. Finn, M. F.; W. H. McLean, M. E.; H. Burningham, M. A.; E. Milham, I. G.; W. H. Cook, O. G. The present officers are H. F. Bailey, P. C.; W. R. King, C. C.; J. E. King, V. C.; M. McMahon, P.; A. Poupeny, master of exchequer; E. E. Woodward, master of finance; George Cook, keeper of records and seal. The lodge meets every Wednesday evening, at K. of P. Hall, No. 63 East Fifth street.

Webster Lodge No. 29, K. of P. meets every Tuesday evening at the hall No. 63 East Fifth street. Officers: N. Jacobs, P. C.; John C. Clemons, C. C.; R. F. Eldredge, V. C.; Ben Haverkamp, P.; F. W. Richardson, M. of E.; W. G. Robbins, M. of F.; A. G. Odell, K. of R. and S.; Philip Walker, master-at-arms; A. D. Fraser, I. G.

Terrace City Lodge No. 38.—Present officers: R. C. Neuenschwander, P. C.; A. G. Johnson, V. C.; S. C. Olmsted, C. C.; E. S. Goodenough, P.; T. M. Soren, M. of E.; E. G. Barrett, M. of F.; G. J. Kusterer, K. of R. and S.

St. Paul Lodge No. 43, meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, on Dakota avenue, corner of Fairfield, West St. Paul. Present officers: G. W. Percival, P. C.; James McElin, C. C.; S. E. Foreman, V. C.; G. W. Cole, P.; G. W. Marti, M. of E.; E. C. Gann, M. of F.; E. A. Fradenburg, K. of R. and S.; A. L. Wood, M. at A.

Capital Lodge No. 51, K. of P., meets every Thursday at Odd Fellows Hall, Dakota avenue, West St. Paul. Present officers: G. L. Phippin, P. C.; George Shiekling, C. C.; C. F. Miner, V. C.; M. McKay, P.; A. L. Bolton, M. of E.; W. Holmes, M. of F.; N. B. Ferguson, K. of R. and S.; G. A. Dallimore, M. at A.

UNIFORMED RANK, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

St. Paul Division No. 2, U. R. K. of P., meets every Tuesday evening at K. of P. hall, No. 63 East Fifth street. Present officers: Alfred Palmquist, S. K. C.; R. F. Eldredge, S. K. L. C.; R. L. Crescy, S. K. H.; W. G. Robbins, S. K. R.

Hope Division No. 10, U. R., meets the first and third Mondays of each month at K. of P. hall, No. 63 East Fifth street. Present officers; E. H. Milham, S. K. C.; A. P. Swanstrom, S. K. L.; R. Neuenschwander, S. K. H.; H. L. Renne, S. K. R.

Section No. 159, Endowment Rank, K. of P., meets annually at Castle Hall No. 63 East Fifth street. Officers: President, H. S. Finn; vice-president, H. F. Bailey; treasurer, E. S. Radcliffe.

Pythian Hall Association.—Officers: President, Joseph Rothschild; vice-president, E. H. Milham; secretary, G. J. Hewson; treasurer, G. M. Orr; trustees, John Schneider, M. E. Ferry, and D. P. Roussopoulos.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Minnesota Grove No. 1, U. A. O. D.—The order of Druids was introduced into Minnesota August 12, 1856, by the organization at St. Paul, of Minnesota Grove No. 1, and was instituted by S. E. Burkhard, as the district deputy G. A. of the Grand Grove of the United States, with eleven charter members. Up to the time of the breaking out of the war for the Union, April, 1861, the grove had admitted one hundred members, when several of its members enlisted, some to return and others to die on Southern soil. Those who enlisted

were granted the privilege, while serving their country, and returning sound in body and mind, of not being required to pay dues or receiving benefits, and could continue members as heretofore. After the war the grove increased steadily, and has up to the present time admitted several hundred members. It owns valuable property, and its financial condition is excellent. Its present membership is 129. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening, at Unity Central Hall, No. 429 St. Peter street. The present officers are Jacob Hemmes, N. A.; Adolph Rank, V. A.; A. Melzer, secretary; J. Hammer, treasurer.

Schiller Grove No. 3, U. A. O. D. (German), was instituted September 16, 1869, by J. P. Leitner, then district deputy G. A. for Ramsey county. The grove meets on the first and third Thursday evenings at Unity Central Hall, corner of Seventh and St. Peter streets. Present officers: Charles Math-ei's, N. A.; Henry Justus, V. A.; Adolph Jarshishek, secretary; William Geisenheyner, treasurer.

North Star Grove No. 4. (English), was organized September 10, 1870, and instructed by J. P. Leitner, with twenty-three charter members. This was the first grove to work in the English language in the State. The present officers are John H. Ives, N. A.; Frank Cody, V. A.; H. W. Cory, P. A.; A. W. Martinsen, secretary; E. Finch, treasurer. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at Unity Central Hall.

St. Paul Grove No. 7 (English), was organized by members of North Star Grove on the 28th of June, 1873, with seventeen charter members, and was instituted by S. L. Pollock, N. G. A. Its meetings are held every Monday evening in Druid's Hall, corner of Seventh and Jackson. Present officers; Theodore Trick, N. A.; George Mehl, V. A.; James Smith, secretary; Romaine Sheire, treasurer.

Marco Bozzaris Grove No. 10 (English), was organized mainly through the efforts of Dr. H. A. L. Van Mendelstadt. W. P. Murray, John Rothwell, and others were the charter members.

Lincoln Grove No. 11 (English), was organized and instituted March 7, 1876, by August Hammer, N. G. A., with forty-eight members. The principal founders were members of St. Paul Grove. A large portion of its membership were mechanics in the employ of the Manitoba Railroad Company. The grove meets on the first and third Friday evenings of each month at the hall, No. 371 Jackson street. Samuel Hicks, secretary.

Nora Grove No. 23 (Norwegian), meets every Thursday evening, at No. 438 Broadway. Present officers: K. Engerbretson, N. A.; Gilbert Olson, V. A.; Mathias Moe, secretary; T. Wilson, treasurer; A. S. Hervin, D. R. A.

Vasa Grove No. 24 (Swedish), meets every Monday evening, at No. 253 East Seventh street. Present officers: M. A. Beckman, N. A.; John Landin, V. A.; G. A. Johnson, secretary; John Sandell, treasurer; Charles Liedman, director D. R. A.



Geo. L. Becker

Dania Grove No. 25 (Danish), meets every Wednesday evening at No. 253 East Seventh street. Present officers: P. C. Olson, N. A.; William Johnson, V. A.; Peter Jensen, secretary; Peter Peterson, treasurer; R. Hansen, P. Newgard, and P. Hansen, trustees. Present membership seventy-six.

The present officers of the Grand Grove of the State are Joseph Leicht, of Winona, P. N. G. A.; Romaine Sheire, St. Paul, N. G. A.; John Dahlquist, Minneapolis, D. G. A.; C. F. Hansdorf, St. Paul, G. S.; John A. Gilman, Minneapolis, G. T.; August Wesenberg, Minneapolis, G. G.; Joseph Ehrmantraut, G. M.; O. H. Herwin, G. S.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

State officers—M. M. Shields, of Faribault, S. D.; G. M. Giltman, of Morris, S. S.; W. J. Murphy, of St. Cloud, S. T.; M. Ryan, of Anoka, I. S. T. Ramsey county officers—T. F. Kelliher, C. D.; M. J. Long, C. S.; P. H. McManus, C. T.

Division No. 1 meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month at the hall, corner of Seventh and Wabasha streets. Present officers: J. J. Galvin, president; J. D. Millette, recording secretary; T. F. Conroy, financial secretary; P. L. Dawson, treasurer.

Division No. 2 meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at the hall, corner of Seventh and Wabasha streets. Present officers: P. H. McManus, president; P. R. McDonald, vice-president; J. B. Pewters, recording secretary; B. Ryan, treasurer.

Division No. 3 meets the second and fourth Mondays in each month, at corner of Seventh and Wabasha streets. M. J. Lang, president; E. J. Daragh, vice-president; L. I. Tierney, recording secretary; P. M. Moroney, financial secretary; Patrick Bolan, treasurer. Present membership one hundred.

Division No. 5, Merriam Park. Present officers: M. L. Griffin, president; John McDonnell, vice-president; E. F. Hamilton, recording secretary; P. J. Gleason, financial secretary; Thomas Gleason, treasurer; P. J. Gleason, insurance secretary.

HERMANN'S SOEHNE—(SONS OF HERMANN).

Grand Lodge of the State organized in 1875. Present officers: A. F. Poehler, of Henderson, grand president; Albert Pagel, grand vice-president; Adolph Naumann, grand secretary; Moritz Walter, grand treasurer. Meets second Tuesday in July, 1890, at Mitsch's Hall, corner Seventh and St. Peter streets, St. Paul.

Washington Lodge No. 1, organized October 28, 1870. Meets every Friday evening at the hall, corner of Seventh and St. Peter; Theodore Viedt, president; A. Simmons, recording secretary; J. H. Ernst, financial secretary; H. Orlemann, treasurer.

Herman Lodge No. 2 meets every Thursday evening at No. 426 Dakota avenue, Joseph Schroll, secretary.

Theodore Koerner Lodge No. 16 meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of every month, at Knauff's Hall. Present officers: H. Henley, president; C. F. Helm, vice-president; Ernest Moreau, secretary; Charles G. Hohm, treasurer.

West St. Paul Lodge No. 24 meets every Thursday evening at eight o'clock at Thompson's Hall, Dakota and Isabel. Present officers; Adam Hein, president; William Kleinbochl, vice-president; Theodore Jensen, secretary; J. A. Laubach, treasurer.

FORESTERS.

Minnesota Court No. 67, Independent Order of Illinois, meets the first and third Fridays in each month, at the G. A. R. Hall, Sixth street near Sibley. Present officers: Julius E. Nienhauser, chief ranger; John J. Everitt, vice chief ranger; Jacob Koch, jr., senior wood ward; William F. Schroeder, junior wood ward; Charles R. Funk, financial secretary; Walter B. Kennedy, recording secretary; John H. McFarlin, treasurer.

Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at eight P. M., at No. 70 East Seventh street. St. Paul Court No. 89 meets as above. Officers: John E. Kenney, chief ranger; M. T. Horan, vice chief ranger; P. O'Halloran, treasurer; G. H. Blanchard, financial secretary; M. H. Cleary, recording secretary; Rev. John Shanley, chaplain; Dr. W. D. Kelly, medical examiner.

IRON HALL.

Local Branch No. 182, organized in December, 1883. Meets the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at Druids Hall, Seventh and Jackson streets. William Johnson, chief justice; Martin Nelson, vice justice; C. Bombach, accountant; Theodore Borup, cashier; J. C. Nelson, M. D., medical examiner; John Hill, adjuster.

Local Branch No. 212, organized November 18, 1884. Meets the second Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows Hall, East Seventh street, Dayton's Bluff. George M. Gage, chief justice; Albert Albeck, V. C. J.; H. C. Stowell, accountant; M. Briggs, cashier.

Local Branch No. 371 meets the first and third Thursdays of each month, at Marti's Hall, West side. Officers: C. W. McNellis, C. J.; P. J. Bigue, cashier; W. H. Sigler, M. D., medical examiner.

Ladies' Branch Iron Hall.—*Local Branch No. 542* meets every second and fourth Friday in each month at Labor Hall, No. 70 East Seventh street. Mrs. M. L. Hones, chief justice; Mrs. A. Morrow, vice chief justice; Miss F. Howes, accountant; Mrs. L. J. Scoriah, cashier; Mrs. S. Barfield, adjuster; Dr. J. C. Nelson, medical examiner.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

As described by one of its best informed members, this order is a secret benevolent society, composed of a supreme, grand and subordinate lodges, which was established in 1873 by persons who felt that the methods of relief to families of deceased members, as adopted by other orders, was deficient. They believed that an order founded with one of its main objects to pay a death benefit would meet with approval and success. The objects of the order are briefly stated by the grand lodge to be, to unite fraternally all acceptable white men, of every profession, business or occupation ; to give all moral and material aid in its power to members of the order by holding moral, instructive and scientific lectures ; by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting one another to find employment; to establish a benefit fund, from which a sum not to exceed two thousand dollars, shall be paid at the death of a member to his family, or to be disposed of as he may direct ; to establish a fund for the relief of sick or distressed members.

Ivanhoe Lodge No. 868 K. of H., St. Paul was organized January 23, 1878. The first officers were as follows: R. H. Stevens, D.; C. G. Higbee, P. D.; J. C. Larkin, V. D.; H. L. Castle, A. D., F. S. Brown, R.; George Griggs, T.; George H. Allen, F. R.; R. V. Craft, G.; George O. Lauton, W. M. Bushnell, C. B. Thurston, trustees. The present reporter is R. M. Bell. The lodge meets every alternate Thursday evening.

West Side Lodge No. 3332, meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Thompson's Hall, corner of Dakota and Isabel streets, West St. Paul. The present reporter is R. H. Jansen. The Grand Lodge will meet in March, 1890.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

The American Legion of Honor is a secret benevolent society composed of a supreme, grand, and subordinate councils. The chief objects of this order are to unite fraternally all persons of good moral character, who are socially accepted, and if for beneficial membership, of sound bodily health, and between eighteen and sixty-five years of age ; to give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them ; to educate its members socially, morally, and intellectually ; to establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed beneficial members ; to establish a benefit fund from which, on satisfactory evidence of the death of a beneficial member of this order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid to the family, orphans or dependents as the member may direct ; and founded upon business principles, it is calculated to perpetuate itself, as it is to the interest of every member to have in it managed systematically and honestly.

St. Paul Council No. 103 A. L. H., meets second and fourth Thursdays in

each month in room 96 Globe building. The present officers are C. J. Thompson, commander ; Albert Edgerton, secretary ; H. N. Hodgman, treasurer.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Department of Minnesota.—The present officers are Alphonso Barto, Sauk Center, commander; James Compton, of Fergus Falls, senior vice commander; C. D. Parker, St. Paul, junior vice commander; Dr. J. H. Murphy, St. Paul, medical director; Rev. W. E. Stanley, Austin, chaplain; George W. Morey, Minneapolis, assistant adjutant-general; E. N. Leavens, Faribault, assistant quartermaster; A. G. Jaques, Sauk Center, chief mustering officer; P. L. Higgins, Mankato, inspector; E. Torrance, Minneapolis, judge advocate.

Garfield Post No. 8, St. Paul, meets every Saturday in each month at No. 350 East Seventh street. Present officers: G. O. Austin, commander; G. W. Anderson, adjutant.

General Ord Post No. 20, meets second and fourth Monday evenings in each month. E. R. Nafie, commander.

Acker Post No. 21, meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Grand Army Hall, corner of Seventh and Minnesota. Present commander, C. D. Parker; adjutant, Wm. O'Gorman. This is the largest G. A. R. post in the State.

Bircher Post No. 148, present commander, M. S. Granger; J. P. Lyon, senior vice commander.

Sons of Veterans, St. Paul Camp No. 1, meets second and fourth Mondays in each month at the Armory, corner of Seventh and Minnesota streets. Present officers: E. Clark Evans, captain; H. J. Mannhart, first lieutenant; Eben Oakes, second lieutenant; D. W. Evans, first sergeant; B. S. Shere, quartermaster sergeant. The headquarters of the State division, S. of V., are at St. Paul. The colonel is E. H. Milham; adjutant, George H. Shere; quartermaster, George H. Martin.

Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the G. A. R. Acker Relief Corps, No. 7, W. R. C., St. Paul, meets every Friday at 3 P. M. in G. A. R. Hall, corner of Third and Exchange streets; president, Mrs. E. Doran. Garfield Relief Corps meets first and third Fridays of each month in Knauf's Hall, No. 360, East Seventh street. The present officers are Mrs. S. S. Evans, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Bingham, secretary; Mrs. Clara La Rock, treasurer. The officers of the State department are as follows: Mrs. Lydia A. George, president; Mrs. Helen M. Fox, secretary; Mrs. Jessie M. Nye, treasurer, all of Minneapolis.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.—The present officers of the commandery of Minnesota are as follows: Brevet Brigadier-General Judson W. Bishop, St. Paul, commander; Major Wm. D. Hale, senior vice-commander; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Edwards, junior vice-commander; Brevet Major George Q. White, U. S. A. (retired) No. 86, Western avenue, St. Paul, recorder; Captain

Charles H. Woods, registrar; Lieutenant Albert Scheffer, treasurer; Major Evan Miles, U. S. A., chancellor; Rev. E. D. Neill, D.D., chaplain. The members of the council are Brevet Major-General C. C. Andrews, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Smith, Major C. B. Heffelfinger, Captain Wm. R. Bourne, Captain E. A. Pratt.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The rules of this order do not, as a rule, permit the publication of the names of officers and members

Order of Knights of Labor, Harmony Lodge No. 5948, meets every Tuesday evening at Mendota, corner of Margaret street.

Order of Knights of Labor, Local Assembly (mixed) No. 1998, meets every Wednesday evening at 8 P. M., at 70 East Seventh. M. W., Theo. Kirchhof; secretary, Joseph Keating.

Local Assembly No. 2832, (shoemakers), meets every Wednesday at 8 P. M. at K. of L. Hall, 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly (mixed) No. 2822, meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at K. of L. Hall, 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly (women) No. 3572, meets second and fourth Sundays at 3 P. M. at K. of L. Hall, 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly No. 1407, (street car employes), meets every Saturday at 9 P. M., No. 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly No. 5419, (boilermakers), meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at K. of L. Hall, 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly No. 990, (teamsters), meets every Sunday at K. of L. Hall, 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly No. 5637, (machinists), meets every Tuesday at K. of L. Hall, 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly No. 6, (stone masons, German), meets every second and fourth Saturday at K. of L. Hall, 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly No. 6880, (painters), meets every Wednesday at K. of L. Hall, 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly No. 7510, (Scandinavian), meets every Tuesday at K. of L. Hall, 70 East Seventh street.

Local Assembly No. 10420, (butchers), meets every second and fourth Monday at 8 P. M. at K. of L. Hall, No. 70 East Seventh street.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Enterprise Lodge No. 16, I. O. G. T., meets every Monday evening at the Seventh Day Advent Church. Present officers: George Leslie, chief templar; L. F. Underhill, secretary; Mrs. Eunice H. Quick, lodge deputy.

Stanton Lodge No. 23, was organized March 6, 1888; meets at Merriam Park every Monday evening. Officers: Barbara Clark, chief templar; Maud Miller, secretary; W. A. Douglass, lodge deputy.

St. Paul Lodge No. 56, meets every Tuesday evening at the Relief Hall, No. 141 East Ninth street. Present officers: J. B. Fowler, chief templar; Clara B. Ward, secretary; J. H. Hillen, lodge deputy.

Garfield Lodge No. 101, meets at Beckman's Hall, corner of Forest and Sims streets, every Thursday at 8 P. M. Officers: A. Dahlby, chief templar; J. Hogberg, secretary. Present membership, 45.

Gustaf I, Lodge No. 125, meets every Wednesday evening at Relief Hall, No. 141 East Ninth street. Present secretary, J. P. Stanley; G. W. Johnson, lodge deputy; Louis Ordell, L. S.

Farrington Lodge No. 126, was organized February 25, 1888; meets every Friday evening at corner of University and Farrington avenues. Present officers: A. E. Kuester, chief templar; Miss Boylston, vice templar; C. H. Devault, secretary; L. M. Ayers, lodge deputy.

Washington Lodge No. 1200, meets every Friday at Relief Hall, No. 149 East Ninth street. Officers: Charles Lund, chief templar; Oscar Wolf, lodge deputy.

MISCELLANEOUS SECRET ORDERS.

St. Paul Lodge No. 59, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized December 5, 1886; meetings are held every Saturday evening at 8 P. M., at Pythian Hall, No. 63 East Fifth street. Officers: C. S. Bartram, exalted ruler A. W. Frenholm, W. C. Stone, N. R. Bagley, E. L. K's: T. W. Kennedy, secretary; E. W. Evans, treasurer; H. A. Dorsey, esquire; George W. Hayes, tyler; W. R. Gitt, inner guard; C. E. Stone, M. E. Trumer, A. W. Trenholm, trustees.

B'nai Brith, (Hebrew). Minnesota Lodge No. 157, of St. Paul, was organized February 20, 1871. This institution is a branch of the Union of Lodges, that manages and supports the Hebrew orphan asylum at Cleveland, O., and in addition to this charity the funds are applied to the relief of any and all members of the order that may be in need of help. The first officers were I. N. Cardozo, president; A. S. Elfeldt, vice-president; B. Rose, recording secretary; D. Goodman, financial secretary; J. Austrian, treasurer. Present officers: Bernard Simon, mentor; Sol. Bergman, president; Max Warshauer, vice-president; Max Strouse, secretary; B. H. Plechner, financial secretary; Isadore Rose, treasurer. The lodge meets on the second Sunday in each month at K. of P. Hall, No. 63 East Fifth street.

Royal Arcanum, St. Paul Council No. 656, meets second and fourth Mondays in each month at K. of P. Hall. Present officers: W. F. Ashford, regent; R. H. Walker, vice-regent; J. M. Smith, past regent; A. A. Mayo, secretary; W. P. Snow, treasurer.

Sons of St. George.—Pioneer Lodge No. 238, meets every second and fourth Monday in each month at Grand Army Hall, No. 183 East Sixth street. Present officers: N. E. Solomon and James Starkey, past presidents; C. J. Wol-

way, president ; J. W. Taylor, vice-president ; C. R. Hubbard, secretary ; F. G. Medcalf, assistant secretary ; B. E. Medcalf, treasurer ; B. Mash, messenger ; F. Steventon, assistant messenger ; John Towlerton, inside sentinel ; S. Greenhalgh, outside sentinel ; E. Venables, chaplain ; J. Barnes, trustee for eighteen months ; B. E. Medcalf, James Barnes, and F. J. Wilcock, trustees for twelve months.

United States Protective League—Pioneer Lodge No. 1, U. S. P. L., meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month in room C, No. 388 Wabasha street. The present commander is T. G. White ; H. W. Busse, recorder. Capitol Lodge No. 3, U. S. P. L., meets every second and fourth Friday of each month. Commander, John L. Gipple ; recorder, C. H. Evans.

Patriarchal Circle.—St. Paul Temple No. 2 meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Elks Hall, corner of Fifth and Robert streets. Present officers: Counsel, Asher Bassford ; ven. oracle, Captain W. S. Lyons ; oracle, J. S. McCullough ; vice oracle, Geo. D. Tait ; marshal, D. F. Skinner ; Martin H. Albin, secretary ; Hugh M. Miller, treasurer ; P. W. Nelson, captain ; A. P. Bateham, first lieutenant ; W. H. Hart second lieutenant.



William F. Herrick

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

RAMSEY, Hon. ALEXANDER. Alexander Ramsey, first territorial governor of Minnesota, was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa., September 8, 1815. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Alexander Ramsey, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, and his father, Thomas Ramsey, near the town of York, York county, June 15, 1784. The latter was an officer in the War of 1812, and died when the subject of this sketch was about ten years old. His mother, Elizabeth Kelker, was a descendant of some of the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. It will thus be seen that he descended from two sturdy and energetic races, and in his temperament and habits he combines some of the best characteristics of both. His parents were well-to-do, industrious and thrifty people, and their son was trained in the same manner. From them he also inherited his strong and elastic physical constitution. One of his earliest characteristics was a fondness for reading and study. During his boyhood he went to school to Mr. Isaac D. Rupp, an accomplished scholar, who afterward became eminent as a historian in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rupp lived to an advanced age, dying several years since in Philadelphia. He used to speak in his latter days very warmly of his former pupil, who, he said, in his boyhood gave evidence of qualifications of a high order.

Left an orphan by the death of his father at quite an early age, young Ramsey became a protégé of a grand uncle, Frederick Kelker, esq., a gentleman well known, and a merchant of high standing in Harrisburg, in whose store he was for a time employed. When still quite a youth, he was employed as a clerk in the office of register of deeds of Dauphin county. He also worked some time at the trade of carpenter. During the foregoing occupations he was constantly pursuing his studies, and at the age of eighteen was enabled to enter Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he took a partial collegiate course, and in 1837 began the study of law with Hon. Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg. He completed his legal education at the law school of Hon. John Reed, at Carlisle, and was admitted to practice in 1839, when he was twenty-four years of age.

Young Ramsey soon entered into quite a good law practice in Harrisburg. A resident of this State, formerly a well-known journalist, who at the period mentioned, lived in Harrisburg, states that Mr. Ramsey devoted himself quite largely to the settlement and administration of estates, in which his good judgment, methodical trials, and carefulness as to details, made him very successful, and secured him a large *clientele*. At this time, too, especially in the memorable campaign of 1840, he became actively interested in political movements, and soon became well known as a zealous member of the Whig party. That year he was chosen as the secretary of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania and the following year (January, 1841) was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives of that State, succeeding the late ex-Governor Francis R. Shunk.

In August, 1842 Mr. Ramsey was nominated for congressman in his district, which then consisted of Dauphin, Lebanon, and a part of Lancaster counties. There was a warm contest in the Legislature on the apportionment of the State, and the governor finally vetoed the bill. Mr. Ramsey was elected, but the election, of course, was void. He was nominated again in 1843 for the remainder of the term of the Twenty-eighth Congress, for the district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, and was elected. William H. Barnes, in his "History of the Fortieth Congress," says of Mr. Ramsey's career at that time, that "he sustained and earned the reputation of a useful, rather than ornamental member. He was more remarkable for his practical ability and diligent attention to business than for any special efforts at oratorical display. So well did he fill his post that in 1844 he was again nominated and re-elected, and would undoubtedly have received even a third term but that he declined a renomination which was tendered him in 1846.

On September 10, 1845 Mr. Ramsey was united in marriage with Miss Anna Earl Jenks, a daughter of Hon. Michael H. Jenks, a judge for many years of Bucks county, Pa., and a representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845. From this union has sprung two sons, both of whom died in infancy, and one daughter, Marion, now Mrs. Charles E. Furness. A further reference to Mrs. Ramsey will be found further on.

On retiring from his congressional duties March 4, 1847, Mr. Ramsey again turned his attention to his profession. But he had now acquired a prominence and standing in his party, especially in his own State, which was destined to yield him still more political honors in the future. In 1848 he was chosen as chairman of the Whig State Committee during the important campaign which resulted in the election of General Zachary Taylor as president. In March, 1849, President Taylor offered Mr. Ramsey the appointment of governor of Minnesota Territory, then recently organized, and he decided to accept it. The commission was dated April 2, 1849, and he at once took steps to remove to St. Paul, the seat of government, then a mere frontier village.

He arrived there on May 27th, and at once commenced his duties as governor. Four days afterward (the other territorial officers having arrived) he issued a proclamation declaring the territory organized, and the machinery of law in operation. Other proclamations followed, dividing the territory into legislative districts, ordering elections, appointing county officers, etc., and, with the labor of organizing the machinery of government, managing the affairs of several tribes of Indians, of which he was *ex-officio* superintendent, and administering various trusts, the governor's chair was no sinecure. But all went smoothly, for Governor Ramsey was a man endowed with unusual tact and sagacity, as well as firmness. The prospects of the infant commonwealth looked bright. The first territorial legislature, which met in September, 1849, bestowed on one of the first counties created the name of the governor, a just and well deserved compliment. This legislative body convened in two small rooms of a modest hotel known as the "Central House," on the banks of the Mississippi. The governor read his first message to a joint convention of the two houses, twenty-seven members in all, assembled in the hotel dining-room; but it was one full of hope and prophecy of the future greatness of the new commonwealth, all of which was in time realized. Our fathers builded better than they knew, in many respects.

Governor Ramsey took early measures to procure the extinguishment of Indian titles, by treaty, etc., and by the negotiations made at Mendota and Traverse de Sioux in 1851 some 40,000,000 acres of what is now the most valuable and fertile portions of the State were thrown open to the settler. In the fall of the same year he visited the Red River Colony, and made at Pembina a treaty with the northern Chippewas, for the cession by them of thirty miles on each side of Red River. This treaty was ratified by the Senate, but in 1863 Governor Ramsey, then senator, made another treaty, accomplishing the results aimed at in the previous one, and thus threw the great and fertile Red River Valley open to settlement.

Governor Ramsey's term closed in 1853, and he gave his attention, more than previously, to making investments in real estate in Minnesota, principally in St. Paul, in whose future he

always had a strong faith. His good judgment in this respect did not mislead him, and he acquired a considerable amount of real-estate, most of which ultimately became quite valuable.

In 1855 he was elected mayor of the city of St. Paul, and rendered valuable service in the municipal government of the young city. In 1857, at the first State election, he was nominated by the Republican party for governor, but, after a gallant contest, the party did not succeed in carrying its ticket for causes which need not now be enumerated. Two years later he was again nominated for the same office, and this time received a handsome majority. During both of these closely contested canvasses Governor Ramsey made a number of addresses in various parts of the State.

He was inaugurated January 2, 1860. At that time the State was in debt, taxes were difficult to collect, and many other troubles were to be contended with, but his administration was a very successful one, and the finances of the State soon showed a great improvement. The dark clouds of civil war began to gather towards the close of 1860, and in April, 1861 the armed struggle commenced by the attack on Fort Sumter. Governor Ramsey was in Washington at this time, and hearing of the fall of that fort at once called on President Lincoln, and tendered to him a regiment of one thousand men from Minnesota, to aid in suppressing the insurrection. President Lincoln had not then issued his famous proclamation calling for troops, and this tender of troops by Governor Ramsey was the first offer of armed support to the government made during that memorable crisis.

During that year five regiments were raised, equipped, and drilled and sent by the State of Minnesota to the arena of war on the Potomac, or the Tennessee. This laid on the executive important and responsible duties. The selection of good officers for such a large body of troops was no light task, but his commissions were all well bestowed, as with not more than one or two unimportant exceptions all the officers appointed by him made good records. Governor Ramsey was re-elected in the fall of 1861. His second term was a more important and trying one than the first. The heavy calls for troops in the summer of 1862, five regiments being demanded at once, called for most energetic and peremptory measures. In the midst of this urgency, while the State authorities were straining every nerve to fill the call, came, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, the news of the Sioux massacre in the western part of the State. This intensified the difficulties the administration was struggling with, but they were bravely and energetically met. In a wonderfully short campaign the savages were defeated and driven beyond the State, all their white prisoners rescued, and confidence and security restored to the western frontier.

In January, 1863, Governor Ramsey was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and in 1869, at the close of his term, was re-elected for six years more. During this period he served as chairman on several important standing committees, among them on post-offices and post-roads, on territories, etc. Postal reform occupied much of his attention during this time. He first introduced the bill for the appeal of the franking abuse, a measure which Congress was, after some time, induced to pass, and visited France in 1869 to urge cheaper international postage, which was not long afterwards adopted. The improvement of the Mississippi River and its navigable tributaries, the aiding of the Northern Pacific Railroad, assisting the territories of Dakota and Montana to obtain necessary legislation, the encouragement of trade with Manitoba, etc., and other measures to benefit the Northwest, found in Senator Ramsey a warm and active supporter. No member of Congress during his term worked harder or more successfully for the interests of his constituency, or for the general prosperity of the entire Union than he. He was always prompt, vigilant, industrious. All reasonable requests made by his constituents for any favors or services on his part, or in any of the departments, were always cheerfully complied with, even to the extent of spending much effort and time to serve and aid them. And it may be said that while a member of the Senate no one in either house of Congress had the respect, confidence, and good-will of those two bodies to a greater degree than Senator Ramsey. The breadth of his views on all national topics, his good judgment and sagacity regarding all meas-

ures, his frankness and *entente cordiale* toward all his associates gave him an influence and popularity in the national councils as great or greater than any other member of that period possessed.

Senator Ramsey's congressional term closed in March, 1875, and he enjoyed a period of rest from official life until December 10, 1879, when President Hayes tendered him the portfolio of secretary of war. He accepted, and at once entered on his duties as such, and gave faithful service in that important position until March 5, 1881, when the Garfield administration began, and he vacated his official chair, which he had filled with much honor to himself and advantage to the administration as a cabinet officer. It was but a brief interval, however, before his services were again called into requisition. On March 2, 1882, Congress passed the act to restrict the power of the polygamists in Utah, known as "the Edmunds law," and creating a commission of five officials to carry out its provisions. Senator Ramsey was appointed as one of this board and elected its chairman. The commission proceeded to the discharge of their duties in August following. They usually made two or three visits to Salt Lake City each year, and their sessions lasted generally two months. It is not necessary in this sketch to give any details of their operations. These can be found in the report of the commission to the secretary of the interior. Much of the work they were expected to do was accomplished by them. Senator Ramsey served on this commission until 1886, when he resigned. This was the last public service in which he was engaged.

Mrs. Anna E. Ramsey departed this life November 29, 1884, aged fifty-eight years. No biography of Senator Ramsey would be complete without also doing full justice to the memory of this superior woman. From the day of her advent into Minnesota, in 1849, to her death, a period of thirty-five years, Mrs. Ramsey was one of the foremost figures in society, if not the most prominent in social circles both of St. Paul and Washington. Endowed by nature with a striking personal beauty, and what is more, with a commanding and queenly figure and presence, with amiable and winning manners, Mrs. Ramsey remained unchangingly the center of a warm and admiring circle of friends. During this time she was foremost not only as a generous supporter, but as an active worker in every charitable and benevolent movement in St. Paul, and was a sincere member of her church. And while no domestic and maternal duties were omitted, her spacious residence was continually the scene of those charming receptions and entertainments which gave enjoyment to her large circle of friends, and where she dispensed a generous hospitality with a grace and winning attractiveness which have been one of the noted features in social life here for a generation past. Her death was a most sad event for her wide circle of intimate friends, who were so warmly attached to her, and who will long cherish her memory as a noble and lovely woman, and an ornament to society.

At an early day, (1850) after his settlement in St. Paul, Governor Ramsey erected a comfortable mansion on the corner of Walnut and Exchange streets, which was for some years a familiar spot to his friends and visitors. Subsequently, (1870-72) he erected a more modern residence on the site of the above, in the meantime removed, where he has passed the latter years of his life in the quiet enjoyment of all domestic comforts, of a good library, of the society of old friends, and amid the prattle and innocent gaiety of his grandchildren, to whom he is greatly attached. Always fond of reading and study, he keeps abreast of the times and of all the movements of political and social life, and is a careful thinker and analyst of all the subjects which agitate society. Governor Ramsey has always been active in every movement for the benefit of his city and State, and has contributed generously in aid of all the worthy institutions needing aid. He has been since 1849 one of the most active members, and, most of the time, an officer of the Minnesota Historical Society, whose meetings he attends regularly, and in whose success he takes great interest. He gave to it in 1880 a large and very valuable collection of archives and documents on the history of the United States. He is also one of the directors and president of the St. Paul Public Library, and has given to it valuable services, as he has also to other institutions of the city. The Old Settler's Association is another society in which



Wm Dawson

he feels a great interest, and is one of the leading spirits at its reunions. He is also an honored member of the Minnesota Commandery Loyal Legion, and of the Minnesota Club, and is president of the Germania Bank, one of the most solid financial institutions in the city. In each of these institutions with which Governor Ramsey is connected his opinion and judgment on all matters always has great weight and influence, and he does not shun any duty which may be assigned to him, but performs it carefully and cheerfully.

During his official and public life he made the acquaintance of a vast number of people in various professions and positions in life, and they all feel a personal interest in him. Everywhere that he goes in his travels he is cordially greeted by his acquaintances, and is an object of attention and interest. In fact Governor Ramsey is one who would attract attention anywhere. In his physical appearance he is a large, well-formed, fine looking gentleman, and with a countenance expressive of dignity, force, and at the same time, of amiability, and always beaming with good humor. As a conversationalist Governor Ramsey is very entertaining, having seen so much of "men and things" in his long and active life, and having a tenacious and well stored memory full of valuable reminiscences. His venerable and dignified form is well known on our streets and in public places, and he enjoys meeting with his old associates in a social way. At all public entertainments Governor Ramsey is sure to be an honored guest, and his speeches on such occasions are interesting and full of real humor. Gifted with a strong and elastic constitution, evenly poised system, and splendid health, having probably never been sick an hour in his life, and always having paid close regard to the laws of health, Governor Ramsey is still in the full enjoyment of life and physical vigor, and may retain his active participation in events for some years to come. That such will be the case is the wish of his large circle of friends.

DAWSON, Hon. WILLIAM. Mr. Dawson is a native of Ireland, born in the County Cavan, October 1, 1825. He was the youngest child of a family of thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters, ten of whom grew to the years of maturity. His ancestors, on both sides, were members of the Church of England.

The parents of Mr. Dawson were comfortable and respectable Irish farmers, with the ability and disposition to give their children a fair start in the race of life. Young William was put to school and educated with a view of fitting him for the profession of civil engineer. He was given thorough instruction in the mathematics by very competent teachers, and acquired a good general English education as well. The thoroughness and general excellence of Irish private schools are well known, and the institution attended by Mr. Dawson was one of the best of its kind, though by no means pretentious or even very conspicuous.

Upon leaving school the young man found himself without anything, or but very little, to do in his chosen profession in his own country. He determined, therefore, to come to America, and in May, 1846, emigrated, by way of Liverpool and Quebec, to Canada West, locating finally at the village of Peterboro, in what is now a thickly settled portion of Ontario. To the young Irishman the country presented many strange sights and scenes. While *en route* from the town of Port Hope to Peterboro he saw from the stage coach in which he was traveling the people at work in the harvest fields. It was in the month of July, and they were cutting wheat with a cradle. In Ireland, up to that time, the sickle was the only implement used by the husbandmen in the cutting of grain, and harvest time did not come until September.

The first business in which the young adventurer engaged in the New World was that of clerking in a general store at Peterboro. At that date there were no railroads in Canada, none were being built, and only one or two were in contemplation. There was no employment for a civil engineer. In the year 1846 chills and fever were very prevalent about Peterboro. Hundreds of all classes were prostrated. The farmers were forced to pay four dollars a day for hands to cut their crops. In about two months after beginning work in the store Mr. Dawson contracted the prevalent malady, and was forced to give up his position.

He next engaged in school teaching in the town of Cavan, (named for his native county),

a pleasant and healthful point not far from Lake Ontario. Here his lines were cast in pleasant places. The situation was salubrious and altogether attractive. The section was the full realization of his idea of an Acadian community. In a large settlement, occupying a territory ten by twelve miles in extent, there was probably no man whose possessions were worth \$10,000, and there was not a single pauper. The people were Irish, English and Scotch, with a sprinkle of native Americans. All were industrious, generous, kindly disposed and thrifty. Their homes were the abodes of peace and comfort, and hospitality. Throughout the entire settlement intelligence was general and a rigid morality the rule. In this pleasant community Mr. Dawson remained about three years, when he decided to visit the United States.

In the fall of 1849 he journeyed from Canada to the State of Mississippi, traveling on the canal from Erie to Beaver, Pa., thence up to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio and the Father of Waters to his destination. He still retains a vivid recollection of his voyage, and well remembers the first negro slave he ever saw, at a town on the Ohio, in Kentucky. The first six months of his stay in Mississippi were spent mainly in school teaching and surveying. He then removed to Laurel Hill, La., where he still pursued these vocations for a little more than two years. He then became the agent of a railroad company, and with a little capital, the accumulated savings of his earnings, he opened a store and engaged in general merchandising.

Laurel Hill is situated in the parish of West Feliciana, near the southern border of the cotton belt and the northern boundary of the sugar-growing district. The parish had long been settled and was occupied by an intelligent and cultured class of people, many of whom were very prosperous and wealthy. General Zachary Taylor, afterwards president of the United States, once owned and lived on a plantation near Laurel Hill, and several officers of the army and other gentlemen of prominence and distinction had settled in the vicinity. The community was unsurpassed for the high standing and exalted character of its members, and was renowned to some extent for its productions and material wealth.

From 1853 to 1861 Mr. Dawson pursued his business as a merchant at Laurel Hill, with uniform success and very gratifying results. He had the confidence and esteem of the planters, and they gave him a large share of their patronage. He saw the institution of slavery in all its forms and in its fruition, and he never became a slaveholder. He became thoroughly convinced that the evils of slavery were largely exaggerated, and that many good Christian men owned slaves, and that in a large majority of cases the slaves were well treated; but somehow the idea of property in man was repugnant to his sense of moral right, and there was a practical objection to the institution, in that it gave too much power to the master if he were inclined to be arrogant, cruel, or unkind, as some of the masters were.

Mr. Dawson has always been an acute observer of the signs of the times, and has been able to foresee events which afterwards came about with almost prophetic exactness. In 1850 he attended a political meeting at Woodville, Miss., and heard the right of secession advocated by Jefferson Davis, and denied by Mr. Simrall, afterward chief justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Mr. Dawson saw at this time that the question of actual secession would one day become a living issue. In 1856, when the Republican party first put a presidential candidate in the field, in the person of General Fremont, he was fully convinced and openly declared that Buchanan would be the last pro-slavery president, and in 1857 he began preparations for leaving the South and removing to the Northwest. In 1850, soon after his settlement at Laurel Hill, he made the acquaintance of several prominent gentlemen, many of them becoming his personal friends. Among them was Colonel V. D. Walsh, with whom he formed a close intimacy, and the friendly relation still exists. In 1858 Colonel Walsh proposed to Mr. Dawson the purchase, in copartnership, of a large sugar plantation in Louisiana, to be worked by slave labor. The proposed investment was tempting and seemed judicious; but Mr. Dawson put it aside, remarking to this friend: "No, colonel; I do not wish at present to make any more investments in the South, especially in enterprises involving the purchase and employment of slaves. The institution of slavery is doomed to death. We have our last president favorable

to its existence. Henceforth, for a number of years, at least, we shall have only Republican presidents." At that time he was putting his affairs in shape so that he could leave the country at any time, and he meant to leave certainly before the presidential election of 1860.

In 1857 Mr. Dawson visited the Northwest before the panic of that year, intending to make some investments in that quarter, but the "boom" was then at its height and prices were preposterously high, and so he returned to Louisiana. In 1859 he made another tour of the North, from east to west, and, after a thorough inspection of the country and a careful survey of the situation he determined to settle permanently in St. Paul and made some purchases of real estate here with that view.

Mr. Dawson continued to reside in Louisiana, however, until after the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, when he left the South and established his permanent home in St. Paul. The same year he engaged in private banking and continued in the business until in 1882. In 1882 he, with others, organized the Bank of Minnesota, of which institution Mr. Dawson has been the president from the first. As detailed elsewhere¹ the eminent success which has attended the operations of this well-known bank has in great measure been brought about by the wise management and direction of its affairs by its recognized head.

Not only has Mr. Dawson been very successful in his administration of associated and corporate business, but he has well conserved his private interests. His investments and business ventures on his own account have been generally successful, and in most instances very profitable. His accumulations in the aggregate have attained considerable proportions, and every penny has been honorably and legitimately acquired.

Since his residence here Mr. Dawson has been conspicuously identified with the political history of St. Paul, as well as with its commercial and other material interests. From 1865 to 1868, and again from 1875 to 1878 he represented his ward in the city council, and was for some time its president. From 1878 to 1881 he was the mayor of the city. His was, in truth and in fact, a business administration, conducted by a business man upon business principles. The affairs of the municipality, while he was at their head, were well regulated, as will be better understood by reference to the chapter on the municipal department. He was ever straightforward, practical, and alert to guard the city's interests.

He has held other positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the commissioners in charge of the erection of the Fort Snelling bridge. He served on the State Board of Equalization for three terms and declined an appointment for the fourth term. At present he is one of the commissioners of the city hall and court-house, but this, he avers, is the last official position he ever expects to hold. Indeed, his time is so taken up with his own affairs, and with the concerns of the great financial institution of which he is the head, that he has no time for official duties.

In December, 1853, Mr. Dawson married Miss Anna Lemon, of Laurel Hill, La. She died the following June. In 1861 he married his present wife, who was Miss Mary F. Holland. To the latter union there have been born six children, five of whom are still living. Mr. Dawson is a fond father, justly proud of his intelligent and promising family, and his household is a happy one.

In his personal characteristics Mr. Dawson is affable and courteous in deportment, decided but agreeable in conduct. He is one of the few active business men who can say "no" without giving offense. He can be positively polite and politely positive as the occasion demands. He combines the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re* to an eminent degree. He is fond of work and fond of play. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and is an expert with the gun and the rod, and does not consider the time he spends in their use lost or wasted. In the public esteem no man stands higher, and upon his entire life record, public and private, there is not a single stain.

¹See Chapter on Banks and Banking Institutions.

STEVENS, HON. HIRAM F. Mr. Stevens is a native of St. Albans, Vt., born September 11, 1852. His remote ancestors on both sides, were among the earliest settlers of New England. His father, Dr. Hiram Fairchild Stevens, sr., was a prominent physician, and at one time was president of the Vermont State Medical Society. He had been a member of both houses of the Vermont Legislature, and was a well-known citizen of the State. He died in January, 1866, at the age of forty years, from disease contracted in the military service in the latter part of the War of the Rebellion, while on duty as surgeon in the malarious district about City Point, Va. His widow, the mother of the subject hereof, whose maiden name was Louisa I. Johnson, is still living at St. Albans.

Dr. Stevens was a gentleman of fine scholastic attainments, and designed giving his son a liberal education, but his untimely death, followed by large financial losses—the effect of endorsements for friends—prevented the accomplishment of this design. His son, Hiram F., was the eldest of four children, and upon the death of his father was compelled to leave school and go to work in a store. In time, however, by teaching at intervals and working on a farm during vacations, he was enabled to complete his education at the University of Vermont, having previously been graduated from Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. After leaving college he read law in the office of the late Judge John K. Porter, of New York City, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1874. The same year he was regularly admitted to the bar in Franklin county, Vt., and engaged for some years in active practice at St. Albans as a member of the legal firm of Davis & Stevens. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court of Vermont in March, 1876, and soon attained considerable reputation in his profession.

In December, 1879, Mr. Stevens came to St. Paul, where he has made his permanent home. He continued his profession here, and soon after his arrival became a member of the firm of Warner, Stevens & Lawrence. In December, 1886, he left the firm and became the counsel of the St. Paul Real Estate Title Insurance Company, which position he still holds. His character as a general lawyer is well known and is very high, but he is considered a thorough master of the law of real estate, of which it may be said he has made the study and investigation thereof a specialty. He is a careful pleader, very effective as an advocate, and clear and forcible in his presentation of a case before either the court or the jury.

Mr. Stevens is thoroughly devoted to his “jealous mistress”—the law. He is still a student and employs every means of advancement and embraces every opportunity for improvement. He was one of the constituent members of the American Bar Association at its formation at Saratoga, N. Y., in August, 1878, and has been since its inception a member of its general council. He was also an original member and the first secretary of the Vermont State Bar Association, organized in October, 1878; was one of the original members of the St. Paul Bar Association, and was prominent in the inauguration of the Minnesota State Bar Association, organized in June, 1883, and was its first and is its present secretary.

The legal attainments and abilities of Mr. Stevens have been fully recognized by his brethren of the bar, and by the general public. In February, 1887, he was unanimously recommended by the bar association to Governor McGill for appointment to the position of district judge for this district, and the recommendation was cordially endorsed by the press of the city and by hundreds of the best citizens, without party or class distinction.

In addition to the rank and real distinction he has attained as a lawyer Mr. Stevens is prominently identified with the material interests of his adopted city. For many years he has been a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has served several terms as one of the directors. His efforts as a member of the chamber in behalf of the general welfare of the city have attracted the attention and received the universal approval of his fellow-citizens. In January, 1888, he was appointed by Mayor Smith one of the park commissioners of the city, vice Greenleaf Clark, resigned, and is now vice-president of the board. It goes without saying that he has filled every position to which he has been called efficiently and acceptably. He has

inaugurated and advocated very earnestly certain reforms in the affairs of the city, and his course in this regard has been generally endorsed and warmly approved. When the new Union Railroad depot shall be built, and when there shall have been established thorough reform in the management and operation of the street railway system Mr. Stevens will have accomplished two results for which he has zealously labored.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was at one time a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont, and at present is the prelate of Damascus Commandery of Knights Templar, in St. Paul. While in Vermont he was for five years a member of the National Guard, serving in the "Ransom Guards," a company distinguished for its proficiency in drill and general standing.

In politics Mr. Stevens is a positive Republican, a believer in the cardinal principles of his party, although not always in full accord with its temporary policies. He preserves his independence of thought and action, and can hardly be considered an "offensive partisan." And yet he has performed what in political parlance is called some "valuable work" for his side. As long ago as in 1876 he was at the head of a Hayes and Wheeler Club in Vermont. In 1886 he was chairman of the Ramsey County Republican Committee, and although the county was decidedly Democratic, the Republicans that year, under the leadership of his committee, elected five out of the seven representatives and a majority of the important county officers. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republicans, *nem. con.*, as a candidate for representative for the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, composed of the old Second and Sixth wards. His candidacy was practically endorsed by the Democrats, and he was elected almost without opposition, receiving 3,552 votes to about 500 cast in the aggregate for representatives of labor, socialistic, and prohibition organizations. His plurality, 3,237, is one of the largest ever received by a representative in the history of the State. He was voted for very freely by the most orthodox among the Democrats, even though it was "presidential year" and party spirit was running high. The large vote he received was certainly a very flattering testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, and a tribute to his general worth of no little significance.

Mr. Stevens's services in the Legislature of 1889 added largely to his reputation, and were of great value to his constituency and the State. Upon the organization of the house he was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. He soon took rank as one of the ablest and most influential members of the General Assembly and maintained his station to the close of the session. He originated certain practical and valuable measures of statutory reform which attracted general attention and favor, and were enacted into laws. He was the author of the proposed constitutional amendment allowing five-sixths of a jury in civil actions to return a verdict, and he introduced and pressed to enactment the bill for the sanitary inspection of factories; the bill creating a pension fund for disabled policemen and their widows; the bill requiring employers of females to furnish seats for their employees; he was also largely instrumental in securing the passage of the present law of mechanics' liens; the bill for the revision of the probate code; the Australian election law, applying to cities of 20,000 population and upward; the re-apportionment bill, for which he fought steadily and conducted to a successful issue in the face of much opposition, and by the terms of which the representation of Ramsey county was doubled in the Senate and increased forty per cent. in the house, and he championed many another measure which became a law largely through his efforts and influence. Always courteous and gentlemanly he was held by his fellow-members in general esteem and received their respectful attention whenever he took the floor for any purpose. Frequently he extricated the house from a state of confusion and embarrassment by a plain proposition or statement briefly put, and only in the fewest instances were his suggestions declined or his points decided against. He was a very hard worker, kept his committee well in hand and busily employed, and always advocated active and frequent sessions. He addressed the house somewhat rarely, but always when occasion demanded, and so was listened to and his remarks given consideration. Upon the whole he conducted himself with propriety, served faithfully and efficiently, and received the highest

encomiums upon his course from the press of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and throughout the State generally, and established himself better than ever in the confidence and favor of his constituents and the general public.

Mr. Stevens was married January 26th, 1876, to Miss Laura A. Clary, daughter of Joseph E. Clary, esq., of Massena, N. Y. Mrs. Stevens is a lady of culture and accomplishment as well as of many natural graces, and presides over her husband's cheery and beautiful home on Sherburne avenue with rare tact and taste.

It is quite too early to write a proper biography of Hiram F. Stevens. Though he has already attained a position in life of enviable prominence, and made for himself a reputation of rare value, his future is one of exceeding promise for usefulness and distinction. What is here set down may, therefore, be of service to the future historian of St. Paul in chronicling the life and career of one of its best citizens and strongest men, though his work is already well worthy of admiration and emulation.

EDGERTON, ERASTUS S. Erastus Smith Edgerton was born at Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y., December 9, 1816. His grandfather, Nathan Edgerton, was one of the pioneers, and the most prominent man in that then newly settled section of the country, and his father, Erastus Edgerton, was the first white child in the township in which the village of Franklin is situated. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was Colonel Solomon Willis, a man of mark in old Colonial days, having served both in the old French war and in the War of the Revolution, in the latter as commander of a Connecticut regiment. His grandfather on his maternal side, Dr. Azariah Willis, also settled in Franklin at a time when almost the entire country between the headwaters of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers was still an unbroken wilderness, he being one of the first associate judges of Delaware county.

His father dying in 1837, the management of a considerable estate devolved upon Mr. Edgerton while he was still a minor, from which early period, dates the commencement of his active business life. His uncle, John Edgerton, having been elected sheriff of Delaware county, and being prevented by extensive business engagements from devoting his time personally to the position, E. S. Edgerton was appointed under-sheriff, and on January 1, 1841, he removed to Delhi, the county seat, and assumed the duties of that office. For some years previous to this period great dissatisfaction had been evinced by the tenants on lease lands in the eastern part of the State of New York, and especially in Delaware and Schoharie counties, regarding the tenure by which they held their lands, and the refusal of the proprietors to sell the title in fee simple at what the tenants deemed a reasonable price. This discontent culminated about this time in the tenants refusing to pay further rents, and in their banding themselves together for the purpose of forcibly resisting their collection. These organizations being for an illegal purpose, the members disguised themselves as Indians, appearing in public in large bodies, masked, dressed in calico hunting-frocks, and armed with guns and tomahawks. Many outrages were perpetrated by these bands of disguised and armed men on the officers of the law, who, in the discharge of their duty, attempted to serve legal papers, or to distrain for rent. Several were tarred and feathered and their papers taken from them.

Mr. Edgerton being known as a man of great determination of character, although several times fired at from a distance, was not himself otherwise personally interfered with until on the 7th day of August, 1845, when while attempting to sell some cattle which had been seized for rent on the farm of Moses Earl, in the town of Andes, he and his associate, Osman N. Steele, were surrounded by one hundred and sixty-three disguised men, who opened fire upon them at only one and a half rods distance. Steele fell, pierced by four balls, his horse also being killed, and Edgerton's horse fell after being hit the second time. Mr. Edgerton leaped to the ground and, with great presence of mind, commenced harranguing his assailants upon the enormity of the crime they were committing and the certainty of the punishment that would overtake them. Struck with sudden terror at the thought of the probable consequences of the act they had

already committed, they broke and retreated, and Mr. Edgerton's life was saved. The intense local excitement following this murder and the political events growing out of it occupy a prominent place in the history of the State of New York, and are too well known to need repetition here.¹ The same coolness and nerve shown by Mr. Edgerton while under fire at the Earle sale were displayed by him on several other occasions during the continuance of the troubles, and his reputation and influence were largely instrumental in the final re-establishment of law and order in the disaffected district.

In the spring of 1850 Mr. Edgerton went West, going first to Oshkosh, Wis., and then, in 1852, to Rockford, Ill. In June, 1853, he first visited Minnesota, finding a village of about 3,000 population at St. Paul, and one of about 1,000 at St. Anthony, the west side of the river being still occupied by the Sioux Indians, and the only development of the water power at Minneapolis being an old government saw-mill. Locating at St. Paul, and engaging in the banking business in connection with the late Charles N. Mackubin, he soon became recognized as a financier of more than ordinary ability, and the firm of Mackubin & Edgerton took rank as one of the leading and most responsible houses in the West. In 1858 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Edgerton continuing the business on his own account. During the troublous and exciting times following the great financial crash of 1857 he exhibited in a marked degree that promptness of decision, energy of action, and unswerving integrity which are prominent traits in his character. Disposing of real estate at almost nominal prices, which has since become worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, he hesitated at no sacrifice necessary to enable him to meet every obligation and to maintain the credit of his bank. As a result he passed through the ordeal in safety, redeeming fully the issues of the State Bank of which he was the owner, meeting promptly the demands of every depositor, and preserving intact the credit which afterwards became the foundation of the large fortune which he subsequently accumulated.

Naturally conservative in disposition, but sagacious and of a sound and independent judgment, his opinions on financial subjects, although frequently opposed to popular ideas, were usually found justified by results. Believing that the loan of State credit to the Minnesota land grant railroads in 1858, as provided for in the so-called "Five Million Loan Bill," would be disastrous to the State credit, he was one of the very few who vigorously opposed that measure. After the bill had been passed by the Legislature, and confirmed by an almost unanimous vote of the people, the event was celebrated by a parade of a number of its most zealous advocates through the streets of St. Paul, who, when they arrived in front of Mr. Edgerton's bank, halted and caused their band to play the "Dead March" for his benefit. He came to the door, thanked the crowd for their "polite attention," and told them that while he had opposed the passage of the act which they had so unanimously favored, he expected to live to vote for the payment of the bonds to be issued under it, and to see them just as unanimously voting for their repudiation, which prediction was eventually fulfilled to the very letter.

In 1864 Mr. Edgerton organized the Second National Bank of St. Paul, of which he became the president and largest stockholder, and which, under his able management, soon became widely known as an exceptionally safe and successfully managed institution. He also subsequently became interested as a stockholder in banks located in New York City, Chicago, Virginia, Montana, several in Minnesota outside of St. Paul, and several in Dakota. Many of these he helped to organize, and in a considerable number was a director.

In addition to these enterprises and investments in the line of his special vocation as a banker, he was during the active portion of his life not infrequently engaged in other business operations of a different character and on an extended scale. For several years he was one of the principal proprietors of the important mail and stage route running from Catskill on the Hudson to Delhi on the Delaware, which, previous to the building of the New York and Erie Railroad, was the main line of travel between New York City and the entire portion of New York State occupied by the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Chenango valleys. In 1863 he be-

¹ The series of events referred to are commonly termed "The Anti-Rent War."

came interested in the fur trading and outfitting business in that portion of the Hudson Bay Company's territory which now constitutes the Province of Manitoba. The operations of the company of which he was a member and the chief financial manager eventually assumed very considerable proportions, and embraced the direct importation from England of large quantities of goods, as well as the exchange of goods with the Indians and the half-breeds for furs and buffalo robes, and the shipment of the latter to the United States and Europe.

While in no sense a politician in the ordinary meaning of the term, and during his residence in Minnesota taking no active part in public affairs, his opinion and advice were not infrequently sought by those in official positions, and especially in regard to financial questions affecting the public credit, and upon several occasions he, although not a member of that body, was invited to address the Legislature upon questions of that character.

Like most men of originality of thought, Mr. Edgerton's individuality is so strongly marked as to leave a lasting impression upon those with whom he is brought in contact, and there have been few among the pioneer business men of St. Paul who will be longer or more vividly remembered. By his kindly assistance a considerable number of young men have been helped to educational and business advantages which have enabled them to attain to positions which, but for his timely aid, it is improbable they would ever have been able to reach. His charities, which have been unostentatious and thoroughly practical, have been numerous and liberal to an extent probably in excess of those of any other person who has ever lived in St. Paul, especially in the direction of provision and care for the aged and infirm, while his generosity to his relatives has been as exceptional in degree as such liberality is unusual in ordinary experience.

In 1844 Mr. Edgerton was married at Cannonsville, N. Y., to Miss Eliza Cannon of that place. Their only child, a daughter, died at St. Paul while yet an infant. Mrs. Edgerton is a most estimable lady and greatly beloved by all with whom she is brought into intimate relations.

Since his retirement from active business Mr. Edgerton has resided in the city of New York, although much time has been spent in travel, entirely in this country, however, with the exception of one trip to Europe. He is fond of equestrian exercise, and is an accomplished horseman, and his still erect and commanding figure and beautiful and spirited Kentucky horse have become familiar objects to the frequenters of New York Central Park.

KITTSON, NORMAN WOLFRED. The Kittson family, to which the late N. W. Kittson belonged, was founded in America by John Kittson, of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, in 1759. In that year he formed part of the British army under General Wolfe, at the famous siege of Quebec, Canada, during the French and English War. His young wife followed him across the Atlantic shortly afterwards, and her son George was born at sea. Left a widow very young, she married a second time, Alexander Henry, the famous traveler and explorer of the Northwest. They lived and died in Montreal, Canada. Good oil paintings, now over a hundred years old, portraits of these two persons, are in the drawing-rooms of the handsome residence of the late N. W. Kittson at St. Paul. He was the grandson of the lady through her first marriage, being one of the sons of George Kittson and his wife Anne Tucker, a member of a prominent family of Sorel, Canada, a couple who were blessed with several children, all of them useful and respected members of the different communities in which their homes were situated. It is understood that the Kittsons in England, (ancestors of these), in old times, were connected with the Washington family, also from Yorkshire, England, originally. The old parish registers of the ancient church of Brington, near the city of Northampton, show very probable evidence of this. There is similarity in Christian names, talents for the same pursuits in life, commerce and the army. One was a merchant prince of London, and its mayor, a Sir Thomas Kittson, whose daughter married the third Earl of Spencer. This is stated to have been the first instance of a marriage between the merchant class and the aristocracy of England. The sister of this Thomas Kittson, a daughter of Robert Kittson, had married a Laurence Washing-

ton, one of the ancestors of George Washington, the father of this country. The American Kittsons are proud of this fact, and the Canadian Kittsons are so too.

The well-known General H. H. Sibley, of St. Paul, the oldest and best friend of the late Norman Wolfred Kittson, has written what is considered the best sketch of his friend's life. It is embodied in a report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, on the occasion of Mr. Kittson's death, which sad event occurred from heart trouble, suddenly, between Chicago and St. Paul, in the dining car of the railway train which was carrying him to his home, "alone and amongst strangers," on the 10th of May, 1888. General Sibley writes as follows:

"I first met with Mr. Kittson in the year 1830. We were as yet both in our teens, altho' I was three years his senior.

"Mr. Kittson was born in Chambly, Canada, where his parents resided for a short time in March, 1814. His family was highly respectable, and prominent in Canadian circles. His step-grandfather was Alexander Henry, noted as one of the first explorers of the Northwest, who narrowly escaped when the British post at Old Mackinac was captured by savages, and the garrison massacred.

"When Norman attained his sixteenth year it was deemed advisable that his elder brother and himself should be removed from the temptations of a city life. They were accordingly apprenticed for three years as clerks to the American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the head, and were ordered to Mackinac, then the great depot of the fur trade, in company with a party of Canadian voyageurs, who had enlisted in the service of the company for a term of years. The voyage from Montreal was performed in bark canoes, by way of the lakes. Before the arrival of the party at Mackinac, where I was then stationed, I was struck with the sprightliness and intelligence of young Kittson, and during his detention of several weeks, we became quite well acquainted with each other. Norman was sent to the portage of the Wisconsin River, where there was an important trading post, and where he remained until 1832, when he was removed to the stockade station at Lake Traverse, and subsequently to a post on the Red Cedar River in Iowa. In 1834, the year of my own advent to this region, he became a permanent resident of what are now Minnesota and Dakota, and having transferred his allegiance from Great Britain to his adopted country, he became an ardent American, and so remained to the end of his life. Mr. Kittson was engaged in the sutler's store at Fort Snelling until 1838. He spent the following winter with his friends in Canada, and returned in the spring, engaging in trade, in which he was successful.

"In 1843 he desired a wider field of operations, and unfolded his plan to me of establishing a large trading post at Pembina, on the line between the United States and the British possessions. I was favorably impressed with the scheme, and as managing partner in the American Fur Company I agreed to furnish the requisite capital. He proceeded without delay to Pembina, erected buildings, and entered into active competition with the gigantic Hudson Bay Company, which dominated the whole vast area of uninhabited country north of the boundary line, from ocean to ocean. Strenuous efforts were made to crush or drive out the daring competitor, but without avail, and Mr. Kittson, by his energy and business talent, secured a large percentage of the trade formerly monopolized by the British company. In 1854 Mr. Kittson formed a copartnership with the late Major W. H. Forbes, of this city, which continued until 1858, when it was dissolved.

"In 1851 Mr. Kittson was elected to the Legislative Council from the Pembina district for two years, and was re-elected in 1853, thus serving four years in that capacity. In 1858 he was elected mayor of this city, but having lost all taste for public office, he thereafter declined to be a candidate for any position in the gift of the people. The reputation for integrity and fair dealing which the subject of this sketch had acquired with the magnates of the Hudson Bay Company was such that after he had taken up his permanent residence in St. Paul, he was appointed their purchasing agent with a liberal salary, and with *carte blanche* as to expenditure.

"In 1863 he engaged with others in the construction of several steamers to navigate the Red

River of the north, and the owners reaped a rich harvest from the enterprise. Mainly from his interest therein, Mr. Kittson laid the foundation of his large fortune. I need not mention any of the steps which led to the negotiations with the Dutch bondholders, the result of which was the transfer to a syndicate composed of Messrs. Kittson, Hill, Stephens, and Donald Smith of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, for they are well-known. They proved to be the germ from which has sprung the magnificent trunk lines of the Manitoba, with their numerous offshoots, under the able management of J. J. Hill and his associates, and which have given so great an impetus to the prosperity of the new Northwest.

"Commodore Kittson was in many respects a remarkable man. For the last twenty-five years of his life, our relations were of an intimate, and I may say of a confidential character. He had his faults, as have all men, but they were overshadowed and obscured by his more noble qualities. Truth was his guiding star. He was so scrupulous in that respect that in the more than fifty years of our acquaintance, I cannot recall a single instance of deliberate falsehood on his part. He was a public spirited citizen, ready at all times to respond generously to demands upon his purse for meritorious purposes. His private benefactions were numerous, and so far was he from ostentation in dispensing them, that in many cases he did not divulge them to me, his most intimate friend.

"Mr. Kittson was a firm believer in the truths of Christianity, and during the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. S. K. McMasters, deceased, he became a communicant of Christ Church in this city. His family now worship in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. William C. Pope, rector, to whom Mr. Kittson, while living, was very much attached.

"It will be long before Norman W. Kittson will fade from the memory of white men and red men, for he was a friend to all alike. History will enroll him as one of the foremost of the noble band of pioneers who laid, deep and broad, the foundations of this great commonwealth. His death leaves me, for a brief period, the oldest living white settler of Minnesota and Dakota.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose,)
The bosom of his Father and his God."

"Mr. Kittson left a large family of sons and daughters. Norman Kittson is the eldest son, and is the manager of the beautiful family home at St. Paul."

NOYES, D. R. Daniel Rogers Noyes was born at Lyme, Ct., November 10, 1836. He was the eldest son of Daniel R. and Phoebe (Griffin) Noyes, both of whom were descended from, and connected with, well-known and distinguished New England families. The Noyes family is of Norman origin. Its progenitors in England came in with William the Conqueror, and by him were allotted lands in Cornwall. Rev. James Noyes, a distinguished Nonconformist clergyman, came to America in 1635, and settled at Newbury, Mass. His son, Rev. James Noyes, of Stonington, Ct., was one of the founders of Yale College. The great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was seventh in descent from Rev. John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr, who was burned at the stake for his faith; and his grandmother was a sister of Edward Dorr Griffin, D.D., president of Williams College.

Mr. Noyes was educated in the best schools of New England. In early manhood he engaged in business in New York, where he resided from 1854 to 1861. During the War of the Rebellion he volunteered in the Union army; his term of service was, however, a limited one. Subsequently for the recuperation of his health, which had become much impaired; he spent some years in travel, through his own country and in foreign lands. Returning to New York he re-engaged in business as partner in the banking house of Gilman, Son & Co.

In 1868 Mr. Noyes came to St. Paul, and soon after, in 1868-9, founded the house of Noyes, Pett & Co., now Noyes Bros. & Cutler; the largest and most successful drug house in the Northwest. This house, of which Mr. Noyes is senior partner, does a business annually of about



Daniel R. Joyes

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\$2,000,000, and its trade covers not only Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, but extends to the Pacific Coast States and the intervening territories, and south to New Mexico, while its exportation of certain classes of goods go to Europe and Asia.

His identification with the business and financial affairs of his adopted city is very prominent. He has had large and valuable manufacturing interests, is vice-president of the St. Paul Trust Company, vice-president of the Real Estate Title Insurance company, a director in the Merchants' National Bank, and a director in the Union Land Company. He was one of the founders and earliest officers of the St. Paul Business, and Jobbers Unions, and has been for many years a leading member and officer of the Chamber of Commerce. Largely to his efforts and influence the city owes the Government Building, the Market hall, and the inauguration of the Ice Palace and Winter Carnival schemes. He is also prominently connected with associations of a national character, and has been president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and is at present one of the directors of the New York Equitable Life Insurance company, besides holding other positions of trust and responsibility in associations and corporations of more than local influence and importance. Mr. Noyes has been very active and influential in matters of national and State legislation, especially as relating to tariff and revenue, transportation and bankruptcy. He led in the successful effort to repeal the stamp tax, and has advocated government rights in railroad matters and an equitable national bankrupt law. To him Minnesota is indebted for some of its excellent laws for prevention of cruelty, etc.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that while Mr. Noyes is deeply engrossed with his many business affairs, which he never neglects; he yet finds time to engage in religious and educational works and practical charity. No man in the city of St. Paul has done more in the line of religious, charitable, reformatory and relief work than he, if indeed any have done as much. He was the founder of the Relief Society of St. Paul, and has been its treasurer from the first. He has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and chairman of the State work of this association. He is also vice-president of the American Sunday-school Union, and in his own church connection has been an officer for many years, superintendent of his Sunday-school, etc., etc. He is president of the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, one of the trustees of Carlton College, vice-president of the St. Paul Medical College Association, and holds other similar positions in kindred organizations at home and abroad.

Mr. Noyes is a gentleman of intelligence, culture and information. Of marked and correct literary tastes, he is a ready writer, a forcible speaker, apt in rejoinder, quick in repartee, and interesting throughout. He might have held, and now hold high political position, had he been willing to accept the terms and to pay the price of such preferment; but this he has always refused to do. While never unwilling to take any place, however humble, in general public service, to work for the public weal and the good of his fellow-men, he has never been an office-seeker or a place hunter. He does his work quietly and unostentatiously, but none the less thoroughly and efficiently, is affable and unaffected in manner and speech, an example of that highest type of true manhood, a consistent Christian gentleman.

Mr. Noyes was married December 4, 1866, to Miss Helen Gilman, daughter of Winthrop Sargent Gilman, esq., of New York. Of this union, which seems to have been one of unusual congenialty and felicity, there are surviving five children, the oldest son now a student at Yale College, a daughter at Miss Porter's school at Farmington, Ct., and the others with their parents at the family home. The family residence is a beautiful one on Summit avenue, overlooking the Mississippi. The head of the household, whose career has been briefly and imperfectly sketched in this article, is a hale, hearty, and well preserved gentleman of fifty-two years, who looks forward hopefully to many more years of good work and usefulness, and especially to the (to him) congenial labor of aiding in the formation of the character, and future of, his adopted home, the great Northwest.

BAKER, HON. LEWIS. Without being insincere or hypocritical in any sense, every man has two faces; one turned outward to the world, and the other turned inward to himself. In many men the faces are radically and entirely different, while in others one merely modifies the other. For his record and history, or for what is usually termed his biography, one studies the outward or public face, but for a knowledge of the man, his character and the stamp that individualizes him one must appeal to the inturned countenance. The biography that outlines the race and descent and the has-been and the is of a man reveals only the reflection, after all; it is the study of a man's career, embracing his life purpose, his manners, methods and ideas, the romance and the ambitions that must once tinge every perfect life, his private hopes and public policy, that alone can produce a word picture which, seeing, one can say: "I now know the man." Results in a life are mere milestones and count less than the consumption of the complex energies which produced them. It is the energies destroyed which tell of the life itself, if one would sketch the life for the observation, and its results for the lesson, of others. The pen picture of Lewis Baker, which follows, thus endeavors to outline a life and character.

Like most men who have carved out fortune alone and unaided, save by a dauntless heart and an indomitable energy, Lewis Baker comes of a race of farmers in both paternal and maternal line. His father's ancestors came over from England during Colonial times, while he inherited from his mother his Scotch-Welsh blood and a sterling character foundation. Both of his grandfathers, John Baker and Daniel Hill, followed the flag of the Colonies through the Revolutionary War, and when peace was established, quietly settled upon farms in Pennsylvania. They were firm political friends of Washington, but in later days, when the struggle arose between the principles of Jefferson and Hamilton, Hill became a staunch follower of the former, while Baker cast his political fortunes with the latter. The Baker family thus became fixed in the Whig faith and afterward passed into the Republican fold upon the birth of that party, but the subject of this sketch leaned toward the distaff side of the house, and drew Jefferson-Democratic inspiration from a high-minded and intelligent mother. It may be remarked here that of the many men who have attained what the world calls success, the majority will attribute the end and accord the praise to the influence, teachings, and examples of a mother. Mr. Baker is no exception, and if questioned to-day would doubtless proudly admit that besides integrity of principle he drew from his good mother the courage, self-reliance, and energy that afterward carried him through many a trying battle of life.

John Baker and Anna Hill were married at the old Pennsylvania home in 1824, and at once emigrated to the almost unbroken forests of the far West, which then meant the central portion of Eastern Ohio, there to hew out a home and a competence on a farm in that wilderness of sturdy oak and maple. Four children were born to them before the husband and father sickened with fever and died. Of this quartette, Lewis was the youngest, his birth occurring in November, 1832. He was a mere babe when his father's death occurred, and was therefore deprived of the advantages not only of a father's support and the consequent education, but of a father's counsel and guidance, so sorely needed in the early life of a boy. In his sixteenth year, young Baker, equipped with a mother's careful training and loving counsel, went to learn the printer's trade which he chose principally because it offered the surest means of a thorough and practical education, which was beyond his means in any other way. This period antedated the free school system, so that his educational outfit was limited to a rudimentary course in English, taught by his mother. He applied himself with zealous courage, and climbed as steadily as the morning sun rose above his native forests. While still an apprentice, he became the editor of a weekly paper, in which capacity he served as typesetter, pressman, foreman, and, upon occasion, carrier boy, cheerfully laying his hand to do what occasion demanded. As an apprentice at the "case," he invariably kept an English grammar and a dictionary beside him for aid, and a watch before him, and his daily work was a constant race with time. In this manner he became a rapid and thoroughly correct compositor, and the same methods applied to other branches of the business made him a perfect master of the duties of printer, publisher, and editor. At that time he ac-



Lewis Baker,

quired a thorough knowledge that has since kept pace with the wonderful improvements in the art preservative, which he was enabled to follow with intelligent interest and knowledge. Even to-day considerable portions of the time he spends in other cities is devoted to visits to the best equipped newspaper establishments, which he studies in every department, from top to bottom, to keep his mind bright in his own line of business.

About the close of his apprenticeship he had, with much self-denial, become the possessor of the munificent sum of \$42.50 in cash, which the envious and more prodigal fingers of a tramping journeyman printer itched to enclose. The printer had in his possession a fine gold watch and chain which might have been his own honest property. He persevered, and persuaded, and finally succeeded in placing the watch in pawn with young Baker in exchange for his ready cash. The latter held the watch as a sacred trust and much to his own inconvenience, for many months, until he at length learned by authority of the death of the owner. The watch soon after played an important part, as Baker found the proprietor of a country weekly paper which was losing money, and which he was anxious to sell. The watch and chain was accepted as the first payment, and Lewis Baker became editor, proprietor, roller-boy, pressman, foreman, typesetter, local reporter and business manager of the concern—the old Cambridge *Jeffersonian*, of Eastern Ohio. He soon placed the paper on a paying basis, paid up the remainder of the purchase money, and laid by funds for his own use. This event was intimately associated with another which fully rounded out his manhood, and completed the romance which is often declared to necessarily precede ambition. In 1859 he was married to Miss Ruth Fordyce, a young lady of great amiability and lovely traits of character, besides being a remarkably beautiful girl. The marriage was a most fortuitous one. Besides being an affectionate wife and watchful, patient and tender mother, she was a helpmeet in every sense of the word to the untiring and ambitious young husband, and no small share of his success in life belongs to wise counsels and gentle encouragement of the devoted wife.

Always active in politics, even as a youth, he naturally took a larger interest in a more extended field as editor of the leading local paper of the party, and in early manhood was sent as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, and was made a member of the State committee of the party when he had barely reached his majority. Despite this intense interest in politics, and a decided taste and ability for political organization, he had always manifested a strong aversion for office holding, and a supreme contempt for office seeking. He was offered the Congressional nomination in a certainly Democratic district, before he was twenty-five, but declined the honor, preferring his newspaper field. Prior to 1863 he was the owner and publisher at different times, of three weekly and two daily newspapers, but he felt the field of each to be too limited, and finally in the year mentioned, located at Wheeling, a small manufacturing city on the neck of Virginia, squeezed in between Ohio and Pennsylvania. Here he founded the *Wheeling Register*, which he continued to control and edit until the fall of 1884, in the meantime becoming a central figure in West Virginia politics. On February 1, 1885, he took control, with the late Commodore Kittson, of the *St. Paul Globe*, which was then struggling for existence. His life, during the four years which have intervened, is a part of the history of the wonderful growth of the *Globe*, and of the prosperity and onward progress of St. Paul. He found the *Globe* a small paper in a wide field, languishing for want of a master hand to direct it. Nothing was more characteristic of the man than the indefatigable labor, the unflagging enterprise and the cool pluck that he brought to bear on this newspaper. In two years he had placed it in the front ranks of Western journalism, a fact that called out newspaper plaudits from the Atlantic to the Pacific. With rare skill and tact he felt the pulse of the people and divined their wants, guiding the paper into popular channels. As a purely local exponent of North-western sentiment the paper rapidly developed a wonderful popularity. It was invariably conducted as the friend of the masses, and not the organ of any class, clique, or faction, and fully earned the title now generally given, and of which it is proud—"the people's paper." In three years the *Globe* sprang to the front in circulation, and developed a "want" department—the surest exemplification of popu-

larity—that was never equalled west of Chicago. From an humble home in an obscure locality, it has risen until it is now issued simultaneously from its palatial home in St. Paul, and its elegant twin building in Minneapolis. The editorial career of Mr. Baker has culminated in the production of a paper that knows no rival in its field.

In St. Paul business circles Mr. Baker occupies a recognized position. He is a director of the Bank of Minnesota, one of the strongest and most conservative financial institutions of the city, and is also a member of the directorate of the Germania Bank, which has all of the thrifty and conservative qualities, characteristic of the Germans. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, which represents the business and otherwise the best interests of St. Paul, and is perhaps as conservative and influential body of citizens as the Northwest can produce. He is also interested in several land and improvement companies in which he has investments, and is the president of each of the three great corporations which represent the St. Paul *Globe* and its two regal structures.

The political life of Mr. Baker is very closely written between the lines of the political history of West Virginia. As stated before, he was always a great political leader and organizer, to such an extent that he was known at one time as the Warwick of West Virginia. Until 1870, that State seemed to be reliably and irredeemably Republican. In 1868 Mr. Baker, then at the head of the Democratic State Committee, began a quiet, in fact a secret, organization of the party, and aided by the personal confidence and frequent counsels of Samuel J. Tilden, by the time of the opening of the campaign of 1870, he had a list of the names of every man in the State entitled to vote, together with his post-office address, political status, and much personal information which would aid a shrewd and alert political organizer in placing his forces in line. So perfect and quiet was the organization the Republican leaders had no suspicion of their danger until the votes were counted, which proved their overwhelming defeat. Seldom has there been brought about so complete a political revolution solely on the merits of organization as in this case, the force of which will be more plainly seen when it is stated that all voters who sympathized with the late Confederate cause were disfranchised, and every registration and election official in the State belonged to the Republican party by direct provision of statute.

Despite the natural prominence thus given him Mr. Baker held but one political office, that of State Senator, which was tendered him during his absence from home. He was then elected president of the Senate, which clothed him with the attributes of lieutenant-governor in other States. He was chairman of the State Democratic Committee many years, and was member of the National Democratic Committee, but since 1884 has refrained absolutely from political manipulations. As an organizer he had but few equals, and his political power was always great when he chose to exert it. An acute reader of the motives of men, he acquired a power of wielding them rarely attained.

The strongest characteristic of Lewis Baker is that of honesty, sincerity of purpose, and an unquenchable disgust of Phariseism, hypocrisy and shams of all kinds. He has the most decided opinions, and a frank and fearless style of expressing them, whether popular or not. His numerous businesslines have always been managed with absolute integrity, with a policy marked out broad and liberal on political questions, but unyielding where principle was involved. His theory of editing a paper is distinct and characteristic. "Give all the news, whether favorable or otherwise to our party, and give it in brief, perspicuous language," was the instruction given to the *Globe* during the campaign. To make the paper attractive in matter, manner of presenting that matter, and typographical appearance, was a fundamental rule. Cater to a distinct constituency, the masses of the people, ignoring all classes, cliques and rings. Make a paper that people will want and one they will buy, whether at home, on railway trains or at news-stands, and one which will not require bolstering up by pernicious puffs or other "fakes," but which people will buy and read for its merits alone.

As a public man, he has always been foremost in promoting enterprises and has been noted in his career for a desire to surround himself with young men and entrusting his business to their

charge under his direction; develop whatever of good is in them, and bring them to the front. In politics as in the editorial chair he always has been a hard hitter, and never complained when the blows were returned with precision. In this line he hesitated not to enter upon the task of smashing rings formed for corrupt purposes, and on various occasions was the recipient of compliments in the shape of eleven bullets from would-be assassins, as well as libel suits, for telling the truth in vigorous and unvarnished language. In the use of the latter he is an adept at speaking as well as writing, but his speech as well as the product of his pen was distinguished for the terseness, force, and strength of the language, and not for rhetorical flights or mellow rounded periods. His editorial utterances, particularly, came only when occasion demanded, and then went by the most direct route to the work, without time or words lost in flourishes or figures.

It would be an imperfect idea of Mr. Baker's life one could obtain without a glance into the domestic circle of which he is the head. In his family relations he has been most happy, and during a career that at one time was crowned by more shadows than sunbeams, there always awaited him at home at the threshold of which the shadows were excluded and the sunbeams concentrated. There he has been surrounded by a family of healthy children, each of whom it has been the ambition of both parents to equip for life's struggle better than themselves were equipped. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor, how much more so is the happily-mated couple who present to the world, fourfold, their number of valuable citizens.

SIBLEY, GENERAL HENRY HASTINGS. Only the briefest account possible of the life career of this distinguished citizen can be given in these pages, since the greater part of his personal history is inseparably connected and interwoven with that of Minnesota and is well known. His fame is a part of that of the commonwealth, and his name is a household word throughout the State.

General Sibley was born at Detroit, Mich., February 20, 1811. He comes of an honorable ancestry. His father, Hon. Solomon Sibley, was a prominent pioneer of the Northwest. He was born at Sutton, Mass., in 1769, removed to Marietta, O., in 1795, thence to Cincinnati, and settled at Detroit in 1797. He was by profession a lawyer. In 1799 he was elected to the first Territorial Legislature of the Northwest Territory, which assembled at Cincinnati. He was elected a delegate to Congress from Michigan in 1820, and was a judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory from 1824 to 1826. He was also United States Court commissioner, and in connection with Hon. Lewis Cass made a treaty with the Indians for the greater part of the territory now included in Michigan and Illinois. He was also for some years United States district attorney for Michigan. Judge Sibley died April 4, 1846. The mother of General Sibley was Sarah W. Sproat, a daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, an officer in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution, and her maternal grandfather was Commodore Abraham Whipple, of the American navy. She was born at Providence, R. I., in 1782, but her parents settled at Marietta, O., in 1788, and nearly her whole life was spent on the frontiers. She married Judge Sibley at Marietta, in 1802, and died at Detroit, January 22, 1851.¹

General Sibley received an academical education and was subsequently given two years private tuition in the classics by the Rev. Mr. Cadle, a gentleman of superior scholastic entertainments. His father designed him for the law, and at the age of sixteen he began the study of that profession in Judge Sibley's office. A year's experience convinced him, however, that the pursuit in life selected for him was against his natural tastes and inclinations, and that he could never acquire a liking for it. A frontier boy, he wished to become a frontiersman. His father wisely acquiesced in his decision, and in 1828, before he had reached the age of eighteen, he went to Sault Ste. Marie and engaged in a mercantile house at that point for about a year. In 1829 he went to Mackinac and entered the service of the American Fur Company as a clerk.

¹ For a more complete account of the life history of Mrs. Sibley the reader is referred to Mrs. Ellet's "Pioneer Women of the West."

He remained at Mackinac for about five years. During this period he was commissioned by Governor Porter of Michigan Territory, a justice of the peace for the county of Michilimackinac. His commission was received before he was of age, and its execution had to be postponed until he had reached his majority.

In 1834 he formed with H. L. Dousman and Joseph Rolette, sr., a copartnership with the American Fur Company, of New York, which passed in that year under the direction of Ramsay Crooks as president. By the terms of the agreement, Messrs. Dousman and Rolette were to continue in charge of the station of the company at Prairie du Chien, and conduct the trade at that post, while Sibley was placed in control of the country above Lake Pepin, to the headwaters of the streams emptying into the Missouri and north to the British line, with his headquarters at St. Peters, now the town of Mendota. He arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota River November 7, 1834. The trip from Prairie du Chien was performed on horseback, in company with one Alexis Bailly and two hired Canadians. At that date the country was unbroken and virgin. Between Prairie du Chien and St. Peters, a distance of nearly three hundred miles, there was but one house, a small log hut, the habitation of an Indian trader named Rocque, three miles below Lake Pepin. General Sibley resided at Mendota from 1834 to 1862, a period of twenty-eight years, and owing to territorial changes was successively a citizen of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa territories, and of the Territory and State of Minnesota, without changing the location of his residence.

For many years his only companions and associates were the military officers at Fort Snelling, with their families, the trader and clerks of the Fur Company and the Indians. With the latter he became intimately acquainted. He frequently exchanged visits with them, learned to speak their language, ate with them at their fires, slept in their lodges, and hunted with them for months at a time. He was given a name by them—Wah-ze-o-man-nee ("Walker in the pines")—by which many of the older members of the Sioux tribes of the West yet remember him. Only recently, or late in October, 1888, Sitting Bull, John Grass, and other chiefs of the Sioux Nation, stopped in St. Paul, while returning to their tribes from a visit to Washington, and paid their respects to General Sibley. No man has a better knowledge of Indian character, and few men living have had as much acquaintance with the savages as he.

General Sibley's public services may have been only summarized. He was foreman of the first grand jury ever had west of the Mississippi in what is now the State of Minnesota. He was the first justice of the peace within the same limits, being appointed by Governor Chambers of Iowa Territory, in 1838, his jurisdiction extending over what now forms all of the State west of the river, a portion of Iowa, and a large part of Dakota. In 1848 he was elected by the people of what was then called "Wisconsin Territory," (comprising what was left of the old territory of that name east of the Mississippi after the creation and admission of the State), as their delegate to Congress, and after some trouble was admitted to a seat. During that session of Congress he secured the passage of the act organizing the Territory of Minnesota, which became a law March 3, 1849. In the fall of that year he was again elected to represent the Territory, and in 1851 was re-elected. In 1853 he declined a re-election. His services in behalf of the territory during the period he was its delegate in Congress were invaluable.

In 1857 he was president of the "Democratic branch" of the Constitutional Convention, which by compromise and in conjunction with the "Republican branch" adopted the first constitution of Minnesota. Soon after, he was elected governor, but owing to the delay in the admission of the State he was not inaugurated until May 24, 1858. As the first governor of the State he is entitled to eminent distinction, but his administration was one of transcendent merit in itself and gave him additional glory. He made no errors, and even no mistakes. His recommendations were wholesome, sound, and statesmanlike. Had his counsel been heeded the reckless railroad legislation of that period would not have been enacted, and the railroad bonds, which were issued and then disowned and repudiated, would never have appeared. In 1871 General Sibley served one term in the lower house of the Legislature. He was appointed one of the

original Regents of the University of Minnesota, and many years since was elected president of the board, a position he still holds. He was also president of the State Normal School Board, which office he filled for nearly two years, but was compelled by overwork to resign.

Of General Sibley's military services much may be written, and their value to the people of Minnesota can hardly be overestimated. The Sioux outbreak occurred August 18, 1862, and the following day he was appointed by Governor Ramsey to the command of the military expedition sent against them with the nominal rank of colonel commanding in the field, but really with the powers and duties of a general. He did not seek the position, but accepted it because he felt that it was his duty to do what he could in defense of his fellow-citizens, and to obey the orders of the authorities of his State. Governor Ramsey seldom made a mistake in his selection of men for important service. In this instance his long and intimate acquaintance with Colonel Sibley served him well. He knew that Sibley was not, strictly speaking, a military man, versed in the science of war and experienced in the field; he knew that he was a Democrat in politics, and that the appointment might give offense to some of the more zealous and intolerant partisans, and he knew that the work assigned him was very responsible, arduous and perilous. But he also knew Sibley's intimate knowledge of the country, and thorough acquaintance with the Indians; and he knew, too, his general worth and effectiveness; had the fullest confidence in his calm, deliberate bravery, his indomitable energy and industry, his exalted patriotism, and felt assured that he was the man for the work of putting down the most formidable Indian rebellion in the history of the American people.

The history of General Sibley's successful campaign against the Indians is well known. He says he planned it in one evening, that of his appointment, and carried it out and conducted it to the close without deviating from the original plan. He set out for the frontier in a few hours, and on his arrival found the situation most terrible and desperate. Towns had been partially burned, a large district of country had been pillaged and laid waste, the shockingly mutilated corpses of hundreds of men, women, and children lay unburied and festering in the sun, numbers of women and children were undergoing a horrible captivity in the hands of the brutal savages, who, triumphant and exulting, were in formidable numbers, well armed and equipped and eager for more plunder and thirsting for more blood.

To meet this fearful emergency the State authorities were almost wholly unprepared. The greater portion of the best fighting men of the State had been sent to the South and were doing battle against the hosts of the rebellion, only a few hundred newly recruited and undisciplined volunteers and the civilians were available. There was no government transportation, and but little war material on hand. The outbreak of the Indians had been as sudden as the yawn of an earthquake and almost as awful, and panic reigned everywhere.

General Sibley's first care was the protection of the most exposed points, and the prevention of further outrages. All eyes were turned towards him, and he labored night and day. The authorities and the people strengthened his hands. Flandreau, by his swift march and brave fighting, saved New Ulm. Jones and his gallant little garrison beat off the attack on Fort Ridgely. The reinforcements came up, and Sibley's army of salvation moved.

The expedition required for its successful issue cool courage, rare ability, consummate address, and finesse. General Sibley rose superior to every occasion and met every requirement. It was incumbent upon him to not only punish but to preserve. The lightnings of vengeance were to be loosened upon the savages, but the lives of the two hundred and fifty women and children in their hands were to be saved. The men under him were unduly eager to avenge the horrible torture and butchery of their kindred. To repress their noble rage for a time was a work of no little difficulty; perhaps no other man could have done it. But a precipitate attack would have insured the massacre of the pioneers, and Sibley abided his time.

Then came Birch Coulée, where Grant and Brown and the men under them fought with the bravery of those who held the pass at Thermopylae, though with the loss of thirty of their comrades, one-fourth of their aggregate numbers at the beginning of the fight. By his manœuvres

General Sibley occasioned the separation of the warriors from those having the prisoners in charge, and at Wood Lake leaped upon them, defeated them completely, and drove them yelling in terror and dismay from the country. How he accomplished the capture of nearly two thousand of the Indians—men, women, and children—who remained, and effected the release of the two hundred and fifty wretched captives they held, belong to other histories to relate. It only remains to say that this was done by the exercise of address and prudence, by fair and honorable means, and altogether without duplicity.

After his victory, with the two thousand Indians in his hands, on whom he might have wreaked a summary and terrible vengeance which the public would have applauded, and which posterity would have justified, General Sibley constituted a military commission for the trial of the principal offenders. He might have constituted a drum-head courtmartial for this work, whose conclusions would not have been the subject of review, and from whose judgments there would have been no appeal. But he preferred to complete his work as he had begun it and as he had carried it on, in order and regularity, and besides he could not anticipate that the judgment of a commission composed of his best officers, with Colonel William Crooks at the head, would be in a single instance overruled and its verdict set aside by the authorities.

About four hundred Indian warriors were put on trial before this commission and three hundred and three of them were fairly convicted, by the testimony of eye-witnesses of their crimes, of participation in the massacre of murder, rape, pillage, and robbery. In some instances their conduct had been simply demoniacal. One savage, "Cut Nose," had with his own hand murdered in cold blood a score of innocent white persons, including sixteen women and children. The commission convicted three hundred and three of the Indians of murder and outrage and condemned them to death, while others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for robbery and pillage. But, against the earnest protest of the Minnesota delegation in Congress, and to the great indignation and disgust of all the people of the State, and at the solicitation of certain "Indian rights" fanatics and so-called "humanitarians" of Pennsylvania and New England, President Lincoln was induced to save from the gallows all but thirty-eight of the bloody-minded and bloody-handed villains. The remainder had their sentences commuted to brief terms of imprisonment. This act of clemency was characteristic of the tender-hearted martyr president, but it was deplored by all lovers of justice, and despised and unappreciated by its barbarous recipients.

September 29, 1862 President Lincoln commissioned the then Colonel Sibley a brigadier-general of volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field." The confirmation of the appointment was not made by the Senate, however, for an unreasonable and unwarranted length of time, owing to a law of Congress limiting the number of brigadiers. The appointment was renewed by the president in March, 1863, and its confirmation demanded by joint resolution of the Minnesota Legislature and requested by all of the prominent business men of St. Paul.

Meantime General Sibley had continued in service. General Pope, the commander of the department, had given the military affairs of this district into his hands, confident of his ability to direct them successfully. The winter of 1862-3 was spent in forming a cordon of military posts and garrisons, with a line of scouts and patrols, across the western frontier. The people returned to their homes and farms and the country was in a measure tranquilized. The following spring, however, small parties of the Indians, too small to attract attention, slipped through the wide gaps in the guard line and renewed their depredations and outrages. One band penetrated into the State as far as the Mississippi and murdered some white people within six miles of Minneapolis. But it was not long until all of these bands were driven out, and on the 3d day of July the head chief of the murderous Sioux, Little Crow, was killed near Hutchinson.

In May, 1863 General Sibley concentrated four thousand troops at "Camp Pope," on the Upper Minnesota River, for an expedition against the Indians, who were then in Dakota. The expedition was to be assisted by another commanded by General Alfred Sully, which was to

move up the Missouri River and prevent the Indians from retreating to the westward, while General Sibley should come upon them from the east and include them between two fires. General Sibley carried out his part of the programme completely. He moved on the 6th of June, and after a long and difficult march reached the *couteau* of the Missouri July 24. On that day he engaged the savages, killed twenty-one of them, losing but two of his own men. July 26, at Dead Buffalo Lake, and July 28, at Stony Lake he again fought them, and on both occasions drove them from the field. He then pursued the Indians to the Missouri, across which they escaped, owing to the inability of General Sully to fulfill his part of the campaign, his march being retarded by the extreme heat of the summer and the want of forage for his horses. He afterwards came up and engaged the Indians, punishing them severely. General Sibley returned to the State about the 1st of September, having freed the Minnesota frontier from all apprehension of Indian raids, and given security to hundreds of settlers elsewhere.

During the years 1864-5 General Sibley was chiefly employed in conducting and inaugurating measures for the defense of the frontier. These measures gave in the end entire safety to the western counties, by depriving the savages of an opportunity to molest them, and those parts of the State began to be occupied, not only by the former settlers but by hundreds of newcomers. November 29, 1865, he was promoted to brevet major-general, "for efficient and meritorious services." He was relieved from the command of the District of Minnesota in August, 1865, by order of President Johnson, and detailed with General Curtis and others as a member of a mixed civil and military commission to negotiate treaties with the hostile Sioux and other disaffected bands on the Upper Missouri. The treaties with the Sioux were made at Fort Sully and were subsequently ratified by the Senate. General Sibley was honorably mustered out of the military service, with many other general officers, in April, 1866, and returned to his home in St. Paul, where he has since resided.

In 1871 General Sibley was appointed on the National Board of Indian Commissioners, but was compelled by the press of his private business to resign after a year's service. His connection with the business interests of St. Paul has been very intimate and conspicuous. He has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, director of the First National Bank, director of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, and for several years has been president of the St. Paul Gas Company, president of the Board of Regents of the State University, president of the State Historical Society, and president of the Oakland Cemetery Association of St. Paul. No other citizen is more identified with the material welfare of the city or more desirous of its extended and abiding prosperity.

May 2, 1843 General Sibley was married to Mrs. Sarah J. Steele, a sister of Hon. Franklin Steele, and a lady of superior accomplishment and worth. She died in May, 1869, leaving four children, viz.: Augusta, now Mrs. Augusta A. Pope; Sarah, now the wife of E. A. Young, esq., of St. Paul; Charles Frederic, now receiver of the First National Bank of Waupeton, Dak., and Alfred B., now cashier of the St. Paul Gas Company.

Though reared on the frontier, far away from the polished circles and refinements of fashionable society, General Sibley has always been noted for his accomplishments and attainments. A true born gentleman always asserts himself. General Sibley in his bearing and conduct is as courtly and hospitable as a prince, and has never in all his life been charged with an unchivalrous or an ignoble action. This savage old Indian fighter is likewise a scholar, a thinker, and a writer of superior abilities. Thirty years ago his contributions to certain periodicals under the *nom de plume* of "Hal, a Dakotala," and over his own signature, made him justly celebrated. He has made some most invaluable contributions to the publications of the historical society, and has not even yet abandoned entirely the literary field. As a writer he is very clear, finished, and interesting. As a controversialist he is quite able to hold his own with the ablest. As long ago as in 1850, when he was a delegate to Congress, his letter to United States Senator Foote, of Mississippi, which was published first in the *Washington Union*, gave to the outside world the first definite information concerning the Territory of Minnesota, and made for the writer a

national reputation. The pioneers of Minnesota were justly proud of the manly bearing, mental qualities, and exemplary character of their delegate, who, backwoodsman though he was, did not suffer by comparison with any of the members of the dignified body of which he was so long a member.

At the age of seventy-seven General Sibley is well preserved and in full possession of the strong mental faculties of his mature years. Tall and straight, and with something of the military bearing of an old grenadier, his carriage is yet erect, dignified and graceful. Of gentle and kindly manners he is most agreeable as a companion. Industrious, energetic, and public spirited, he is of great value to the community as a citizen, and with a large heart full of charity and benevolence, he yet finds time, and has always been able to find it, to identify himself with every good and charitable work for the relief of his unfortunate fellow-men. With an almost morbid sensitiveness to notoriety and a great disinclination to talk of himself, it is difficult to obtain much information regarding this distinguished character from the subject himself, but fortunately his record has not been lost. The county of Sibley and the city of Hastings are named for General Sibley, but historians will record and preserve the history of his services and the people of Minnesota will ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

In June, 1888 General Sibley was elected an honorary member of the Ancient Cliosophic Society of Princeton College, N. J., and on the 23d of the same month received from that renowned college the degree of L.L.D. At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion held in St. Paul June 6, 1888, he was unanimously elected the commander of that organization for the ensuing year.

GORMAN, GENERAL WILLIS ARNOLD. This distinguished soldier-citizen, whose name is so prominently and inseparably connected with the history of his adopted State, if not with that of his country, and whose memory is still honored by thousands of the people of St. Paul, who knew him best and admired him most, was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., January 12, 1814. He was the only son of David L. and Elizabeth Gorman. He received a thorough primary and collegiate education, studied law and at the early age of twenty years was admitted to the bar. In August, 1835 he removed from Kentucky to Bloomington, Ind., where he soon established a reputation and secured a good clientage in the practice of his profession, and where he resided for many years.

Very early in his manhood General Gorman entered public life. At the age of twenty-three years, in 1837, he was elected a representative in the Indiana Legislature and re-elected for several terms. He was a Democrat in politics, and a politician in the correct sense of the term. Gifted with that species of oratory which seems to pertain naturally to every well-bred Kentuckian, he was one of the most effective, as he was one of the youngest, advocates of the principles of his party, and one of the most marked and efficient members of the Legislature. His talents, his abilities, and his public services attracted general attention, and before he had reached the age of twenty-five years a distinguished career was predicted for him.

General Gorman was a patriot. He demonstrated his devotion to his country by fighting for it whenever the occasion demanded. When the Mexican War broke out he promptly resigned his seat in the Legislature, abandoned his law office, and enlisted as a private in the Bloomington company, which was attached to the Third Indiana Regiment of Infantry. Upon the organization of the regiment, in June, 1846, he was chosen its major. Soon after his regiment proceeded to Mexico and became a part of the army under the immediate command of General Taylor, and February 22, 1847, it was conspicuously engaged in the battle of Buena Vista. This memorable engagement was precipitated on the American side by Major Gorman, who, under the orders of General Taylor, opened the battle by an assault with his battalion of riflemen upon the enemy's flank. In the hard fought conflict which followed his horse was shot, and falling with Major Gorman, severely injured him, though he continued to remain with



and direct his command until the battle was over and the victory won. For his bravery and gallant conduct at Buena Vista, Major Gorman won the general admiration of his comrades and associates, and was highly complimented in orders by the general in command.

He continued in service under General Taylor until in May, 1847, when, its term of enlistment having expired, his regiment was mustered out and returned home. But the war was still in progress and Major Gorman immediately entered upon the work of recruiting another regiment. This was speedily made up, and on its organization was designated the Fourth Indiana Infantry, and Major Gorman was unanimously elected its colonel. Again he went to Mexico and with his regiment participated in the capture of Huamantla, his command being the first to enter the city and raise the Stars and Stripes. Subsequently he participated in the engagements at Atlixco, Puebla, Tlascala, Elpinal, and elsewhere, and for a time, just prior to the close of hostilities, he was civil and military governor of the captured city of Puebla.

At the close of the war Colonel Gorman returned to his Indiana home, and re-engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1848 he was elected by the Democratic party to the lower house of the National Congress, taking his seat upon the opening of the Thirty-first Congress, in the first year of the administration of President Taylor. In 1850 he was re-elected, serving in all two terms or four years. He sat in the Grand Council of the republic, therefore, when Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Douglas, and their compeers were among its members and when the greatest and most important measures of public moment were under discussion. He advocated the celebrated Clay Compromise of 1850, and took a prominent part in all the debates of that period, winning for himself no small share of commendation and renown.

Upon the accession of President Pierce, in 1853, he appointed Colonel Gorman governor of the then Territory of Minnesota, to succeed Alexander Ramsey. Governor Gorman arrived at St. Paul on the thirteenth of May, assuming his office two days later. The Hon. Robert A. Smith, now mayor of the city of St. Paul, was his private secretary. The position was one fraught with grave responsibilities and demanding executive qualities of a high order. Practically the foundations of the future State government were then being laid, and public affairs needed close and wise supervision. But Governor Gorman rose superior to every occasion and met every demand upon his time and talents. Local distractions and personal animosity were to be removed and subdued, and plausible though hasty and ill advised measures of legislation were to be defeated by the influence of the executive. Governor Gorman was vigilant in guarding the interests of the people and in providing for their future permanent welfare.

It was during his administration, says a former biographer, that the celebrated land grant question came up, and the governor took a firm stand for the interest of the people. He recommended that in the distribution of the lands among the railroads the State should receive at least three per cent. of the gross earnings of the roads in lieu of general taxation. Over this question a bitter opposition was raised against him, and it was charged that his recommendation, if adopted, would prevent the building of railroads, retard the development of the Territory, etc. The first bill introduced was to grant land to the Northwestern Railroad Company. This he vetoed, because it did not secure to the State such a bonus, in lieu of taxation, as he thought the State should have. The most extraordinary influences were brought to bear upon him to induce him to change his decision, but he held fast to his integrity and determination, and in the end a compromise was effected. The policy he inaugurated was afterward carried out, and to the exertions of Willis A. Gorman, more than to any other influence, is due the present system of tax regulation by which the State of Minnesota receives its income of three per cent. upon all the land grants within her borders.

Governor Gorman's term of service as governor extended over a period of four years. In April, 1857, he was succeeded by Hon. Samuel Medary. Governor Gorman's administration was almost above criticism and absolutely free from scandal of any sort. Personally his rule of conduct was outlined in his first message to the Council and House of Representatives, wherein, in recommending a general policy to these bodies, he said :

"Give the people the largest political rights consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the organic act of the Territory. Enforce the strictest obedience to the laws. Be guided by the safest economy in all public expenditures. Let your action be controlled by the rule that the right is always expedient. Encourage a high morality among the people. Guard the weak against the strong. Give equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none."

Governor Gorman went out of office with the best wishes and general esteem of the people, and, liking the country, he determined to make it his future home, and accordingly located in St. Paul, where he opened a law office. In the June following his retirement from office he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention as a delegate from the county of Ramsey. In that body his large experience in public service was of great value, and he took a prominent and influential part in framing the fundamental laws of the State. The insertion of those provisions of our constitution placing corporations under the control of the Legislature was largely the result of his efforts, and, as the printed debates show, he championed these and other wise and salutary measures upon every occasion when they were presented.

In 1859 he was elected representative from Ramsey county, but the Legislature was not convened. In the presidential campaign of 1860 he stumped the State for the regular Democratic candidates, Douglas and Johnson.

Upon the commencement of the Civil War, Governor Gorman announced himself as an unconditional Unionist, and as is elsewhere noted¹ he was one of the very first and the most prominent citizens of the State to offer his services to the government after Sumter fell. He was commissioned colonel of the First Minnesota Infantry on the 20th of April 1861, and in the following June went with his regiment to Washington. In the battle of Bull Run he and his regiment were conspicuously engaged and attracted much notice by their gallantry where, near and at the close of the battle, panic and unsoldierly conduct among other regiments prevailed. On returning to Washington, after the battle, Colonel Gorman was placed in command of an Infantry brigade composed of the First Minnesota, the Eighty-second and Thirty-fourth New York, and the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiments. On the 17th of September following, he was, upon the recommendation of General Scott, then commander-in-chief, appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, his being among the first promotions made from the volunteer service. His brigade took part in the battle of Ball's Bluff, his old regiment, the First Minnesota, having the advance in the crossing at Edwards' Ferry, and covering the Federal retreat after the defeat. General Gorman was second in command of the division, and was frequently in full command by the absence of General Stone.

During the Peninsular campaign, in the spring of 1862, General Gorman's brigade formed a portion of General McClellan's column which advanced on Richmond, and bore a conspicuous part in the operations before Yorktown and especially in the battle of Fair Oaks, when it stood the brunt of the fight the first day. An attack of fever compelled General Gorman to relinquish his command for a part of the remainder of the campaign, but he rejoined his brigade in time to go with the army to the relief of General Pope at the second battle of Bull Run.

He accompanied the army under General McClellan on its march to intercept the Confederates under General Lee at the time of the first invasion of Maryland, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the latter engagement the casualties of the battle gave him command of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, and in this command he continued until the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac after the removal of General McClellan. He was then ordered to report to General Curtis at St. Louis, Mo., who assigned him to the command at Helena, Ark., for service in the Department of the Southwest.

In the fall of 1864, owing to failing health, he was compelled to retire from the military service, and upon the acceptance of his resignation he returned to St. Paul for rest and recuperation of which he was very much in need. After a season of rest he again engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1869 he was elected city attorney, and re-elected in 1871, 1873,

¹ See chapter on the War History of the city.

and 1875, and held that office at the time of his death. It is needless to state that his service was faithfully rendered and of large value to the city.

General Gorman died at his residence in the city of St. Paul, May 20, 1876. He met death as he had often faced him, bravely and without fear. He was conscious that his end had come, and a few hours before his dissolution he took leave of the members of his family, addressing each personally with tender affection and touching eloquence, and to some near friends who gathered about his bedside he spoke with something of the old ring in his voice and the old light in his eyes. He died in the faith of the Catholic Church.

The decease of one who had been so prominent and influential in military and civil affairs, who had labored so incessantly for the public welfare, and who had done so much in shaping the affairs of State was a public affliction. The journals of the day paid just and fitting tributes to the character and ability of him who had so well deserved the confidence and affection of the people whom he had served so faithfully and so well. One of St. Paul's ablest journalists, whose political affiliations were antagonistic to those of Governor Gorman, wrote as follows of the deceased: "General Gorman was a very agreeable gentleman, and in all the relations of life a warm hearted, kind and generous man. . . . He had a large circle of private friends who will deeply deplore his loss, while the public at large, among whom he had many enthusiastic admirers, will greatly regret the calamity which has deprived the community of one of its most talented and distinguished citizens, and his party of one of its most eloquent and powerful champions."

Appropriate action was taken over the sad event by the Common Council and all the other departments of the city government, and by the Bar Association, and the judges of the District Court of Ramsey county, and resolutions of warm eulogy of Governor Gorman were unanimously adopted. At the meeting of the Bar Association, in the course of his remarks in moving the adoption of the resolutions, General John B. Sanborn said:

"A long personal acquaintance with our departed brother, both in public and private life, including a high regard for his many extraordinary qualities of head and heart, and for the many and great services rendered the public, impels me to utter a few words of tribute to his memory. . . . Few men of any profession are gifted with so pleasant and attractive diction as was he. No audience that he addressed ever grew weary or restless in the least. This power to entertain and interest others by public speaking was by no means the least of his many gifts. Love of country was with him a passion. No private interests and no personal sacrifice would deter him from doing that which he considered best for the public welfare. At all times having the clearest views and strongest convictions upon all public and political questions, yet so great was his attachment to the government and its institutions, that whenever a majority of his fellow-citizens decided in the manner prescribed by the constitution that the government must be administered upon different principles from those he entertained, he was ready to sacrifice all that men hold dear to sustain such administration. No patriotic sentiment seemed to afford him more pleasure than that expressed in the familiar quotation he was wont to repeat: 'My country—may it always be right; but my country—right or wrong.' Considering his life and character in all its bearings we must conclude that it is worthy of imitation and perpetual remembrance. He has gone to the grave, wearing upon his brow chaplets of honor gathered in two wars, and in a civic wreath, upon which the future historian will inscribe in imperishable characters the words 'patriotism, justice, and virtue.'"

The Hon. C. K. Davis, in seconding General Sanborn's motion, said in part:

"Many a man by adhering to the plane and level of one profession arrives at that dull and uninteresting perfection which leaves nothing for panegyric but commonplace, and absolutely nothing for censure.

"This father of our bar was not of these, he was a soldier, a statesman, and a lawyer. He ran those careers, and each with honor. He has received the cavil and the praise incident to each, and at the end of each has been met with honor by those who sent him forth.

"When the War for the Union began the first gun fired by the hands of Confederate traitors aroused all the patriotism of his nature. It is not for me to tell you who heard and saw all that he did then, to recite his stirring appeals for the perpetuity of the Union of our fathers, how he forgot party, how utterly he abhorred the timorous and vacillating cry of peace, when there was no peace; how at his call was marshalled with electric quickness the first regiment, the pride and glory of the State, whose record under his command is written ineffaceably in the history of those dark and doubtful days, when liberty stood stabbed and tottering among her pretending sons.

"As a statesman he was prominently identified as a member of Congress with the compromise measures which were so fully discussed in 1848 and 1850. He bore a conspicuous and most honorable part in shaping the frame of our present State government. His administration while governor of the Territory was marked by independence, ability, and honesty. He was never accused of being the tool or property of any ring or clique. Those who remember most distinctly and with some feeling the warm contests of that period do not charge him with betrayal of any trust.

"Among his acts as a member of the Constitutional Convention he was accustomed to recur with honorable pride to his efforts in aiding to establish the policy of this State in regard to the common school fund.

"In his profession he had no superior as an advocate. His devotion to a client knew no bounds, and he brought to the trial of any case in which he was engaged resources and tact which made him a most dangerous antagonist. When he had mastered the legal principles involved in a case his presentation of them to the court was marked with great power of reasoning and precision of statement.

"He was a loveable man. There was no kinder neighbor. No man ever heard him derogate by a malignant word the fair fame of man or woman. He preserved through his long and difficult career that purity of mind which is so often lost under the influence of great success or great disappointments. He never did or counseled a mean act. His position on any question could be ascertained for the asking. His large generosity expanded in the praise of other men; he had none of that spirit of detraction which speaks to their detriment. Who is there of us who would be more missed than he is?"

Upon the day of the obsequies all of the public offices were closed and business was almost universally suspended. It was a day of mourning for the entire city. The services at the cathedral were conducted by Bishop John Ireland, who paid a touching tribute to the worth of his departed friend. The edifice was thronged with United States, State, county and city officials, and citizens of all classes, all brought there by one common sorrow and to do honor to the memory of their former associate and friend.

The funeral procession was the most imposing ever seen in the city of St. Paul. Among the escort were veterans of the Mexican War, members of General Gorman's old regiment—the famous First Minnesota—members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and representatives of various civic organizations, and of the different county and city departments, while hundreds of citizens in carriages swelled the escort as it proceeded to Oakland Cemetery, where gentle hands and loving hearts laid away all that was mortal of Willis Arnold Gorman, the funeral rights being fittingly closed by the firing of volleys of musketry by a detachment of United States troops, over the grave of the soldier who loved his country so well. So lived and so died one of Minnesota's most famous men.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints in the sand of time."

In personal appearance General Gorman was well proportioned and commanding. His chivalrous bearing and graceful, courtly manners impressed all with whom he came in contact,



Yours Truly
James H. Davidson

and yet his will power was very strong and he could be decided and emphatic. He was a man of undoubted courage and of a high sense of honor, and there was not upon all of his life record a single stain. He was regarded as an able lawyer and was very successful in his practice. He was a ready debater, and an eloquent and forcible speaker. Upon the hustings he was especially popular and effective; but he was equally at ease whether addressing the populace, a jury or a court, a legislature or a congress.

General Gorman was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married at Bloomington, Ind., in 1836, was Martha Stone. Of this marriage there were born five children, viz.: Captain Richard L. Gorman, now president of the Board of Public Works of the city of St. Paul; Captain James W. Gorman, who was assistant adjutant-general on his father's staff from September, 1862 until his death, which occurred at Indianapolis, Ind., February 19, 1863, from disease contracted in the service; Louisa G., who became the wife of Hon. Harvey Officer, of St. Paul, and died March 4, 1870; Hon. Ellis S. Gorman, recently judge of Probate of Ramsey county, and a well-known attorney; and Martha B., now Mrs. Wood. The surviving children all reside in St. Paul. The mother died during a temporary residence at Bloomington, Ind., March 1, 1864. In April, 1865, General Gorman was married in St. Paul, to Miss Emily Newington, but to this union no children were born.

DAVIDSON, COLONEL J. H. Colonel James Hamilton Davidson was born at Burlington, Lawrence county, O., January 25, 1839. His father, James Davidson, is a native of Pennsylvania, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side, from his great-grandfather, who is supposed to have come to America in the early part of the eighteenth century. His grandfather's name was John, and his great-grandfather's William, which are common family names in a large connection of Davidsons scattered throughout the country, both north and south. James Davidson, father of the subject of this sketch, came to Lawrence county, O., with his father, John Davidson, in 1801, then being a child but a few months old, and is still living in the old homestead. At that early date the country was almost an unbroken wilderness and could only be reached by flat-boats descending the Ohio River. James Davidson married Mary Frances Combs who was born at Romney, West Virginia, and was of Irish descent.

James H. Davidson was reared to early manhood on a farm in his native county, spending the summers in farm work and in working in an old fashioned carding machine factory, and his winters in attending the district school, where he received a good common school education. In the fall of 1857 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in the classical course in 1861. The rebellion had then broken out and on October 10, 1861, he crossed the Ohio River to Cattslettsburg, Ky., and enlisted as a private soldier in the Union Army, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Having been lieutenant of a military company in college, and captain of the "Fayette Grays," a militia company, he already had considerable knowledge of tactics and military drill, and so was immediately placed in charge of the drill exercises of Company B, and on November 10th, (only a month after enlistment) he was promoted to the position of first lieutenant of the company. The ensuing fall and winter he served in the valley of the Big Sandy, in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia, and he participated in the battle of Middle Creek, Ky., where the late President Garfield whipped Humphrey Marshall, and won the stars of a brigadier-general, on January 10, 1862. In this engagement Lieutenant Davidson volunteered to lead his company (which he was then commanding) in assaulting the enemy, strongly posted on a high ridge across Middle Creek, under Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe of the Twenty-second Kentucky. The assault was eminently successful, and the colonel still has in his possession a Belgian rifle captured by him from a rebel and presented to him on the field of battle by General Garfield as a war trophy. His promotions were steady and rapid enough to demonstrate his soldierly qualities and ability. June 5, 1862, when but twenty-three years of age, at Cumberland Gap, he was promoted to the captaincy of his company. In 1863, during the summer, at the request of

Brigadier-General Speed S. Fry, he was detailed by Adjutant-General Boyle of Kentucky, to drill the officers of new regiments then being organized at Camp Dick Robinson under General Fry. He remained on this duty till December 23, 1863, when he was elected and commissioned major of the Forty-ninth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. In 1864 he was detailed by General S. G. Burbridge, commanding the District of Kentucky, as assistant superintendent of the organization of colored troops in Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington, Ky. About this time the secretary of war, requiring the services of regular army officers with their respective commands in the field, dissolved an examining board which had been sitting in Lexington and organized a new board composed of volunteer officers, and by special order designated Colonel Davidson as president of such board. In December, 1864 he was commissioned by President Lincoln, colonel of the One Hundred Twenty-second United States Colored Troops. He continued to hold this rank and to command his regiment in the field from January 1, 1865, till his honorable discharge from service, January 17, 1866, at New Orleans, La. The earlier years of his service were with the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Cumberland, until the winter of 1864-5, when he was ordered to take his regiment to the Richmond front and report to the commander of the Army of the James. After some time in the front of Richmond he was placed in command of the fortified lines around Norfolk and Portsmouth. In the early spring of 1865, under instructions of the war department, he built and organized the depot of Prisoners of War at Newport News, Va., and continued in command of that prison until after the fall of Richmond when he joined the Twenty-fifth Corps under General Godfrey Weitzel at City Point, and proceeded with that corps to Texas in July, 1865. At various times and for brief intervals he was on detached duty as judge advocate, president of examining boards, assistant superintendent of the organization of colored troops, and late in the service was detailed by General Sheridan as an assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas. He, however, did not actually enter on duty in the latter capacity as his regiment was consolidated and he mustered out of service in January, 1866.

After his discharge he returned to his old home in Southern Ohio, and spent the summer on the farm, but in September of that year he came to St. Paul with his family, and almost immediately entered the law office of Allis & Williams, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1867, but did not immediately engage in the practice of law. He was offered and accepted the position of city editor on the *Press*, now *Pioneer Press*, and he held this position until the spring of 1870. He discharged his editorial duties to the acceptance of his employers, and proved himself a sprightly and versatile writer, becoming well known to the newspaper fraternity of the State, for all of whom he still has the warmest fraternal feelings. He attained a reputation for clearness, force, and reliability as a journalist, which has served him well in his subsequent career.

In the spring of 1870 he retired from journalism to engage in the active practice of the law. For some years he conducted his practice alone, but later he formed a partnership with Henry L. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Davidson, which was afterwards enlarged by the addition of a third partner under the name of Williams, Davidson & Goodenow, which continued till the close of 1882. During his professional career he was eminently successful and was for a time the general solicitor of the Northwestern Union Packet Company and later of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company and several other steamboat corporations. He also became the legal adviser and attorney of the late Commodore William F. Davidson and had charge of his extensive legal business. During this time he became widely and favorably known as an admiralty lawyer, and was retained on the one side or the other of many of the most important maritime suits on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and was admitted to practice in nearly all of the States bordering on the Mississippi River, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was frequently employed in legal controversies in St. Louis, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Chicago, Madison, Cincinnati and Washington and was unusually successful in the profession, excelling as an advocate.

In the meantime prosperity in his chosen profession had led him to a very general knowledge of real estate, and he invested all his earnings and his credit in real property. His interests in this direction had become so large that at the end of 1882 he determined to devote his whole time and energy to real estate business. About this time he purchased a large summer hotel and springs, (a summer resort) at Palmyra, Wisconsin, which he owned and managed until recently. In 1885 he organized "The Davidson Company," in connection with the late Commodore Davidson, who was interested with him up to the date of his death in 1887, after which time he continued in business on his individual account. He still owns a large amount of property in the city of St. Paul and its suburbs and elsewhere, and is active and aggressive in the development of all the material interests of the city. He was very active in the organization of the St. Paul Real Estate Board, and was its first secretary. He is a prominent member and a director of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce; president, director, and the largest stockholder in the Palmyra Manufacturing Company, a Chicago corporation. He is also a director in the St. Paul Bethel Association, and retains his early interest in the Young Men's Christian Association. His large interest in the Palmyra Manufacturing Company, which is developing a new and economical system in the use of steam known as the "Prosser System" compels him to spend considerable time at his office in Chicago and at the factory at Palmyra, Wisconsin. He is quite confident that Mr. Prosser has made some valuable discoveries and inventions and has backed his judgment by investing largely in the patents and in furnishing capital for the development of the new system. He is also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is a Republican, but in no sense a politician, though he usually takes some part as a campaign speaker in every presidential contest. It is said that he excels as an orator, but since his retirement from the profession of law it is only on rare occasions that his forensic powers are called into active play.

Colonel Davidson was married at Delaware, O., July 1, 1861, to Miss Abbie Ashley Lamb, who is a native of Heath, Franklin county, Mass. They have but two children, Miss Daisie W. Davidson, their daughter who is traveling and studying in Europe—having spent last winter in Berlin—and their son, Earnest H., is attending the public schools of St. Paul.

Colonel Davidson, like many other young men, came to St. Paul absolutely penniless and had a hard struggle for a few years, but after a varied experience as journalist, lawyer, real estate agent, and general business man, has attained a competency and is now content to enjoy the accumulations of a quarter of a century of hard work and to take life reasonably easy.

BOYD, DR. EDWARD A. Dr. Edward A. Boyd was born in Portland, Me., June 10, 1816. His early education was received in the common schools of his native city, but he subsequently went to the State of Vermont and attended the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins's school. In 1839 he went to Andover, Me., and was afterwards admitted to practice as a physician, receiving his diploma from the Homeopathic State Institute. In 1843 he began the practice of his profession in his native State, where he continued until 1854, when he came to St. Paul. At the time of his death he was the oldest resident homeopathic physician in the State of Minnesota. In 1855 he removed to Little Canada, where with his brother, Walter B. Boyd, who survives him, he carried on a farm for several years. In 1870 he located permanently in St. Paul, and continued his medical practice until confined to his bed by his last illness. He died at his residence in this city, June 4, 1888, of heart disease.

Dr. Boyd was an intelligent physician, a good citizen, and in all respects an honorable and worthy gentleman. He had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He had held the office of justice of the peace while residing in the State of Maine, and also after he came to Ramsey county. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at one time was Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of Minnesota. For many years he had been a consistent member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this city, and for a considerable period had officiated as lay reader.

December 2, 1841, he married Miss Sarah B. Farrington, of Andover, Me. There were born to them eleven children, of whom seven survive, all having attained to mature age, and a majority of whom reside in and about St. Paul, near the residence of their widowed mother. Among other surviving members of the doctor's family may be mentioned his sister, the widow of the gallant Confederate general, Lloyd Tilghman, who was killed during the civil war at the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi.

BELL, CHARLES NASH, was born at Weybridge, Addison county, Vt., March 12, 1847. His parents, William Dennis Bell and Rosamond, (*née* Johnson) Bell, are both of hardy New England stock and are now (1889) living in the old home in Weybridge and in the same large farmhouse in which the father has resided for seventy-nine years. The home is within less than one mile of Middlebury College, from which Mr. Bell graduated in 1868, having, as is usual in such cases with New England boys, taught school in the winter seasons during his course of study, to help, in part, pay the expenses of his education. He was then just of age and left his boyhood home with good health, a good education and an empty purse: the best patrimony any loving parents can bestow. For the first year after his graduation he had charge of the academy at Chester, Vt., one of the early feeders of New England colleges.

In the fall of 1869 he came West, the Mecca of New England energy, and for the year following was principal of the public schools of Elkhorn, Wis. Subsequently he engaged in the study of law in the office of Williams & Sales, of Janesville, Wis., at which city he was admitted to practice in the year 1871. In the fall of that year he took up his residence and opened an office at Mankato, Minn., where he practiced his profession until in July, 1874, when he came to St. Paul and formed a law partnership with Judge Edward C. Palmer, one of the oldest and best read attorneys in the city, under the name of Palmer & Bell. This firm continued until 1879, when it was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Bell has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in St. Paul without a partner.

He has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, and during the years 1879 and 1880, was a member of the city council. It was during this period that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company secured its terminal rights and franchises in St. Paul, that the Union Depot Company was organized, and many of the city ordinances were passed under which St. Paul has since grown to be the railroad center of the Northwest. An inspection of the printed council proceedings for these years show that Mr. Bell was a diligent and active member of the council, for which his training as a lawyer especially fitted him. It is admitted that few of our citizens are more thoroughly versed in our county and municipal legislation and affairs. During the years 1885 and 1886, he was a member of the board of county commissioners of Ramsey county. It was during the first year of this term of office that the county commissioners of Ramsey county located, permanently between the two cities, the Agricultural Society of the State and all its attendant features, by donating to the State, for all time, in trust for the use of the society and all kindred enterprises, the old Ramsey county poor farm, of two hundred acres. Mr. Bell was an earnest champion of this project, and was one of a committee appointed by the county board to draft the legislation and look after the details and carrying out of the conditions attending this gift. It will be remembered that one of the conditions attending this donation was that the State Legislature then in session should at once accept the trust and appropriate \$100,000 to fit and furnish the grounds for the use of the Agricultural Society, and the other purposes for which the gift was made. Mr. Bell does not now hesitate to declare that the conditions inserted in the deed of donation and in the legislation then had will necessarily preserve this property for the uses and advancement of the agricultural interests of this State. Under the impetus of this gift and State aid, the State Agricultural Society of Minnesota has become one of the strongest and most successful societies of its kind in the Union, Mr. Bell was one of the organizers and charter members of the Board of Trade of St. Paul which was organized in 1880.



Chas. N. Bell.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Bell has given the most of his attention to probate and real estate law and the law governing corporations, and he possesses not only the favor and respect of his brethren at the bar, but the confidence and esteem of the general public. In this city, which has so many good lawyers, he is regarded as one of the best.

Mr. Bell has never been married. He is in politics a staunch Republican, in religion undemonstrative, and his faith in the great future in store for his adopted city and State is unbounded.

FLANDRAU, HON. CHARLES E. Charles Eugene Flandrau was born in New York City, July 15, 1828. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who, after the noted revocation of the edict of Nantes, left La Rochelle, France, and joined a colony of their brethren who came to America, settled in Westchester county, N. Y., and founded the town of New Rochelle. His father, Thomas Hunt Flandrau, was born at New Rochelle, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Macomb, was a half-sister of General Alexander Macomb, who was commander-in-chief of the United States Army from 1828 to 1841, being succeeded by General Scott.

Thomas H. Flandrau was a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y., and a gentleman of culture, natural talent, and many acquirements. When a young man he left New Rochelle and located at Utica, N. Y., where he studied law in the office of Judge Nathan Williams, an eminent and well-known practitioner. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with that gifted and accomplished, but somewhat erratic, American statesman, Aaron Burr, formerly vice-president, etc., and removed to New York City, where he practiced with Colonel Burr for many years. In 1824 or 1825 he married Elizabeth Macomb, and shortly afterwards returned to Oneida county, N. Y., where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred January 2, 1855.

The youthful education of Charles E. Flandrau was received at Georgetown, D. C.; but at the tender age of thirteen he decided to enter the United States Navy, and, backed by some friends, applied to Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, then secretary of the Navy, for a warrant as midshipman. He was one year too young, however, and the appointment could not be made. Still bent on a seafaring life he immediately shipped "before the mast" in the United States revenue cutter *Forward*, on which vessel he served for one year, and then shipped in the revenue cutter *Van Buren*, where he served for another year. He then made several coasting voyages in merchantmen, continuing in this occupation for about three years. Abandoning his intention of becoming a sailor, he, at the age of sixteen, left the sea and returned to Georgetown and again entered school. Some months later, however, he left school and went to New York City to "seek his fortune." He found employment in the metropolis in the large mahogany mills of Mahlon Bunnell, corner of Pike and Cherry streets, and here he remained for three years, becoming very proficient in every branch of the business. He then went to Whitesboro, N. Y., entered his father's office, and commenced the study of law. After two years of continuous and close application to study he was admitted to the bar in Oneida county, January 7, 1851. He entered into partnership with his father at Whitesboro, and so continued until the fall of 1853, when he determined upon removing to and permanently locating in the then young Territory of Minnesota.

In the latter part of November, 1853, Judge Flandrau, in company with Horace R. Bigelow, esq., landed in St. Paul. They were admitted to the bar and immediately opened an office for the practice of law on Third street, under the firm name of Bigelow & Flandrau. At that date Minnesota lawyers had a goodly portion of spare time on their hands from the demands of their profession. The former law partner and intimate associate of Judge Flandrau, Hon. Isaac Atwater, in a well written sketch of the subject hereof, which has heretofore been published,¹ thus

¹ "Magazine of Western History," for April, 1888.

describes the situation and narrates certain incidents in the early career of Judge Flandrau in Minnesota.

The practice of law in Minnesota in early days was neither arduous nor specially remunerative. Some business was furnished by the United States land offices, but commerce was in its infancy, and the immense and profitable business furnished the profession by the railroads was then wholly unknown. . . . It so happened that during the winter of 1853-4 certain capitalists in St. Paul engaged the services of Mr. Flandrau to make explorations in the Minnesota Valley and to negotiate for the purchase of property connected therewith, and especially of the "Captain Dodd Claim," at what was then called Rock Bend, now St. Peter. His report was favorable to the purchase, and he was so impressed with the prospective advantages of the country that he decided to locate in the valley himself. St. Peter was then unknown. Traverse des Sioux was the only settlement in the vicinity, and consisted of a few Indian traders and their attachés and a number of missionaries. Here he met Stuart B. Garvie, a Scotchman, who had just been appointed clerk of the District Court of Nicollet county by Judge Chatfield, and occupied an office with him. Of course their law business was very limited. The young men were frequently at their wits end for devices to "keep the wolf from the door." Indeed they did not wish to keep him from the door in a literal sense. Instead of an enemy the wolf became their friend. They placed the carcass of a dead pony within easy rifle shot of the back window of their office, and this proved a fatal attraction to the prairie rovers. Every night many of them fell victims to the rifles of the young lawyers, who skinned the carcasses and sold the hides for seventy-five cents apiece.

But happily this state of affairs did not last long. According to Judge Atwater, immigration began to pour into the Minnesota Valley with the opening of the season of 1854. In June of that year the first house was built in St. Peter, and for the next few years the settlement of the country progressed rapidly. Judge Flandrau continued to reside at Traverse des Sioux until 1864. In 1854 he held the offices of notary public, deputy clerk, and later was district attorney for Nicollet county. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Territorial Council for a term of two years, but served through but one session and resigned the following year. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and served in the "Democratic branch," presided over by General Sibley.

August 16, 1856, Judge Flandrau was appointed by President Pierce the United States agent for the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi. The agencies of these Indians were on the Minnesota River, at Redwood, and on the Yellow Medicine River, a few miles from its mouth. The following March he took an active part in the pursuit of Ink-pa-du-ta and his band of Sioux Indians, (the perpetrators of the Spirit Lake and Springfield massacres), and was chiefly instrumental in restoring to freedom and friends the unfortunate captives, Mrs. Margaret A. Marble and Miss Abbie Gardner. The news of the massacre at Spirit Lake was received by Flandrau at the agency on the 18th of March, and the next day he started with a company of regular soldiers from Fort Ridgely, sent out by Colonel Alexander, and commanded by Captain Barnard E. Bee¹ in pursuit. The snow was very deep, the distance to be traveled one hundred and twenty-five miles, several days had elapsed since the perpetration of the outrages, and so the march was arduous, harrassing and ineffective. The two captive white women were recovered by friendly Indians sent out for the purpose by Mr. Flandrau, and it was he, in conjunction with Rev. Briggs, who issued the somewhat celebrated "Territorial bond" to obtain money wherewith to reward those who brought back Mrs. Marble. He received Mrs. Marble in person and brought her to St. Paul, and equipped, sent out, and rewarded the Indians who recovered Miss Gardner. Subsequently he headed an expedition of soldiers and volunteers that killed "Roaring Cloud," a son of Ink-pa-du-ta, and made his squaw a prisoner.

¹ Captain Bee was a South Carolinian, and on the outbreak of the Civil War entered the Confederate service. He was made a brigadier-general, and was killed at the head of his brigade in the first battle of Bull Run. It was he who gave "Stonewall" Jackson his sobriquet.

Later in the year 1857 he resigned his position as Indian agent, and July 17th was appointed by President Buchanan associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota. He held several terms of the District Court in various counties in his district, but owing to the brief period intervening between his appointment and the admission of the State, only one general term of the Supreme Court was held—January, 1858—at which he occupied a seat on the bench. He frequently held night sessions of his court and did all in his power for the accommodation of the attorneys and litigants and the expedition of business, never allowing his personal convenience to interfere with the public interest, and he became very popular with the bar and the communities with which he came in contact.

At the convention of the Democrats in 1857 for the nomination of State officers, under the constitution which had been framed the same year, Judge Flandrau was nominated for associate justice of the State Supreme Court for the term of seven years. The entire Democratic ticket was elected, and on the ratification of the constitution by Congress, and the admission of the State early in 1858, he qualified and entered on the discharge of the duties of his office. His record as a jurist is chiefly to be found in the first nine volumes of the Minnesota reports. His opinions speak for themselves. At almost every term he wrote more than his equal share of opinions. The first Supreme Court of Minnesota had much important work to do. At that time the State was very new and pleadings and practice were in a transitional condition. The code had but recently been adopted. Each of the older States had its own precedents and line of decisions, and as these were often conflicting, Minnesota had as yet uniformly followed none of them. The court had not even the benefit of a systematic line of decisions of the Territorial bench. In many instances the court was forced to select from former decisions of other courts certain principles which should govern it in its rulings, but in many other cases it was of more importance that the law should be definitely settled than the principles adopted in its settlement. The construction of a large number of statutes was also to be determined for the first time, and from these causes more than ordinary labor was imposed on the court compared with the number of cases on the calendar.

As his former associate on the Supreme bench, Judge Atwater, well says, Judge Flandrau must ever be remembered and commended as one of the founders of the system of jurisprudence of the State, both in the constitutional convention and on the Supreme bench. While in the latter position he was the author of some notable decisions and opinions. In November, 1858 he delivered a dissenting opinion from the decision of a majority of the court in the case of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad *vs.* Governor H. H. Sibley, which attracted general attention, and has often been the subject of comment. The railroad company had mandamusd the governor to compel him to issue and deliver certain bonds to its agents, and the case had come before the Supreme Court. Judge Flandrau sustained the position of the governor, that the State had a right to an exclusive lien upon the roads, lands and franchises of the railroad companies to the amount of the State bonds issued to them, and that trust deeds should be filed accordingly.¹ The adverse decision to Judge Flandrau's opinion, with other causes, led to the well-known repudiation action of the State, with its consequent stigma and the long controversy which resulted, which was finally terminated by the assumption by the State of the greater part of the indebtedness. In July, 1860, however, the court, by the unanimous opinion of its members, refused a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the governor to deliver certain bonds, on the ground that the court would not undertake to compel the governor of the State to the performance of any duty devolving on him as the chief executive and properly pertaining to such office. "In all such matters," said the court, "the executive is of necessity independent of the judiciary."²

The language of Judge Flandrau's decisions is always plain, simple, and clear, but uniformly terse, vigorous, and decided. The decisions themselves are models of perspicuity and judicial soundness. It ought to be borne in mind that all of these decisions were rendered before the

¹ *M. and P. R. R. Co. vs. Sibley*, 2 Minn. Rep., p. 13, *et seq.*

² *Chamberlain vs. Sibley*, 4 Minn. Rep., p. 309.

author had reached the age of thirty-six years, and many of them while he was yet under thirty.

October 25, 1858 Judge Flandrau was appointed by Governor Sibley judge-advocate general of the State, a position he held during the governor's administration. But distinguished and valuable as was Judge Flandrau's service in the civic departments of the State of Minnesota, it is in her military history that his name will always be, perhaps, most conspicuously placed, and his military services will doubtless be best remembered. And these in connection with the rising of the Sioux Indians, in August, 1862.

The outbreak of the savages on the 18th of August was as sudden as the leap of a panther, and far more deadly and cruel. The news reached Judge Flandrau at his residence at Traverse des Sioux at 4 o'clock the following morning, brought by a courier from New Ulm, thirty-two miles away. Flandrau knew the Indian character thoroughly, and knew these Indians particularly well. Appreciating the situation instantly he put all his women and children into a wagon and sent them to Minneapolis, ninety miles distant. He then proceeded to St. Peter, a mile away, where a company of one hundred and fifteen volunteers, some of whom were mounted, was at once raised, armed, and equipped as well as possible. On the organization of the company Judge Flandrau was chosen captain, and by noon he was in the saddle, at the head of his company, and on the way to the rescue of the town of New Ulm.

History tells the story. The distance, thirty-two miles, was compassed just in time. Already two hundred savages had attacked the place and a considerable portion of it was on fire. Flandrau and his men galloped in, charged upon and drove off the Indians, extinguished the fires, and calmed the terror-stricken people. The citizens hailed Flandrau as their savior and deliverer, and he was unanimously chosen commander-in-chief of all the forces engaged in the defense of the town. With consummate skill and judgment he prepared to receive the enemy, who he knew would soon be upon him, and with rare bravery he decided to stand and fight, no matter about the odds, and "let hap what may hap." He put the hastily organized men under his command under the best discipline possible, and prepared and strengthened his defenses. In the heart of the town a circular barricade was constructed, within which was placed the women and children.

Three days of preparation, then came the attack. On the morning of the 23d about seven hundred well armed Indians, a majority of whom had been besieging Fort Ridgley, attacked New Ulm and Flandrau with his three hundred men mostly armed with hunting rifles and fowling pieces. After two days of continuous fighting, hard and hot, during which the greater part of the town was burned, and the whites had ten men killed and fifty wounded, the Indians, whose loss was presumably greater, retired. The following morning, his ammunition and provisions nearly exhausted, and still menaced by a largely superior force of savages, who, like wolves repulsed from a sheep-fold, were lying in the prairies licking their wounds, Judge Flandrau broke up his zereba, and himself evacuated the town, taking with him one hundred and fifty-three wagon-loads of women, children, sick and wounded, and a large company on foot, and marched in the direction of Mankato, which was reached in safety.¹

The rescue and defense of New Ulm will ever be prominently mentioned among the notable incidents of the history of the Northwest. As to the citizens, it may be said that they who were at Lucknow had no more perilous experience, and of the defenders and rescuers, from the leader to the humblest follower, none were braver than rode with the "light brigade" or fell at Marathon. Judge Flandrau's connection with the incident was conspicuously creditable and distinguished, but withal something remarkable, not to say singular. Never before in the history of our country has a judge of a Supreme Court figured as a dashing military leader, leaving the woosack for a dragoon's saddle, exchanging his pens and books for a sword and pistols, and riding forth to deliver a beleagured town with such expedition, that only a regular cavalryman, armed, mounted, and on the *qui vive* might equal the time.

¹ For a more particular account of the defense of New Ulm see Heard's history and other publications relating to the Sioux War of 1862.

Judge Flandrau continued in the service for some time after his deliverance of New Ulm. August 29th Governor Ramsey authorized him to raise troops, appoint officers over them, and to generally perform whatever service he deemed best for the defense of the Southwest frontier. On the 3d of September he was commissioned by the governor a colonel of State militia, and was given a letter and warrant of authority by General Pope, then in command of the department. He raised and organized several companies of men, and as commander of the Southern frontier posted them in a succession of picket posts from New Ulm to the Iowa line. In October, after the Indians had been driven from the State, and the State and United States forces had been fully organized and were in complete control and command of the situation, he turned over his command at South Bend to Colonel Montgomery, of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, and resumed the discharge of his official duties.

In the spring of 1864 he resigned his position on the Supreme bench, and going to the then Territory of Nevada, he located in the practice of law with his former associate, Judge Isaac Atwater, at Carson and Virginia City. A year later he went to Washington to attend to the business of the firm before the departments, intending to return to Nevada; but his family were averse to the proposed change of residence, and having received a favorable offer of partnership from Colonel R. H. Musser, of St. Louis, a very accomplished lawyer, he accepted it and located in that city late in the year 1865. In less than a year, however, he returned to Minnesota, and early in 1867 joined his former partner, Judge Atwater, in the practice at Minneapolis. The same year he was elected city attorney of Minneapolis, and in 1868 was chosen the first president of the board of trade of that city under its original organization. In 1870 he removed to St. Paul and formed a partnership with Messrs. Bigelow & Clark. The firm, by reason of changes in its membership, is now Flandrau, Squires & Cutcheon, and has always been ranked as one of the strongest in the profession in the Northwest. Its practice and general business are very large, its clientage most respectable, and its success most marked. Judge Flandrau, the senior partner, performs his full share of the work done, and is besides the president of the Ramsey County Bar Association. He is in the full vigor of his intellectual and physical strength, and in appearance resembles almost any other character except a veteran lawyer and jurist, which he is.

In politics Judge Flandrau is one of the Democratic old guard, whose members have cherished and preserved the ancient faith as it was delivered by Thomas Jefferson, with the same zeal and devotion manifested by the Israelites for the ark and the shekinah. He has never changed his belief in the righteousness and wisdom of the old time cardinal principles, and while keeping in line with his party on the questions of the day, has never accepted a theory in contravention of them. And yet while he is a Democrat in whom there is neither variableness or shadow of turning, he invariably applies to every candidate of his party the Jeffersonian test of honesty, capability, and devotion to the constitution, and if the candidate is lacking in these essentials he is not voted for. On more than one occasion he has protested against the action of his party, in an orderly and dignified manner, but has never been denounced as a bolter or considered a "mugwump."

In 1867 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for governor of Minnesota against General William R. Marshall, but, owing to the large Republican majority in the State, he was defeated. In 1869 he was the Democratic candidate for chief justice of the Supreme Court, but the adverse circumstances were again too powerful to be overcome, and he was defeated by Judge Ripley. It is needless to state that neither of these nominations were sought by Judge Flandrau, for he never was an office-seeker or a place hunter; but his loyalty to the party whose principles he believed in, and which had honored him in the days of its prosperity, impelled him to obey its call for service, when its only reward must be the consciousness of duty performed.

Personally Judge Flandrau is universally popular. Of large brain and kindly heart, he is most interesting and instructive in conversation, courteous and genial in deportment, and affable

and agreeable at all times. His talents are of a high order. He is an attractive and forcible speaker, a fluent and correct writer, and a gentleman of ripe scholarship and large information. His social qualities are really accomplishments, and these, added to his exalted traits of character, have given him legions of friends and admirers. He is public-spirited to an eminent degree, and has always done much in behalf of the material interests and general welfare of his residence community. In all the relations of life, whether as sailor boy, cabinetmaker, lawyer, jurist, official, military leader, soldier, citizen, and man, he has always been faithful and true, and upon his life work, eventful and varied as it has been, there is not in any part the mark of wrong or the suspicion of evil doing.

Judge Flandrau has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married August 10, 1859, was Isabella Ramsay Dinsmore, daughter of Colonel James Dinsmore, of Boone county, Ky., and a most beautiful and accomplished lady. She died June 30, 1867, leaving two daughters, now Mrs. Tilden R. Selmes, of St. Paul, and Sarah Gibson Flandrau who is unmarried and resides with her father. Subsequently, February 28, 1871, he married Mrs. Rebecca Blair Riddle, a daughter of Judge William McClure, of Pittsburg, Pa., and to this marriage there have been born two sons, Charles E. Flandrau, jr., aged sixteen, and William Blair McClure Flandrau, aged thirteen, both with their father.

BORUP, CHARLES WILLIAM WULFF. No man was more intimately or prominently connected with the early history of St. Paul than the pioneer banker whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Borup was born in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, December 10, 1806. He came of a prominent family of that kingdom, of high social position, and with intimate relations toward officials of the most exalted rank and station. He was given a finished education in the best schools in Europe, and after his graduation he studied the science of medicine, pursuing a thorough course, and receiving a diploma; but as the profession of a physician was not in accord with his tastes and inclinations he did not practice it.

In 1827 he came to the United States, and after a year in New York, he went to Mackinaw, on Lake Superior, and entered the service of the American Fur Company. The branch of the company to which he was attached was known as the "Northern Outfit," which was established to trade with the Chippewa Indians, and whose trade district lay between Lake Superior and the Mississippi River on the east and west, and the British boundary on the north. His talents and abilities advanced him steadily in the line of promotion, until finally he was made chief agent of the American Fur Company on Lake Superior, with his residence at La Pointe, where he was stationed for several years.

In the year 1848 he came to St. Paul and formed a business connection with the old trading firm of Pierre Chouteau, jr. & Co., of St. Louis, and this relation existed until in the year 1855. In 1853, in connection with his brother-in-law, Charles H. Oakes, he established a banking house in St. Paul, and the firm of Borup & Oakes were not only the first bankers in the city, but the first in the Territory of Minnesota. Their operations and their general character as business men are fully noted elsewhere. Mr. Borup became widely and most favorably known for his strict business integrity, his inflexible personal honesty, and for his general uprightness of character. He was a firm friend, and performed many acts of generosity in behalf of the deserving. He was withal a kind and affectionate husband, a fond and indulgent father, a sincere Christian, generous to the poor and unfortunate, but his deeds of charity were performed quietly and without parade or ostentation. Of irreproachable character, the better he was known the greater was the estimation in which he was held. A fellow-citizen,¹ who knew him intimately in life, says of him: "He was quick in speech and in his motions; very decided in his way in all business matters. He could be very stern when the occasion demanded, and yet his disposition was naturally mild. He was a remarkable man of tact and will power, and yet as a father, a

¹ T. M. Newson, esq., author of *Pen Pictures*, etc.



Your truly
Wm. M. Bushnell

husband, and a friend, he was kind, gentle and loving." He was of short, but well-set stature, fair complexion, and very expressive hazel eyes.

Mr. Borup died suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence in St. Paul, July 6, 1859, in his fifty-third year. His death was untimely and most unfortunate, and was universally regretted. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Borup, *née* Beaulien, a most estimable lady of many graces and virtues, died March 9, 1883, aged sixty-nine. Nine children survived the father's decease, viz.: Theodor, at present the personal agent of Colonel John L. Merriam; Gustav J., the agent of the *Erie Dispatch*; Marcus, who died in 1881; Elizabeth S., now the widow of the late General J. H. Simpson, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; Virginia, who became the wife of Richard Gordon, esq., and died in 1883; Marion, wife of Lieutenant-Commander C.T. Hutchins, of the United States Navy; Julia, relict of Captain John Hartley, United States Army; Henry Dana, lieutenant in the United States Ordnance Corps, and now military attache of the United States Legation at Paris, France; and Harold, now residing in St. Paul.

BUSHNELL, WILLIAM M., Esq., was born at La Fayette, Stark county, Ill., January 23, 1853. His father, Horace Bushnell, esq., was an early pioneer and a prominent citizen of Illinois. Mr. Bushnell's early boyhood days were passed on his father's farm in Peoria county, Ill. When he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to the city of Peoria, then the largest commercial town in the State, outside of Chicago. Its public school system was renowned for its general excellence, and here he was educated, passing through the various grades and graduating from the High School department at the age of eighteen. Soon after leaving school he engaged in business as the manager of a large coal mining company, of which the late "Commodore" John S. McCune, of St. Louis, was president and principal stock owner.

Upon the death of Mr. McCune, Mr. Bushnell engaged in the agricultural implement business, and was so engaged for many years. In the year 1874 he came to St. Paul and continued the implement trade, largely at wholesale, for about eleven years. His transactions in the aggregate were very large, and he was eminently successful; but, from the effects of a serious and well nigh fatal accident, in 1885, occasioned by falling down an elevator shaft in his large warehouse on Lower Third street, he was compelled to retire from business, and spent the following year in travel and relaxation in order to regain his health and strength. Returning to St. Paul much improved and restored, he founded the well-known financial and real estate firm of Bushnell & Bushnell, associating with himself his brother, Mr. A. R. Bushnell, a very accomplished and well-known business man, who is still the junior partner. The business done by this firm has been very extensive, and its operations have been of an important character, aggregating millions of dollars annually. The firm has dealt largely in the real estate business, and has disposed of some very valuable tracts in and about St. Paul. Its loan business has been stupendous in its proportions, and the funds it has brought to the city have uniformly been expended in its development and improvement.

In 1886 Mr. Bushnell was chosen by the management of the State Agricultural Society as superintendent of the department of agricultural implements, carriages and motive power, as a token of their appreciation of his knowledge of that business. This position he held for three successive seasons, when he was unanimously elected president of the society for the year commencing January 8, 1889. He is well informed in agricultural matters, and has given to the general subject much investigation, thought and attention. His elevation to the presidency of the State Agricultural Society was not only a recognition of his fitness for the place, but a compliment to his enterprise, liberality, and general worth as a citizen and a man.

With the business and other local affairs of the State Mr. Bushnell is prominently identified, and has been and is intimately connected. Eminently public spirited, he has taken part in every public movement, and contributed his share to the success of every enterprise having for its object the good of the community. He is president of the National Live Stock Insurance Company, an association of St. Paul capitalists, with a capital stock of \$100,000. In his relations to

the organized moral interests of the city he is president of the Baptist Union, and in his connection with the civic orders he is the eminent commander of Damascus Commandry No. 1 of Knights Templar.

Of marked scholastic tastes, he has always been interested in the subject of education. In the summer of 1886 he became interested in the department of history of Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., and in order to encourage students to attempt original historical research he established two prizes, open for competition each year, to students completing the regular historical courses of the university. He also designs the organization of the successful competitors into a society for the further encouragement of historical study. By his generosity the prize theses are published from year to year for future reference, and Mr. Bushnell's liberality and enterprise in the respect mentioned have received grateful appreciation at the hands of the authorities of the university and others. He is also a director in the Barnard School of St. Paul.

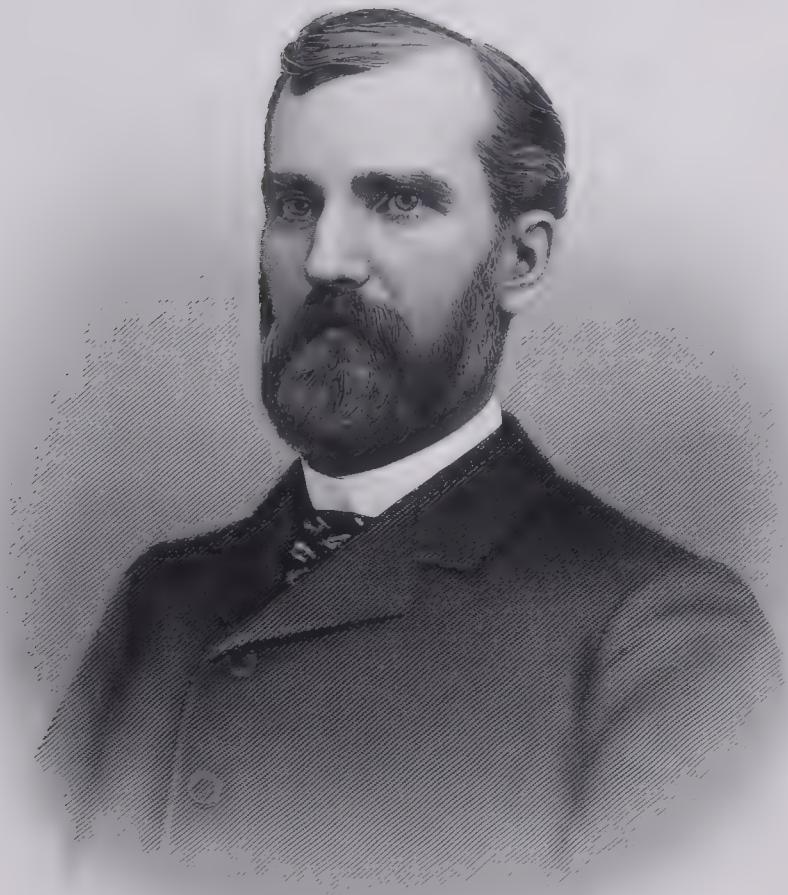
Mr. Bushnell was married to Miss Ella M. Hurd, of Peoria, Ill., daughter of R. F. Hurd, esq. a prominent citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have three promising young sons. The eldest son, Robert, is preparing at Barnard School, in this city, for a collegiate course.

CLARK, CHARLES FRED. Mr. Clark was born at Middlesex, Vt., January 14, 1848. His parents, Bradley M. and Orpha (Chapin) Clark, were also natives of Vermont, and descendants of old and prominent New England families. When he was an infant of but thirteen months his mother died, and subsequently his father re-married and removed with his family to Montpelier, Vt. It was here in Montpelier, the capital of the State, where he was reared to young manhood. He received a thorough academic education, and was very desirous of entering college, but his ambition in this regard was thwarted by his enlistment in the Federal service January 3, 1865, as a member of Company M, First Regiment of Vermont Frontier Cavalry. A few months previously a band of Confederate partisans, who had rendezvoused and organized in Canada, raided and ravaged the town of St. Albans, and it became necessary to station a military force on the border to prevent a recurrence of a similar episode, for at that time Canada was swarming with rebel emissaries, desperate and unscrupulous. Mr. Clark's company was stationed at St. Albans during his term of service, which expired by his being mustered out June 27, 1865.

In the fall of 1865 he came to Minnesota, and for some time was located in Minneapolis. He worked at his trade, that of carpenter, in that city at intervals, and was employed on the Nicollet House during its construction. Subsequently he was in an architect's office, and prepared several plans of buildings, some of which are yet standing in Minneapolis. With the first train into Willmar, Kandiyohi county, he went to that town, to engage as a dealer in sash, doors, blinds, and building materials generally, but his establishment was burned before it was fairly put in operation.

In the fall of 1870 he returned to Montpelier and was married. Returning to Willmar immediately afterward, he opened a drug store, which he conducted very successfully. This store was located in a good building erected by Mr. Clark, and its business was very considerable. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Mr. W. A. Frost, and he also became a member of the firm of Clark & Swan, druggists, at New Richland. In 1880 the store of Clark & Frost, at Willmar, was burned, but it was afterward re-established, and on the 13th of March, 1882 the latter firm established their fine store and pharmacy at the corner of Third and Roberts streets, in St. Paul, and the same year Mr. Clark removed to this city and took up his permanent residence here. While in Willmar he occupied a leading position in the affairs of that town. For ten years he was postmaster. He was also one of the organizers of the Kandiyohi County Bank, and a prominent stockholder in and vice-president of that institution.

Soon after his location in St. Paul, Mr. Clark, against the advice and council of certain well-



W. H. E. & Co.

C. F. Clark

informed friends, made valuable investments in real property here, which proved very fortunate and profitable. Thereafter he was chiefly employed in the management and oversight of these interests. He still retained his connection with the drug business, and was fast rising into prominence as a business man and substantial citizen, when his career was closed by his untimely death February 15, 1888, the result of a fatal attack of typhoid fever.

He was a gentleman of the noblest attributes, of rigid honesty and morality, and of deliberate and sound judgment. His operations were characterized by cautious and conservative methods, but at the same time he was active and enterprising, and never made an error in his business calculations. He was somewhat modest and retiring in his disposition, never obtrusive, formed intimacies with circumspection, but was very firm and devoted in his friendship when that friendship was established. Of marked domestic tastes, he was entirely devoted to his family, and was never so well content as when he was within the blissful precincts of his congenial and blissful home. In 1879-80 he took an incomplete course of medical instruction at the University of Pennsylvania, but abandoned the design of becoming a physician mainly because the profession would necessitate his frequent absence from his family. His sympathies were easily enlisted, and his private charities and good deeds were many and noble.

His marriage occurred November 2, 1870, to Miss Lucia Wiley, daughter of Stephen and Lucia (Lathrop) Willey, of Middlesex, Vt. Surviving this union there are three interesting and promising children, named Florence Lucia, Fred Morse, and Archie Guthrie, now with their mother, a lady of refinement and accomplishment and of many noble and womanly graces.

CASTLE, CAPTAIN HENRY A. Captain Castle was born near Quincy, in Adams county, Ill., in 1841. His parents, Timothy H. and Julia (Boyd) Castle, were natives of Vermont, but came to the State of Illinois in 1835, and were among the pioneers of Adams county. His father was for many years a merchant, and subsequently was a member of the well-known stove manufacturing firm of Comstock, Castle & Co., of Quincy. In early life he was trained to mercantile pursuits with his father. His education was completed at McKendree College, Ill., from which institution he was graduated in June, 1862, and from which he subsequently received the degree of A. M.

In August, 1862, a few weeks after leaving college, he enlisted in the Union army as a private in the Seventy-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He served in General Sheridan's division of the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee, and was sergeant-major of his regiment. At the battle of Stone's River, or Murfreesboro, Tenn., he was very severely wounded, and on account of the disability so occasioned he was discharged from the service. Afterwards, upon his recovery, he raised a company, and re-entered the service as captain of company A, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. Of no part of his life service is he prouder than of that portion which he gave to his country to preserve her existence, and he has never made a more willing sacrifice than when he poured out the libation of his blood upon her altars.

After the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Quincy, Ill. for some months, but under certain severe pulmonary attacks his health gave way, and he was compelled to abandon the profession for one less confining, and to remove from the malarious district in which he was then residing to one more salubrious and healthy. In 1866 he removed to St. Paul, and was engaged in wholesale merchandizing here until 1874; he then resumed the practice of law for a time, but in September, 1876, he became editor-in-chief of the *Daily Dispatch*, and continued in that position, except for a short interval in 1881, for nine years, or until his sale of the paper in 1885. As an editor he won considerable reputation. His style as a writer was clear, forcible, and animated; his articles were never dull or untimely, and his paper was always an able defender of the principles of the Republican party, and he personally active and prominent in its service, and high in its confidence. During the last two years of his newspaper service he was president of the Minnesota State Editorial Association.

He has been conspicuous in the public service of his adopted State. He was a member of

the Legislature (the 15th) in 1873; was adjutant-general of the State during the years 1875 and 1876, and was State oil inspector from 1883 to 1887. As oil inspector he prepared a report on the illuminating properties of oils, that has been widely complimented by scientific bodies. From 1870 to 1879 he was a member of the State Board of Trustees of Soldiers' Orphans, and upon the organization of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, in 1887, he was appointed by Governor McGill a member, and was at once elected president of the board, which position he still holds. Always faithful and efficient in the discharge of his official duties, he has been especially so in his last named position, and has devoted much time to the building up of the soldiers' home, and to the administration of the soldiers' relief fund. The disabled veterans of the State recognize the fact that they have no truer friend or more faithful guardian of their interests than he, their comrade and fellow-sufferer.

He has been prominent as a Republican politician and orator, and has fought a hundred battles for his party. He has participated in every political campaign in Minnesota since 1868, and was either secretary, treasurer or chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in all but two of the State campaigns from 1875 to 1887. As a public speaker he is very able and attractive, and his services are always in demand. In addition to his efforts on the hustings, he has delivered numerous Decoration Day and Fourth of July addresses, many of which are models of patriotic oratory, and have been widely published and often quoted from. He has, besides, delivered numerous lectures and addresses on miscellaneous subjects, and altogether has a notable reputation as a public speaker and orator.

Captain Castle has been and is prominent in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. Besides holding various subordinate offices in that organization he was the department commander for three years, or from 1872 to 1875. He is still actively interested in G. A. R. matters, takes a very active part in the meetings and encampments, is well known to thousands of the "boys," and it was largely owing to his efforts that in 1887 Minnesota was given the commander-in-chief in the person of Colonel John P. Rea, of Minneapolis. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, and has delivered before the order in this city two very interesting addresses, which are published in the collections of the society.

Since his retirement from the business of newspaper publishing Captain Castle has devoted his time and energies largely to the development of the property in Ramsey county, adjoining the city of St. Paul, purchased by him in 1872 for a suburban home and farm, but which with the phenomenal growth and expansion of the city has recently been transformed into the thriving manufacturing town of North St. Paul. In this estate he has large proprietary interests, is vice-president of the North St. Paul Land Company, and closely identified with many of the industrial, financial and educational enterprises of the flourishing suburb. He has, too, always been interested in the leading vital affairs of the city proper. He has been a director of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce continuously since 1873, a period of service exceeded by none of the present active members of the directory, and is justly regarded as one of the most active and influential members of the chamber.

Captain Castle was married April 18, 1865, to Miss Margaret W. Jaquess, of Quincy, Ill. Her father was Rev. James F. Jaquess, D.D., a member of the church spiritual and militant, a Christian of deep piety, a patriot who fought as he prayed, and who during the War of the Rebellion was colonel of the Seventy-third Illinois Infantry. To the union of the Captain and Mrs. Castle has been born seven children, three sons and four daughters.

DE GRAFF, COLONEL ANDREW. For a half century, from Connecticut to Minnesota and Dakota, no man has been so prominent as a railroad builder as the subject of this article. Commencing when railroading began, he has followed the progress of civilization so closely as to be identified with the early settlements of the West, a well-known and highly respected figure from the Hudson to the great Lakes, and from the Ohio to the Missouri.

He came from the Mohawk Valley, born at a point seven miles from Amsterdam, in the

county of Schenectady, State of New York, on the 21st of October 1811. His father was Nicholas DeGraff, his mother Nelly Shannon, and they were married in the county which was the birthplace of Colonel DeGraff. Thirteen children were the issue of this union, of whom Colonel DeGraff was the third. There are still living four sisters and one brother. The family has always resided in the valley of the Mohawk. In 1839 Colonel DeGraff led to the altar Miss Rachel Pomeroy, of Massachusetts. Their children were Charles A. DeGraff, Frank DeGraff, and Minnie DeGraff, now the wife of Mr. John A. Berkey, of St. Paul. Charles A. was widely known in Minnesota, being at the time of his death, in July, 1887, at the head of the best breeders of horses and cattle in the Northwest. Frank died at St. Paul in January, 1873, and Mrs. DeGraff, a most noble lady and devoted wife and mother, has also been called away. Her decease was in March, 1879. The daughter, Mrs. Berkey, is surrounded by a bevy of sweet children, the comfort of Colonel DeGraff in the autumn of life.

In 1814 the father of Colonel DeGraff moved into Schoharie county, in the town of Sharon, and Andrew remained on the farm until 1830, when he engaged to work for Josias Swart, a farmer, near Schenectady. In the incipency of railroad building, this Mr. Swart became associated with Messrs. Veeder & Vedder, and together they were engaged in a contract on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, the first link of what now constitutes the chain of railways consolidated under the name of "The New York Central Railroad." In 1834 he went to Connecticut with Veeder & Vedder, as superintendent, to construct the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. He soon purchased the interest of Vedder, and remained to complete the road in 1839. His next move was to handle the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, which took two years. The Attica and Buffalo was his next task, and finally the Attica and Batavia. This was the last link in the chain connecting Buffalo and Albany, and it was finished in 1843. Up to this time he had been associated with his old partners, Captain Veeder, Banta, John Vedder, and William Wallace. New worlds to conquer induced Colonel DeGraff in January, 1843 to repair to Sandusky city, where he alone took the contract to build the Mad River and Lake Erie road. Having accomplished this, he, in 1850, went to Dayton, O., which for many years became the home, where were dispensed that hospitality and good cheer which have always characterized this gentleman and his family. Three years before he had contracted the road from Springfield to Dayton, also the Greenville and Miami, and the Dayton and Western, finished in 1849. About the same time he was building the Xenia and London, the Peru and Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis and Connellsville roads. He constructed a part of the road from Dayton to Cincinnati in 1852. The Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville fell to his lot, which he also completed in 1854. In 1856 he commenced the Detroit and Milwaukee, under Robert Higham, chief engineer, and closing the construction in 1857, Colonel DeGraff was induced to take hold of the Transit Railroad, now the Winona and St. Peter, of the Northwestern system. After many delays, caused by the panic of 1857, the War of the Rebellion, and the Indian Wars on our border, with that perseverance born in him, he carried the road across Minnesota, and to Kampska Lake in Dakota Territory. In 1868 he contracted for the road known as the St. Paul and Pacific, from Crow River to Breckenridge, and this was completed in 1871. The contract from St. Cloud to St. Vincent was in that year awarded to DeGraff & Co., as was also the line from Sauk Rapids to Brainerd. The failure of the railroad company in 1872 retarded the construction of these important lines, now a part of the Manitoba and the Northern Pacific systems. In 1880 DeGraff & Co. built the road from Wadena to Wahpeton, and in 1881 from Morris to Little Falls, the latter roads being the property of the Northern Pacific. The firm of DeGraff & Co. was composed of Charles A. DeGraff and Colonel William Crooks, Colonel DeGraff, however, actively directing the works. Contemporaneous with this old veteran railroad builder were Captain Veeder, the "King Bee," and such well-known contractors as John Ross, A. Boody, Rankin Charmichael, Joseph and Selah Chamberlain and Doolittle, acting under William C. Young, John B. Jervis, James Laurie, Robert Higham, R. M. Shoomaker, A. G. Barney and Silas Seymour as engineers. A wonderful field was compassed

by Colonel Andrew DeGraff in his operations, and while in an earlier day he was the acknowledged "Railroad King of Ohio," he still holds everywhere a host of friends, who honor and respect him for his worth, courage, and personal qualities.

DEARING, SAM, Esq. The Dearing (or Deering) families of America¹ are descended from two brothers, James and Clement Dearing, who came to Canada with the English Army under General Wolfe, in 1758 during the French and Indian War, and took part in the storming and capture of Quebec, September 13, 1759. After the war and their discharge from the British army they came to the New England colonies. James Dearing settled in what is now the State of Maine. Clement Dearing located first at the present site of Kittery, Me., but subsequently crossed the Piscataqua River into New Hampshire, and was one of the original settlers of New Durham, which was the first organized town in that colony. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the settlement and especially in its defense against numerous Indian incursions and encroachments. His son, Clement, jr., was born in 1770, and another son, William Dearing, finally removed to Virginia and became the founder of the Southern branch of the family.

The subject of this biography is a grandson of the junior Clement Dearing, mentioned above. He was born at Conway, N. H., in 1834. His father, whose name was also Samuel Dearing, was a native of New Durham, N. H., and at the age of fourteen was a soldier boy in the American army during the War of 1812; his father was also a soldier in that war. In after life Samuel Dearing, sr., was a prosperous and well-known farmer of Eastern New Hampshire. His wife, the mother of the subject hereof, was Rebecca White. She was a lineal descendant of John White, who came over in the *Mayflower*, and who was the father of Peter White, the first child of Anglo-Saxon parentage born in America.

Mr. Dearing was reared on the family homestead in the old Granite State. He was given an academic education and bred to the vocation of farming and stock raising as understood and practiced by the shrewd and thrifty agriculturists of New England, who know so well how to make the most and the best of everything, and whose general success has become proverbial. In 1865 he removed with his family to Minnesota, determined to make this State his permanent home. The ensuing two years he resided near Brooklyn, where he was engaged in farming. In 1867 he removed to West St. Paul, bringing hither his entire worldly possessions in a wagon drawn by four oxen. He purchased the well-known tract which even yet is often called by his name and on a part of which he still resides.

At that time this tract, comprising seventy-five acres, had been regularly platted as a part of the town of West St. Paul, but the greater portion was unbroken and virgin soil, and covered with a considerable growth of timber. The city of St. Paul contained a population of but little more than 12,000, and the larger part of the area of its present suburbs was practically undeveloped. Mr. Dearing set to work, and in a comparatively short time had cleared off and grubbed his land in regular pioneer fashion, and converted it into a farm. In time this tract reached a high state of cultivation and came to be regarded as a model of "a little farm well tilled." It won the admiration of all who inspected it and was mentioned in the public prints, even in foreign journals. Mr. Finley Dun, the regular correspondent of the London *Times*, who visited it, described it, in a communication to his paper, as producing "more stuff to the acre" than any other farm he had seen.

Here Mr. Dearing established a dairy, which he conducted very successfully for about seventeen years, marketing his products mainly in the city of St. Paul. He attained considerable prominence in his vocation. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the State Dairymen's Association, was a frequent contributor to the agricultural journals, and became a

¹The original stock was a prominent family of Kent, England, and well known among the landed gentry of that shire. The arms of the family were a ducal coronet, with thereon a horse *passant* (or walking), and the primal ancestor was probably the possessor of a dukedom.



Sam. Dearing

recognized authority in dairy matters. He also engaged as a dealer in and breeder of Short-horned cattle, owning some very valuable representatives of the best and most noted strains in the country. For two successive seasons his herd took sweepstake premiums at the Minnesota State Fair. He managed his stock affairs intelligently and with liberal profits and general success.

In 1884 Mr. Dearing disposed of his stock and dairy interests, and since that time has lived practically in retirement from active business pursuits. With the phenomenal growth and progress of St. Paul his real estate became city property, too valuable for corn-fields and pasture lands, and the encroachments of population and business enterprises have forced the disposition of some valuable lots out of the old farm. On the northwest corner of the estate, surmounting a beautiful and commanding situation, stands the family residence. It has been recently completed, and perhaps there is not a better appointed or more comfortable home in the city. Its exterior is attractive and imposing and the interior is a model of tasteful and elegant adornment. It is a fitting abode for its intelligent and happy occupants, whose hospitality and good cheer are among its chief attractions. The head of the household is a well-preserved specimen of the American gentleman-farmer, who, after a career of active exertion, honorable effort, and useful labor, is entering upon the autumn of life surrounded by all that makes life enjoyable and worth the living.

Mr. Dearing is a reader, an observer, and has been something of a traveler. Few Americans know as much by personal observation of the various portions of their own country. He has made repeated tours through the Atlantic and Pacific Slopes, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, and there are but few of the intervening States and Territories which he has not visited and critically examined.

In 1854, at the rather early age of twenty years, Mr. Dearing married Miss Sophia Moulton, a native of Massachusetts. Of their marriage were born four children. The only surviving child is now Mrs. Mary A. Schulte, the accomplished wife of William E. Schulte, esq., of St. Paul, and she with her husband, and two bright, interesting little boys, named Sam D., and Charles Dearing, is still an inmate of her father's household.

Although not a member of any religious denomination, Mr. Dearing is a patron of churches, and well known as a gentleman of strict morality and rectitude. In politics he has been a Democrat at all times and under all circumstance. Believing in the principles of his party, he has adhered to its fortunes with unwavering devotion and loyalty. He avers, with something of good-humored regret, that Grover Cleveland is the only Democrat for whom he ever voted for president that was duly elected and seated. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is regarded not only as a worthy member of that ancient and honorable craft, but as an honorable and exemplary member of society and of the community in which he lives.

DRAKE, Hon. E. F. Elias Franklin Drake was born in Urbana, O., December 21, 1813.

His ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather, Matthias Spinning, having served during the war in the New Jersey militia, for which service he received as a bounty a section of land in Warren county, O., then a portion of the Northwestern Territory. He removed to his land with a large family before Ohio became a State, and settled thereon while it was surrounded by hostile Indians. Mr. Drake's grandfather, Ithamar Drake, removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Warren county, O., about the beginning of the present century. His son, Henry, the father of the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, but acquired a classical education, and became a regular physician. He died in his early manhood, leaving a widow with the care of four children, of whom Mr. Drake is the only survivor. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Spinning, a woman of more than ordinary attainments, superintended his education, which was acquired chiefly at common schools, at night schools, and under private tutors.

In his early years Mr. Drake labored on a farm long enough to acquire a general knowledge

of its vicissitudes and mysteries. His business occupations have been various. From the farm he entered the newspaper office of the *Western Star* at Lebanon, O., where he learned type-setting and performed the various duties of a "printer's devil," so called in those days. Type-setting proving injurious to his health he returned to the farm. In the printing office he acquired a taste for reading, and took up a course of self-education, which he has pursued all his life. A year or two later he commenced in earnest his business life, which he steadily pursued for more than fifty years. Before he was twenty-one years old he entered a general merchandise retail store in Lebanon, and continued in that business for more than five years, part of the time as a clerk, and for a little while in business on his own account, buying his stock of goods in Philadelphia and New York.

After selling his interest in business to his partners, in 1835 he removed to Columbus and became chief clerk and cashier of Joseph Whitehill, then treasurer of the State of Ohio. He spent over two years in that position, during which he read law under the direction of Hon. Noah H. Swayne, afterwards an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. His hours for study were from 4 A. M. to 7, and from 6 P. M. to 10. He passed his examination and was admitted to the bar creditably with his fellow students who spent their whole time in study. He was afterwards admitted to practice in the Circuit and District United States Courts. While residing in Columbus Mr. Drake was appointed by Governor Lucas on an important mission on business of the State of Ohio with President Jackson, with whom he had interviews and arranged his business satisfactorily. That remarkable man was then in the last year of his presidential term.

In the year 1837 Mr. Drake was appointed cashier of the Bank of Xenia, Greene county, O., and filled the position for nearly thirteen years, the bank in the meantime becoming a branch of the State Bank of Ohio. He resigned his position, leaving the bank in a prosperous condition and high credit, to take the position of president of the Columbus Insurance Company. Finding the company in an embarrassed condition he resigned, and began the practice of law in Xenia, which he pursued until tempted into the wider and more lucrative business of building railroads, in which he engaged about the year 1852, and with which he has been connected in various positions ever since. While residing in Ohio Mr. Drake was president of two railroads and two turnpike roads. He was a contractor with partners, and built important railroads in Ohio and Indiana.

In the year 1862 he brought to Minnesota the first cars, locomotives and rails that came to the State, and put in operation ten miles of road between St. Paul and St. Anthony, the first railroad ever built in the State of Minnesota. In the year 1864 he became largely interested in the railroad now known as the St. Paul and Sioux City, and was chosen its president, which position he held for sixteen years, until the road was merged into the Omaha line. He continued to be president of the Sioux City and St. Paul Company. Mr. Drake has been serving as president of railroads in Ohio and Minnesota continuously for nearly thirty-two years, and has probably been in longer service in that position than any other man in the country. Under his supervision, as contractor and president, there have been constructed about six hundred miles of railroad, and one hundred miles of turnpike road. He has now retired from all active connection with railroads, though still acting as director and president of companies where roads have been absorbed by other lines.

While living in Ohio Mr. Drake was connected with the State military organization, holding commissions of different grades up to the rank of colonel. At the beginning of the Rebellion his health and business engagements prevented him from going into active service, but he performed confidential service for the State, and voluntarily sent a substitute to the war.

In politics Mr. Drake was a Whig until that organization was succeeded by the Republican party. He voted for General Harrison in 1836 and in 1840, and for Henry Clay in 1844, and has supported every Whig and Republican presidential candidate since. He had personal acquaintance with many of the prominent men of half a century past, among whom were John Quincy

Adams, General Jackson, Clay, Van Buren, Polk, William Henry Harrison and many contemporary statesmen. Mr. Drake was a delegate to the Republican convention at Baltimore which nominated Mr. Lincoln for his second term, and to the Chicago convention in 1880, which nominated Garfield, serving on the committee on rules in both conventions. In the Chicago convention he was the author of the resolution which broke the "unit rule," and secured the nomination of Garfield. For three terms he was elected and served as a member of the Ohio Legislature from Greene county. For the session of 1845-46 he was speaker of the house. He was elected in 1873 a member of the Senate of Minnesota from St. Paul, and served two years. In the Legislatures of both States he was on important committees, and the journals show the active and influential part he took in legislation. Speaking of Mr. Drake's peculiar ability as a legislator, a reporter of one of the St. Paul daily papers, in constant attendance in the Minnesota Senate, wrote as follows:

"E. F. Drake of St. Paul, is unquestionably and by far the ablest man in the Senate. He is not only shrewd and clear headed to a remarkable degree, but he possesses the rare faculty, or rather genius, of intuitively grasping any subject, mentally analyzing it, and mastering it in whole or in detail almost instantly. Scarcely missing a single hour during the whole session, no bill out of the many hundreds escaped his acute observation, and his familiarity with the seemingly least important ones, was something wonderful. Lacking every requisite of the artificial orator, Mr. Drake spoke often and always spoke well, his speeches generally being perfect models of terseness, perspicuity and sledge-hammer force, never wasting words for the gallery, or aiming at rhetorical effect, but promptly making his points and clinching them on the spot, he always succeeded in holding the closest attention of the Senate. He was besides a most indefatigable worker, and among his extraordinary gifts he had the faculty of doing two things at once, and though engaged in promiscuous conversation or busy in writing he was at the same time following the debate, that at the proper time he could break into the discussion, and by his conclusive arguments prove that not a word or idea had escaped him. He is an experienced law-maker, tireless, cautious and ingenious, and not only on railroads but on several other questions he sometimes stood alone, but, single-handed, was more than a match for his antagonists, able and numerous as they were."

Since Mr. Drake's retirement from active railroad operations he has been connected with numerous business enterprises. He is the owner of a flouring-mill, and is largely interested in lumbering in Wisconsin. He has extensive stone quarries, is interested in coal mines and sugar-mills, operates a large farm and is engaged in breeding horses, cattle and swine. He owns and operates a fish-hatchery, which breeds annually near a million speckled trout. He has been a member of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce since its organization; is also a member and for a term was president of the Minnesota Historical Society, is a director of one of the leading banks of St. Paul, of the Fire Marine Insurance Company, the St. Paul Trust Company, and numerous other corporations. In a long, active business life Mr. Drake has been financially successful. His investments are chiefly in land and improved St. Paul property, consisting of some of the best business blocks in the city.

At the close of the year 1882 Mr. Drake and his family sailed for Europe, where he spent eight months visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, and Belgium. While abroad he carefully studied the condition of the people of the various countries, and came home more than ever impressed with the greatness of his own country, and better satisfied that our government is the only one in all the world where opportunities are open to all the people alike to attain the highest state of prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Drake has been twice married. His former wife was Miss Frances Mary Galloway, a daughter of Major James Galloway of Xenia, Ohio. She died in 1844, leaving a daughter, now Mrs. Charles S. Rogers, of St. Paul. His present wife, formerly Caroline M. McClurg, to whom he was married in 1856, was born in Philadelphia, and was a daughter of Alexander McClurg.

She is the mother of four children: Harry T. Drake, Alexander M. Drake, Mrs. Mary D. Tompkins and Mrs. Carrie D. Lightner, all living in St. Paul.

Mr. Drake's business life has been long and active, but now, at over three-score and ten, he may be found daily at his office, personally attending to his various business interests.

FISHER, WILLIAM H., Esq. William H. Fisher, vice-president and general manager of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company, was born on a farm in Hunterdon county, N. J., December 24, 1844. He was reared to early manhood on his native homestead, was educated at the common schools, and his youthful experiences were those of the average farmers boy. He is altogether a self-made man. In March, 1864 he came to Dubuque, Iowa, and entered the service of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company as a clerk in the general offices of that corporation. Without the aid of influences other than his own merits, he rose in time to responsible positions in this company and in the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad. The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, as its name indicates, connected the cities of Dubuque and Sioux City, Iowa, and the Cedar Falls and Minnesota extended from Waterloo, Iowa, to Lyle, on the boundary between the States of Iowa and Minnesota; both of these lines were ultimately leased to the Illinois Central Railroad, and are now operated as a part of that system.

He may be classed as one of the pioneers in railway building in the West and Northwest. In October, 1873 he came to St. Paul as attorney-in-fact for the receiver of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (now commonly called the Manitoba), and as superintendent of that road. Subsequently he was connected with this line, and with the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific as assistant general manager. During his connection with the road it was completed from Breckenridge to the Canadian boundary line. From 1884 to 1888 he was president and general superintendent of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, and in September of the latter year came to his present position, virtually at the head of the affairs of the Duluth and Winnipeg.

Aside from the influence of his railroad operations upon the development and upbuilding of vast sections of his adopted State — which his influential positions for so many years enabled him to conduct — Mr. Fisher has otherwise contributed to the interests of Minnesota. He is identified with the agricultural affairs of the State, in which he takes great concern. He owns and conducts a large and valuable farm in the Red River Valley, is well and prominently known to the agriculturalists of the State, and has frequently represented them in the Farmer's National Congress. He is best known, however, as a railroad man, and is more completely a representative of this profession than of any other. And in this relation he has distinguished himself as an active, courageous, and brainy leader, an efficient promoter and protector of the interests entrusted to him, an intelligent and enterprising manager, and withal a gentleman of exalted integrity and purity of character and of unsullied reputation.

FITZPATRICK, THOMAS. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the well-known building contractor of St. Paul, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, in 1833. But in the year 1839, when he was but six years of age, his parents came to America, and the greater portion of his life, therefore, has been spent here. His early life was passed in the East, chiefly in the State of Pennsylvania. He was a resident of Philadelphia for ten years, and subsequently lived in the city of Pittsburgh. His education was largely self-acquired, although he spent some years at school in Philadelphia.

On leaving Pittsburgh Mr. Fitzpatrick came to the West, and in the season of 1856 located at Dubuque, Iowa, where he was engaged in contracting and building. In the spring of 1858, three weeks before Minnesota became a State of the Federal Union, he came to St. Paul, and has resided here and been identified with the place ever since. He has been continuously engaged as a contractor and builder, and in this special vocation is certainly one of the most prominent



Thos. Fitzpatrick

of his class in the Northwest. Specimens of his contracts are to be found in almost every part of the city. Some of the most important business blocks are monuments of his skill and intelligence, as are some of the most imposing and valuable residence houses. Perhaps no other man in the country is better informed in the progress of his art, and unlimited confidence is placed in his knowledge and general understanding of the subject. As one result of his operations he has acquired a competence of this world's goods, and is one of the most substantial and respected citizens of his adopted city and State.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was married in 1857 to Miss Bridget Costello, and of their marriage there are four surviving children. His son, the Rev. Father James A. Fitzpatrick, assistant pastor of the cathedral of St. Paul, is one of the ablest and most popular young divines in the city. He was educated for his high calling in the city of Paris, spending nine years in the acquirement of his scholastic and ecclesiastical education.

SANBORN, HON. WALTER H. In the year 1754 Eliphalet Sanborn settled on "Sanborn's Hill," Epsom, N. H., on the homestead which has been in the possession of his descendants ever since, and is now owned by General John B. Sanborn and the subject of this sketch. Eliphalet Sanborn was a soldier for the colonies in the War of the Revolution, and his son, the Hon. Josiah Sanborn—who inherited the homestead—served in the New Hampshire Legislature, in both the house and the Senate, for the period of twenty-two years. Walter H. Sanborn was born on the historic old farm of his ancestors at Epsom, N. H., October 19, 1845. His father is Hon. Henry F. Sanborn, who served two terms, or four years, in the New Hampshire State Senate when that body was composed of but twelve members. His mother, *née* Eunice Davis, was a granddaughter of Thomas Davis, another soldier of the Revolution who was under Prescott at Bunker Hill, in the ranks of General Gates's army at the surrender of Burgoyne, and participated in the battle at White Plains and served to the close of the war.

Walter H. Sanborn was reared to early manhood on the manor lands of his family, working upon his father's farm during the spring and summer months and attending the district school in autumn and winter. As a boy he was a declaimer and debater at the district spelling schools and in the rural lyceums of his neighborhood, and in the winter of 1861, when but sixteen years of age, he taught a three months' term of school for a compensation of \$20 a month, paying \$14 a month for his board.

In September, 1863, at the age of seventeen, he left the farm to be prepared for college at Meriden, N. H., but his scholastic attainments were already somewhat extensive and thorough, and after a stay of but twenty-four hours at Meriden he went directly to Dartmouth College, and was examined and admitted on condition that he should make up the preparatory year in addition to the regular college "work." His collegiate career was remarkable. The first year he accomplished the regular course and made up the required term of preparation; the second year he was one of the first five in his class, and the third year he led the class and was one of the contestants selected for the public debate in the college on the occasion of the junior exhibition. To graduate from an institution of the character of Dartmouth College is held to be creditable; to graduate at the head of one's class is considered a distinction. The last year in college Mr. Sanborn was the leader of his class, and was graduated at its head, (class of 1867), with the highest honors, delivering the valedictory address. Included in the four years of his attendance at college he led his class, taught school for three months every winter, and in the last year taught a six months' term, and did the work of five years.

After his graduation he was for three years principal of the High School at Milford, N. H., and in his spare hours during nights and vacations he was engaged in the study of law under the instruction of the Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh, subsequently a United States senator from New Hampshire. In the spring of 1870 he came to St. Paul, where he continued his legal studies with his uncle, General John B. Sanborn, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Minnesota in 1871. On the first of May of the latter year he formed a law partner-

ship with General Sanborn, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice.

He has worked diligently and faithfully, and has achieved not only an enviable reputation, but much of real distinction in his profession, so that he has come to be regarded as one of the strongest and most efficient members of the bar of Minnesota. The *causes célèbres* in which he has been engaged have been rather numerous. In 1881 he was one of the counsel for the defense in the impeachment trial of Hon. E. St. Julien Cox, before the Senate of Minnesota, and made for the respondent a law argument noted for its strength, its comprehensive character, and its general ability. In 1886 he argued before the Supreme Court of the United States an important case,¹ in which he gained for his client, the plaintiff, a judgment for more than \$40,000, which was collected in cash. He was counsel for Hon. O. E. Holman, in his contest for the office of city attorney of St. Paul, in the *quo warranto* case against Hon. William P. Murray in the State Supreme Court, and obtained an unanimous opinion of that court in favor of his client.

Among his brethren at the bar he is universally respected and held in personal favor and esteem. He has held the position of treasurer of the State Bar Association since 1885. In the winter of 1889 Governor Merriam requested the lawyers of St. Paul to recommend to him four of their number, two of whom were to be appointed judges of the District Court of Ramsey county. Walter H. Sanborn was one of the four chosen, but it was determined that one of the new judges should be a Democrat, and from the first it had been universally conceded that Hon. C. D. Kerr, a Republican, should be one of the appointees. Mr. Sanborn was therefore not commissioned but left to continue his large legal practice, in which, it must be admitted, there are more of real practical benefits and profitable results to be gained than in the judgeship, (with the inadequate salary and inconsiderable emoluments) and about as many chances for distinction.

He is an earnest, zealous Republican, and has performed some very valuable services for his party. He is a ready, fluent speaker, and his services as a public orator are frequently in demand. Public speakers universally agree that Independence Day addresses are the most difficult of construction and delivery. This peculiar field of patriotic eloquence has been so often gleaned that only a genius can find grain or flowers therein. In 1879 Mr. Sanborn delivered in St. Paul a Fourth of July oration which was very highly commended, and was given publication in full by the city press.

Mr. Sanborn is very prominent in Free Masonry, and has filled and now occupies important positions in that order. In 1886 he was elected E. C. of Damascus Commandery No. 1, of St. Paul, the oldest organization of Knights Templar in the State, the strongest in the Northwest, and one of the best in the country, and he has been twice re-elected to that position. In 1888 he was elected deputy grand commander of the order in the State of Minnesota, and in June, 1889, he was chosen grand commander of the State, and now fills that position.

With the official and municipal affairs of his adopted city he has been intimately connected and prominently identified. In 1878 he was elected a member of the City Council of St. Paul, and served two years. In 1885 he was again elected, this time from the St. Anthony Hill District, the wealthiest and perhaps the most influential aldermanic district in the city, and in 1888 was re-elected. Since his connection with the council he has been instrumental in causing the construction of a line of cable railway through his district, has caused that territory to be boulevarded and its streets to be graded and paved, so that it is now the most attractive and beautiful in the city. In June, 1888 he was elected vice-president of the council. Uniformly at his post, and always active and intelligent in the discharge of his official duties, for the accomplishment of which he is peculiarly well equipped, no other member of the city government has more influence upon our municipal legislation and regulation.

CLOUGH, W. P., Esq. William Pitt Clough, esq., second vice-president of the St. P., M. and M. Railroad, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., March 20, 1845. In 1848 his parents removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and here he was reared to early manhood. He com-

¹ *Hobbs vs. McLeon*, 117 U. S., 567,



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pleted his education at the Northwestern State Normal School, at Edinboro, Pa., the largest institution of its character in the State, pursuing a complete classical course. After leaving school he alternately taught school and studied law for a period of four years, and then spent two years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

In 1867 he came to Minnesota, locating at Rochester, where the following spring he was admitted to the bar, and where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until in June, 1872. He then removed to St. Paul, where he has since resided. He soon came to occupy a leading position at the bar of this city, and in 1880 was appointed counsel of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. This position he occupied until in June, 1887, when he entered the executive department of the Manitoba railway system, as assistant to the president. On January 1, 1888 he was appointed to his present responsible position in the affairs of that great corporation. He has never been in what is commonly termed public life, nor has he been a seeker for public notoriety of any sort. But he is nevertheless justly regarded as a gentleman of very strong natural and acquired abilities, and of very superior attainments and accomplishments. In 1873 he was the Democratic candidate for attorney-general, but the nomination was made during his absence from the State, and came to him unsolicited and undesired.

Mr. Clough was married in Erie county, Pa., May 29, 1867, to Miss Dacia A. Green, and of this marriage there are two daughters.

DICKERMAN, CHARLES E. Mr. Dickerman was born at New Portage, O., June 12, 1834. His father, Gilbert Dickerman, was a native of Vermont, and a merchant by occupation, and his paternal grandfather was Simeon Dickerman, of Wallingford, Vt. His mother was Abigail Hale, a daughter of Major Samuel Hale, of New Hampshire, and on both sides his immediate ancestors were among the first settlers of the Western Reserve in Ohio.

His early life was passed in his native village and at the neighboring town of Mogadore. When he was fifteen years of age he was employed as clerk and salesman in a general store at Smithville, O., at a salary of \$50 per annum, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of German, and three years later, at the age of eighteen, he began business for himself at Mogadore. Three years later, or in 1855, he came to the West and located at Decorah, Ia., where he established a drug and grocery store and also opened a livery stable. In 1857 he was married, and the same year removed to Otranto, Mitchell county, Ia, where he engaged in general merchandising in partnership with Mr. A. A. Aikin, of Decorah. He was a large owner in the town site of Otranto, then a town of small proportions but of magnificent expectations, with numerous railroads in prospect and a general boom hoped for. But the expected railroads went elsewhere or did not materialize at all, and his venture and investments proved unsuccessful and disastrous. After a residence of eighteen months at Otranto, during which period he lost nearly all the accumulations of his previous five years of business, except a few hundred acres of land, which he had entered on coming West, he returned to Ohio and traded his land for a stock of dry goods. With this outfit he returned to Decorah, and again engaged in general merchandising, which he continued for some years, or until he changed his business to that of dealer in real estate and securities, in which he has ever since been engaged.

In the year 1868 Mr. Dickerman made his first visit to St. Paul while on an excursion for pleasure and recreation. Impressed with the idea of the future greatness and importance of the city he determined, though living at a distance, to make investments in its realty as soon as his circumstances would permit. Two years later he returned and made his first purchases to the full extent of his means. At intervals these investments were repeated, generally upon a moderate scale, until in 1878, when he began buying extensively, at times involving himself largely in debt for the purchase money. His ventures were made deliberately and upon his mature judgment, and all proved highly successful and very profitable, adding largely to his capital and enabling him to conduct his operations upon a more extended plan than ever before. Since then he has bought and sold St. Paul real property to the amount of several millions of

dollars. His transactions and operations in this city have been largely confined to the best classes of inside business property, chiefly in the wholesale district, and largely on his own account. He has done much for the city in the matter of erecting several valuable buildings, among which may be mentioned the block No. 228 to 240 East Fourth Street, now occupied by the Powers Dry Goods Company; the block at the junction of West Fifth and West Seventh streets, a portion of which is occupied by the John Martin Lumber Company, and his own residence on Nelson avenue, fronting Summit Park, which is a choice specimen of architecture, substantial, valuable and commodious, and which cost about \$75,000. Although he did not take up his permanent residence in St. Paul until a year or two since, Mr. Dickerman has been more or less identified with the interests of the city since 1870, and is still actively interested in its general welfare. He is a life member of the Chamber of Commerce, was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Real Estate and Title Insurance Company, a liberal contributor to the building of the People's Church, and is a trustee in that organization.

His interests outside of the city of his adoption are very large and valuable, and very extended and somewhat diversified. He owns mineral lands in Montana, and other lands in Florida and North Dakota, and valuable property in the best centers of Chicago; has large areas of real estate in Northeastern Iowa and in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, Dak., as well as city property in Lansing, Mich. In 1882 he began purchasing in Duluth and bought largely. He has platted numerous additions to that city, and his real estate and other interests there are of large magnitude. He is president of the Bank of Tyndall and of the Bank of Bristol, in Dakota, and a stockholder in several other banks and financial institutions in different parts of the country. It is but a just tribute to the sagacity and sound judgment of Mr. Dickerman to say that all of his possessions have been acquired by his own efforts and without a cloud upon his good name and reputation, or a resort to means and methods in the slightest degree questionable.

It might be of interest, if space permitted, to enter upon an analysis of his commercial and business career, but it must suffice to say that his success has been achieved mainly by the exercise of prudent and intelligent judgment, based upon experience and comparison, and a review of the situation. Quiet and undemonstrative at all times and under all circumstances, he has been influenced by popular sympathies or considerations of a similar sort, but calmly awaited the proper time to act, and when that time came he has acted promptly and with determination.

Mr. Dickerman's marriage, which as previously stated was in 1857, was to Miss Lizzie K. Greene, a native of Ohio, and of New England ancestry. Her parents, like those of her husband, were among the first settlers of northeastern Ohio. She was educated at Hiram College, O., and one of her teachers was the late President Garfield. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman have five children, viz.: Walter H., now with the Powers Dry Goods Company, of St. Paul; Arthur E., at present county treasurer and treasurer of the town site company at Great Falls, Montana; Louise, Gilbert G., and Charles K.

BASS, J. W. Jacob Wales Bass, one of the pioneers of the city of St. Paul, and always one of its best and most honorable citizens, was born in the town of Braintree, Vt., January 2, 1815. He was the youngest of a large family of children, and his father, Isaac Bass, was a farmer of moderate means who died when his son Jacob was but seven years of age. He received a New England common school education, such as was afforded to the majority of the children of farmers at that time.

When a lad of fourteen the subject of this sketch engaged in employment with a wholesale boot and shoe house in Boston, Mass., and here he remained until he had reached his majority. He then informed his mother and family of his determination to seek his fortune in the West. They at once remonstrated, but their remonstrances were of no avail. They even offered him the entire home farm as an inducement to remain with them amid the sterile hills of the old Green Mountain State, but this munificent (?) offer was rejected and the young adventurer set forth. In 1836 he arrived in Chicago, then but an inconsiderable village, and here he remained

about a year. In the spring of 1837 he went to the vicinity of Racine, Wisconsin, and located as a farmer on a tract of land within two miles of the present college grounds. Here he remained until in the winter of 1838-39, when he pushed farther toward the frontier, and in the early spring of 1839 located at Platteville, which at that time was the center of the Wisconsin lead-mining interests. A commercial venture undertaken here proved unsuccessful, and to close up the business a trip to St. Louis was necessary. On his return trip in the spring of 1840 he stopped for a short time at Galena, Ill., and then proceeded to Prairie du Chien, Wis., (then often called Fort Crawford), where he decided to locate. He remained at Prairie du Chien until in 1844, engaged in operating the ferry across the Mississippi at the head of the island, and in the transportation of United States Government supplies from the river to Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. In the latter venture he was associated with Hon. Henry M. Rice, now ex-United States States Senator and an old and honored citizen of St. Paul.

During the winter of 1843-4 Mr. Bass and his brother-in-law, Benjamin W. Brunson, esq., associated in the purchase from Mr. H. L. Douseman, a former well-known trader and operator in this section, of certain mill property at Chippewa Falls, Wis. ¹ This property consisted of an old mill, the dam, the boom, all of the mill-sites on either bank of the river, and all of the timber in the woods that was worth felling and was tributary to the Chippewa River. The price paid was \$12,000. Several thousands of dollars more were expended in putting the property in efficient working order and good condition generally, and in time the enterprise was being successfully conducted, and promised large and profitable results. But the spring of 1847 brought disaster and destruction. A rise occurred in the Chippewa River which was unusually heavy, and, according to the statements of the Indians and the oldest settlers, was altogether unprecedented. In twenty-four hours the river rose thirty-six feet, and when it subsided the naked frame of the mill, "snubbed" by a heavy hawser to a pine tree, was all that was left. Lumber, logs, machinery and improvements were all gone. The property and the rights and privileges were disposed of to Mr. H. S. Allen, of Minnominee, Wis., for a few hundred dollars and a clearance of all indebtedness owing by the firm.

During the winter of 1840-41 Mr. Bass had made a trading trip from Prairie du Chien up the Mississippi as far as Fort Snelling. En route he encamped in the snow, and endured sundry privations, but his venture was on the whole very successful. On this occasion he made some investigation as to the character of the country, and the impression then made upon his mind that there would one day stand a great city near the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers was strongly imprinted. Seven years later, or in August, 1847, he came with his wife and child to the then insignificant hamlet of St. Paul, and made a permanent location. Soon after his arrival he leased from S. P. Folsom a small building at the corner of Third and Jackson streets, and opened a house of entertainment which was called the "St. Paul House." This building was a very primitive affair, built of tamarack poles, but it was for a considerable time the only "hotel" in the place, and became a really historic structure. It was practically for a time the capitol building of the Minnesota Territory, for here Governor Ramsey and the other authorities held their first meetings and put in operation the political machinery of the Territory. Mr. Bass continued in the conduct of this hotel until in 1849, when he sold it and engaged in merchandising and commission business at the foot of Sibley street, and was so employed until in 1855. Thereafter his business operations were confined chiefly to real estate transactions and incidental engagements in connection therewith. He managed his interests intelligently, and though meeting with occasional reverses, brought about by circumstances over which he had no control, he

¹ Andrew Taintor, then a boy, accompanied the venturesome firm into the wilderness to take possession of the newly acquired property. On the voyage up the river the provisions of the party were put into canvass bags, and at night these were put under the heads of the men to protect the stores from the wild beasts. But even these extraordinary precautions proved unavailing, for on the night that camp was made at the confluence of the Mud and the Chippewa rivers the wolves stole and carried away the bags from beneath the heads of the sleeping travelers.

was in the end successful and acquired a very substantial competence which he wisely enjoyed in his declining years.

Jacob W. Bass was a man of exalted purity of life and character, and in a career of activity, adventure and vicissitude never varied from a course of high and honorable conduct. All who came in contact with him will remember him as a gentleman of genial and kindly disposition and of natural polish and courtesy. His native modesty and his innate gentleness of character prevented his participation in public affairs, and the only public office he ever held was that of postmaster of St. Paul in pioneer days, from 1849 to 1853. He shrank from all notoriety and from every species of ostentation. His charities in behalf of his fellow men were many but were uniformly hidden from the world. His right hand knew not the deeds of his left hand. Those who attained close and intimate relations with him will always recall his noble and generous nature and his estimable worth as a citizen and a man. But his greatest worth, his real goodness, and the clearest beauties of his character, were best exhibited and most appreciated in his private social and domestic relations, where his amiable disposition and the influences of his nature shone brightest and warmest and endeared him to all. During the last year of his life he was a confirmed invalid, though but few knew it, and none ever heard from his lips a cry of complaint. His last illness was of but brief duration, and he died at his residence in St. Paul, April 18, 1889, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

September 1, 1842 Mr. Bass was married at Prairie du Chien, Wis., to Miss Martha D. Brunson, daughter of Rev. Alfred Brunson, the pioneer missionary of hallowed memory. She is a sister of Benjamin W. and Ira B. Brunson, who surveyed the town site of St. Paul, who were prominent among the early business men and leading residents of that city, and whose names are intimately connected with its early history. During the forty-seven years of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Bass were rarely if ever separated, except for very brief periods of time. Their characters were well suited one to the other, and their union was one of rare and beautiful congeniality and felicity. The faithful wife, a lady of refined tastes, accomplished manners, and many charms of person and character, was ever a worthy helpmeet for her husband, sharing all his trials and vicissitudes, cheering him by her presence and her counsel, aiding him by her labors, and she was by his side when the end came. To them were born two sons, Colonel Edgar W. Bass, mentioned elsewhere, and Frank Burr Bass, a well-known business man of his native city of St. Paul.

BASS, COLONEL EDGAR WALES, U. S. A. The career of this gentleman, as a pioneer boy, a soldier, and a scientist, has been somewhat remarkable in many respects, and altogether admirable in its general character. He was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., October 30, 1843. His father was the late Jacob W. Bass, whose biography is just preceding.

In August, 1847, the senior Mr. Bass located with his wife and child (the latter the subject of this sketch) in St. Paul. As narrated on other pages of this volume he was the first regular hotel-keeper, and the second postmaster of the city, and always one of its best and worthiest citizens.

Colonel Bass was reared to early manhood, from the age of four years, in St. Paul. He early manifested somewhat superior talents and capabilities, and at the age of sixteen he was given a position in the banking house of Thompson Brothers, and here he remained for two years. On the 13th of August, 1862, when not yet nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company K, of the Eighth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and was appointed sergeant. In December following he was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment. He served under General Sibley in the campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1862 and 1863, discharging his duties under all vicissitudes with singular efficiency and fidelity. In the autumn of 1863 he was detailed as clerk at the headquarters of the Department of Minnesota, General H. H. Sibley commanding, and served in this capacity until in June, 1864, when he was ordered to report to the United States Military Academy at West Point, for examination pre-



Edgar Wales Bass

paratory to his admission to that institution as a cadet. He passed the examination quite successfully, and was discharged from the volunteer service, and entered the academy July 1. Here he remained nearly four years, and was finally graduated June 15, 1868, standing number four in the order of general merit in his class. He was soon after appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, to rank from the date of his graduation. The Engineering Corps is regarded as the *corps d'honneur* of the army, and the positions therein are given solely to young officers of exalted merit and superior attainments, and only after the most critical examinations.

Soon after the receipt of his commission Lieutenant Bass was given active service, and assigned to duty with the Engineer Battalion at Willett's Point, N. Y., where he was stationed from October 1, 1868 to August 28, 1869. In the meantime (February 15, 1869), he was made a full second lieutenant of engineers. The further record of his service shows that from August, 1869, to February 27, 1874, he was on detached service as instructor at the United States Military Academy. He was on special detached service with the governmental expedition to New Zealand to observe and report upon the astronomical phenomenon of the transit of Venus, and in this service was engaged from March 1, 1874 to September 30, 1875. From the last date until February 28, 1876 he was in command of Company A, of the Engineer Battalion, and stationed at Willett's Point. He was adjutant of the Engineer Battalion to September, 1876, and from that date until in May, 1878, was again on detached service at the Military Academy. Meanwhile, February 14, 1871, he was promoted to and commissioned first lieutenant of Engineers.

May 2, 1878 Colonel Bass was appointed professor of mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, which position he still holds. Of this position and in regard to its character General Grant has written that it is one he always coveted, and that the full measure of his ambition was a complete competency to fill it. It is one requiring not only a most profound knowledge of the mathematics, but a peculiar proficiency as an instructor and expounder of natural laws and sciences. That Colonel Bass has fully acquitted himself of his every duty, his long retention in the place would prove, even if his record and character were not well known. His reputation as a scientist is well established and his name is familiar not only to the scholars among his countrymen, but to the scientific world at large. He has written some able papers on various subjects; among others, his report of the observations of the transit of Venus and of the observations in Colorado of the solar eclipse of July 29, 1878, by the party of which he was a member, are most valuable contributions to science.

Upon his assignment to duty as professor of mathematics, Lieutenant Bass was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; after ten years service, or in May, 1888, he was commissioned colonel, with the pay and emoluments of that rank. In June, 1879, Colonel Bass was married to Miss Adele Smith, an accomplished lady, of a well-known family of New York City.

No other St. Paul "boy" has ever been of more credit to the home of his childhood and youth than Colonel Bass, and in the future, when the city names the sons of whom she is proud, his name will not be among the last. With a most enviable reputation already gained, and in the prime of manhood, with much promise of distinction before him, with hosts of friends and admirers all over the land, his life career is but another exemplification of the truth that true merit will always find its way to recognition.

ESPY, MAJOR JOHN. Major Espy is a native of the beautiful and historic Wyoming Valley, so renowned in song and story. This lovely vale seems to have been always appreciated for its beauties and natural delights. It has the charms of Cashmere and the history of Glencoe. Even in antiquarian times, before the white men came, it was coveted by many an Indian tribe, and numerous wars, some of which lasted for years, were waged for its possession by the red men. Simultaneous with the first white settlements began that series of desperate and bloody conflicts between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimants to the territory known as the "Pennamite Wars." These conflicts lasted for several years, but in the end both fac-

tions united in defense of a common interest, and many of their members fell fighting side by side in the terrible massacres by the British and Indians under Brandt and Butler in 1778. On the paternal side both factions of the claimants numbered within their ranks representatives of Major Espy's ancestry.

Henry Ward Beecher has said: "To be born well is half the battle of life." Major Espy has reason to feel proud of his ancestors. Some of them attained great distinction, and of one of them, James Espy, a renowned meteorologist, M. Arago, the eminent French *savant*, declared: "France has its Cuvier, England its Newton, America its Espy." The progenitors of the paternal branch of his family in America were George Espy, a native of the north of Ireland, who, as early as in 1729, settled in Derry township, Lancaster county, Pa., where he died in March, 1761; and Josiah Espy, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1718, and died in Hanover township, Lancaster county, Pa. George Espy, son of Josiah Espy, was born in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pa., in 1749, and died in Luzerne county, Pa., in April, 1814. He married Mary Stewart, a sister of Captain Lazarus Stewart, and was commissioned a justice of the peace for the district composed of the townships of Hanover and Wilkesbarre in old Colonial days. John Espy, son of George Espy, was born in 1779, and died March 25, 1843 in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pa. In noting his death the county newspaper said: "He was a man of honorable feelings, hospitable, and generally beloved." He married, April 5, 1809, Lavina Inman, who was born in 1787, and died in Luzerne county, Pa., in 1876, and who was a daughter of Colonel Edward Inman, of the War of the Revolution. James Espy, eldest son of John and Lavina Espy, was born in 1811, and died in 1872. In 1841 he married Mary A. Miller, (born December 26, 1818, died February 15, 1878) who was a daughter of Barnet and Mary (De Witt) Miller. Barnet Miller was a son of Andrew and Christiana Miller, of New Jersey, and Mary De Witt was the daughter of Peter De Witt and Hannah Hill, who were of French nativity.

The subject hereof, John Espy, was the second son of James and Mary A. Espy, and was born at Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pa., September 21, 1842. March 23, 1868 he married Martha M. Wood, who was born in Wilkes Barre, Pa., March 12, 1843. Her father, John B. Wood, was a successful merchant and banker of Wilkes Barre, and her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Gore, was descended from one of the oldest and most honorable families in America. Her remote paternal ancestors, John and Rhoda Gore, settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1635, and her great-grandfather and five of his sons fought against the British and Indians in the Wyoming massacres. To Major and Mrs. Espy have been born four children, viz: John B. W., born January 23, 1869; Lila Wood, born June 23, 1872; Maude M., born February 11, 1875; and Olin, born July 29, 1877.

The greater portion of the childhood of Major Espy, from the age of three to fourteen, was spent under the care of his paternal grandmother, Lavina Inman Espy, the relict of John Espy, heretofore mentioned. She was in many respects a remarkable woman, inheriting from the Revolutionary sire a noble courage and a spirit of determination and self-reliance seldom met with. She was withal a lady of intelligence, strong mental gifts, a splendid memory, and possessed a kindly, generous nature, and a heart overflowing with maternal and womanly affection. She largely molded the character of her grandson and his destiny, and he yet feels for her memory the most profound veneration and the deepest respect. In the year 1860, at the age of seventeen, Major Espy entered upon his life career on his own account. His capital consisted of a good common school education, habits of industry, and an ambition to succeed. Coming to the great West, where he deemed there was more opportunity for youthful endeavor than in his native commonwealth, he located at Burlington, Iowa.

The following spring the War of the Rebellion broke out, and with the blood of a long line of soldiers in his veins he was one of the very first to enlist in the army of the Union. In the month of April he enlisted in Company E, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, a three-months' regiment called into service by the first proclamation of President Lincoln. His regi-

ment was hurried into active service and sent to Missouri. It formed a part of the gallant little army of General Nathaniel Lyon which did so much to save the State of Missouri to the Union and for the Union cause generally. Espy was with his regiment in the expedition under General Thomas W. Sweeny to Forsyth, Mo., near the Arkansas line, was at the engagement at Dug Springs, and took part in the memorable battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 10, 1861, where the lamented Lyon fell, and where the First Iowa lost 151 men in killed and wounded. A few days after the battle of Wilson's Creek, the time of the First Iowa having expired, he was mustered out of service.

Returning to Iowa he engaged in employment on a farm, intending to re-enter the service at an early day; but the same fall he met with a serious accident. His left hand was caught in the machinery of one of the first sorghum mills ever set up in the State of Iowa and so badly crushed that he was rendered a cripple for life. This physical disability, much to his disappointment, prevented his again becoming a soldier, and feeling the need of a more advanced education he returned to Pennsylvania, and again resumed his scholastic studies. He was graduated from the New Columbus Academy, (Pa.) in 1863, from Harvey's Institute in 1864, and from the Albany, (N. Y.) Law School in 1866. From the last named institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 20, 1868. In March, 1868, as previously stated, he was married.

Engaging upon his professional and business career, he was actively employed from the first. He had a very active and profitable law practice, and was soon drawn into other pursuits. He was for ten years a director of the Wilkesbarre Water Company, and of the Wilkesbarre and Kingston Passenger Railroad. He was one of the incorporators of the Coalville Passenger Railroad and a director in that corporation until his removal from the State. He was also one of the organizers of the Wyoming Camp Ground, a summer resort under religious influence. In 1871 he was commissioned aid-de-camp, with the rank of major, on the staff of General E. S. Osborn, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity for ten years. He took an active part in the suppression of the riots at Scranton, Pa., in 1871, at Susquehanna Depot in 1877, and at Hazleton in 1878. In 1871 he became a member of the banking house of J. B. Wood & Co., at Wilkesbarre, and was connected with that institution until its retirement from business in 1877, consequent upon the death of the senior member, Mr. Wood.

In December, 1879 Major Espy located in St. Paul. He was admitted to the bar of Ramsey county, and for a time occupied the same office with Hon. Hiram F. Stevens. Although he has never abandoned his profession of the law, yet, owing to his many business interests and the care and attention necessary for their successful conduct, he has done chiefly an office practice. The greater part of his time and attention has been given to the development and improvement of his real estate interests in the city, and in this direction few men have done more for the advancement and general welfare of St. Paul than he. Among the many buildings he has erected, may be mentioned the well-known "Espy Block," on Fifth street. He was given the principal oversight of the erection of the hotel and amphitheater at Mahtomedi, and the construction of the Central Park M. E. Church building devolved mainly upon him. His services in connection with the building of this church are mentioned elsewhere. (See ecclesiastical history).

Soon after his location in St. Paul Major Espy was induced by certain persons with a knowledge of his capacity and former experience to interest himself in establishing a summer resort within easy access of the city, which should be under the restraining and elevating influence of religion and culture. He prepared the general law now in force regulating the organization and maintenance of these institutions, and placed the bill in the hands of ex-Senator D. M. Sabin, then a member of the Legislature, for passage. Foreseeing that here was a good opportunity to make a judicious investment, as well as to encourage a noble and praiseworthy undertaking, Senator Sabin proposed to certain of his friends in St. Paul and Stillwater to purchase a large tract of land on the borders of White Bear Lake, consisting of about 3,000 acres in a "wild" or unimproved condition. A corporation called the Wildwood Park Association was formed and

Major Espy was entrusted with the managements of its affairs. The investment proved very profitable and the general success of the enterprise, as those who know the facts state and as the public understands, is mainly due to the skillful and sagacious management of Major Espy. About this same time Major Espy joined with other prominent Methodists in organizing and establishing Mahtome di Assembly upon lands donated for that purpose by the Wildwood Park Association.

Major Espy has always been an ardent Republican. In Pennsylvania, and also in his adopted State, he has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party and contributed to its success in several campaigns. In 1884, during the Blaine and Logan campaign, he was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Minnesota, and that year was given the largest Republican majority ever cast in the State. He has not been an office-seeker, however, and with the exception of one term as commissioner of Ramsey county, has never held an official position. His business affairs have repeatedly compelled his declination of official honors tendered him by his friends and fellow-citizens, and he has not been kept out of public life for lack of opportunity.

In 1866 Major Espy united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has continued a consistent member of that powerful religious organization to the present time. He has made a point of being present at the general and annual conferences and other important meetings of the church, and an active and very efficient worker in its temporal affairs. Though his services in behalf of his local church are adverted to elsewhere, they may be mentioned a little more in detail here. As a member of the board of trustees of the Jackson street Methodist Episcopal Church he was strongly opposed to the remodeling of the old church building at an expense of \$12,000, and urged the disposition of the old building and the purchase of a more eligible site. Urged by his influence this course was determined on, and soon after the purchase of a building lot on Robert street was made. But about this time the boom came upon the city, and the value of both the new lot and the old church property increased with such phenomenal rapidity that eventually the church authorities were enabled to purchase the fine site and erect thereon the magnificent edifice known as the Central Park M. E. Church, without calling upon the congregation for a single dollar, except the sum of \$7,000 expended for the Robert street lot. Major Espy's efforts in bringing about this result were very conspicuous, and they seem to give him a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction. All in all, Major Espy's life work has been one of activity, usefulness, and of beneficent influence, and in all the relations of life he has ever been true to his fellow-men and to his Creator, who is truth itself. His honorable conduct and his genial, sunny disposition, added to his other qualities have secured to him a large following of personal friends, who predict for him many more years of usefulness and honor. He is well situated in life, with an honorable record in the past; a promising future before him; surrounded by an interesting family and a host of friends, with a handsome competence of this world's goods, and with abundant treasures laid up "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal."

CRAIG, MATHEW. Mr. Craig was born at "Craig Hall," in the parish of Nilstone, Renfrewshire, near the city of Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 4, 1812. In his boyhood, at the age of eleven years, his family removed to Ayrshire, and here he was reared to manhood. Early in life he learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and was employed in this vocation in various localities in his native land for several years. On the 8th of April, 1838, he sailed from the port of Greenock for America. Landing in the city of New York, he went from thence to Rochester, and thence to Canada. For a period of about ten years he resided in Toronto, engaged in his profession, and subsequently, for a few years, was located in the town of Chatham, Ontario.

In 1854 Mr. Craig came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. Upon his first location here he engaged in contracting and building in partnership with Mr. John Mason, and the firm of Mason and Craig erected many of the first noted structures, and were prominent builders in the



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early periods of the city's history. In the year 1857 Mr. Craig engaged in house moving, and this has been his chief business employment for the past thirty-two years. Becoming well and favorably known in his specialty, his operations have been somewhat extensive, and in their conduct he has frequently executed contracts in Red Wing, Stillwater, Hudson, Wis., and other towns and cities outside of St. Paul. He came of a family remarkable for the longevity of many of its members, and having for himself lived a life of prudent conduct, singularly free from excesses, he is, at the ripe age of seventy-seven, well preserved, in admirable possession of his natural faculties, and still actively engaged in his occupation. As a result of his long and industrious career he has accumulated a competence, and might well pass the remainder of his life in rest; but he seems to believe in the wisdom of the old adage, that "it is better to wear out than to rust out," and every day finds him busily employed.

Mr. Craig was married in Toronto, Canada, July 7, 1846, to Miss Agnes Craig — a member of an entirely distinct family from his own — who is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. To them have been born seven children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, have reached mature years and are worthy members of society and of the community. Mr. M. G. Craig is secretary and treasurer of the Taylor-Craig Corporation, a well known contracting and building company; Mr. A. L. Craig holds a position in the offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the daughter, Jean, is the wife of Hugh J. McAfee; all of St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have been faithful members of the Central Presbyterian Church for thirty-two years, having united with that well-known and influential religious society within a year or two after its organization. Mr. Craig is a member of St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, A. F. and A. M., and has taken the Royal Arch degree in Free Masonry. Although Mr. Craig's life career has been without special prominence and somewhat uneventful, it has been none the less honorable and useful. He has lived up to the measure of his opportunities and to the standard of his requirements, has an enviable reputation for the fidelity with which he has discharged all of his duties and obligations, and in his general character stands high in the esteem of those who know him.

HAND, COLONEL DANIEL W., M. D. Doctor Daniel Whilldin Hand, the well-known old resident physician of St. Paul, was born at Cape May, C. H., N. J., in August, 1834. His parents, Franklin Hand and Daniela (Whilldin) Hand, were also natives of New Jersey. On the paternal side he is descended from John Hand, who emigrated from England and settled on Long Island in 1665. The Hands and the Whilldins were among the first settlers of South Jersey, and both families had representatives in the American army during the War of the Revolution.

Doctor Hand received a liberal scholastic education at Tremont Seminary, Norristown, Pa., and at Lewisburg (Pa.) University. He began the study of medicine under Dr. John Wiley, of New Jersey, attended the regular course, and was finally, in the year 1856, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D. After a year of valuable experience in the Philadelphia hospitals, he located, in May, 1857, in St. Paul, entering into partnership with the late Dr. Samuel Willey. In July, 1861 he was sent to Virginia as assistant surgeon of the First Minnesota Infantry, and virtually took the place of the surgeon of the regiment, Dr. J. H. Stewart, who had been captured at Bull Run and was then a prisoner. He remained in the service over four years.

His military experience, if properly narrated, would fill an interesting volume; within the limits of these pages it can only be summarized. He remained with the First Minnesota in Virginia until after the close of the Peninsula campaign. He was present at Ball's Bluff, in the operations before Yorktown, and in the desperate engagements at Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill. At Fair Oaks he was an active participant, forgetting, as he says, all about the wounded and the hospitals, and while engaged in rallying a portion of the Union troops was severely wounded by a round ball which passed through his saddle and lodged in his back near the end of the spine. He, however, continued on duty, and after the battle

took charge of a field hospital. Supplies being cut off and two stricken men under his charge being imperatively in need of nourishment, he was forced to slaughter a couple of cavalry horses which were furnished him by General Sedgwick for the purpose, and from the flesh of these animals a nourishing soup was made and fed to the men, and the lives of many of them saved thereby. He was stricken down by a malarial fever, but by the aid of inordinate potions of quinine and his good constitution he was soon again on duty and wielding the knife and the scalpel. In July, 1862 he was given charge of a large general hospital at Newport News, Va., and remained at this point until the following October. From April 17 to May 4, 1863, he was with the Federal force in the intrenched position at Suffolk, Va., when that post was besieged by the Confederates under General Longstreet.

May 18, 1863, while with General Michael Corcoran on an expedition up the Petersburg Railroad, he, with another officer and two cavalymen, were drawn into an ambush and captured by a party of Confederates. He was held as a prisoner for about one month, the greater portion of the time in Libby Prison, and the remainder at Weldon, N. C., and Petersburg, Va. Getting back to the army at Suffolk in June, he was given a leave of absence, his health having become much impaired, and while lying sick at his old home in New Jersey the battle of Gettysburg was fought. Returning South in August he was given a position on the staff of Major-General Peck, and accompanied that commander to Newbern, N. C., whither he had been sent to relieve General Foster. For over two years thereafter he had charge of the medical department in North Carolina. His duties were most arduous, exacting and trying. He ministered not only to thousands of soldiers, but to hundreds of refugees, white and black. In the fall of 1864 yellow fever broke out at Newbern where he was in charge. Hundreds died from the dread contagion. Dr. Hand himself was smitten, and only by almost superhuman exertions was the plague stayed and kept within bounds. He was on duty from first to last at Newbern, Wilmington, Raleigh, and other points, and came to possess not only the esteem and confidence but the personal regard and friendship of Generals Terry, Schofield, Hawley, Ruger, and many other prominent military officers.

In February, 1865 he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the medical department. He was kept in service in North Carolina long after the war closed, and was finally mustered out in November, 1865. Subsequently he was detailed by the surgeon-general of the United States as a special commissioner to investigate the origin of the yellow fever at Newbern and other points in North Carolina. He spent several months in the progress of his investigations, visiting Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and other Southern coast cities. It may here be stated that after thorough examination and investigation he reached the conclusion that the fever was not due to its introduction by agents of the Confederate government, but that it originated from natural and local causes.

In May, 1866, Doctor Hand returned to St. Paul and resumed the general practice of medicine in connection with his former associate, Doctor Willey. Since 1870 he continued in the profession alone until his death. His success has been most marked. No man stood higher in the general esteem. His brethren of the medical profession, without distinction of school or class, respected him, not alone for his very eminent attainments and abilities, but for his uniform courtesy, gentlemanly bearing, and thoroughly honorable deportment in all relations. His fellow-citizens regarded him for his excellence of character, and for his general worth as a man. He has been very prominent in the affairs of his profession. He was one of the founders of the Minnesota and the Ramsey County Medical Societies, a member of the National Society since 1860, and of the American Public Health Association since 1878. He was professor of surgery in the University of Minnesota for four years, and had been president of the Minnesota State Board of Health since 1872. As an old soldier with an enviable record he was rather proud of his membership in the G. A. R. and in the Loyal Legion. To the annals of the latter organization he has made at least one valuable and interesting contribution.

Doctor Hand was married in 1868 to Mrs. Susan Edgerton Freeman, of Petersburg, Va.,

who was the relict of a former Confederate officer. She died in March, 1877, leaving two children. Daniel W., jr. and Edith. In June, 1879 he married his present accomplished and worthy wife, who was Miss Lydia R. Bigelow, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Hand died June 1, 1889, after only one week's illness, the result of disease contracted during the war at the time he was stricken with yellow fever.

DONALDSON, W. T. William Taylor Donaldson, senior member of the firm of Donaldson, Ogden & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in crockery and glassware, Sibley street, St. Paul, was born on the banks of the Ohio River, in Clermont county, O., July 21, 1825. His father, Francis Donaldson, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Brown, were natives of England. His mother died when he was but eight years of age, and he was reared on a farm and brought up to hard labor. His education was obtained in private study during his few leisure hours. With a natural fondness for mechanical tools, and a ready skill in their use, he determined in early life to become a carpenter and builder, and in 1843, at the age of eighteen, he left the farm, and with the consent of his father, went to Cincinnati, O., where he learned the trade, serving a complete apprenticeship of three years. Thereafter, until in the spring of 1851, he worked at his vocation in Cincinnati, and then determined upon a trip to the Northwest.

On the 8th of May, 1851 he landed from a steamboat at the wharf of the then insignificant little town of St. Paul. He was accompanied by a fellow workman, J. D. Pollock, and the two young mechanics formed a partnership and engaged in contracting for the building of dwelling houses and other work in their line, and within the next few years they built the residences of Horace and J. E. Thompson, J. C. Burbank, and other early settlers of St. Paul, and also erected for the McLeod Brothers the building at the corner of Third and Cedar streets, and the old First National Bank building on Third street. In about the year 1855 he formed a partnership with J. D. Pollock and Henry S. Ogden in the retail grocery and queen's-ware trade, on Robert street between Fourth and Fifth. A year or two later the business was changed to crockery and queen's-ware exclusively, and the style of the firm was Pollock, Donaldson & Ogden. The business location of the firm was changed several times, and in 1886 was established at its present site, No. 397 to 401 Sibley street. In January, 1886 Mr. Pollock retired, and in May following the present firm was organized by the admission of Messrs. H. A. Merrill and Spencer O. Greer.

Mr. Donaldson has met with uniform success in his operations since coming to St. Paul. Aside from his business interests he owns certain valuable real estate in the city, and is regarded as a substantial business man, and moreover as a citizen of most exemplary character. He has always performed his whole duty as a citizen and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the municipality generally. In former times he was a very prominent member of the city's volunteer fire department and took great interest in its affairs. He was one of the original members of the Minnehaha Engine Company No. 2, which was organized in 1857, and which was the second fire company in the city. In 1862 he was made chief of the fire department of the city and served one year, and his connection with the old volunteer organization continued until that organization was supplanted by the paid department. He is a perpetual member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been connected with that body for a number of years. He has been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church for eighteen years, an active supporter of that church since its organization, and has held various official positions in its corporation, being at present an elder. In his church relations he has performed much valuable service and stands high in the particular esteem of his fellow-members. A leading member of Central Church has said to the writer: "Brother Donaldson is one of our best and most faithful workers, and I do not see how we could get along without him."

December 25, 1873, Mr. Donaldson was married in Winona, Minn., to Miss Rebecca M. Thorne, formerly of Lancaster O., and there have been born to them two children, a daughter and a son, named respectively Susie Thorne and William Thomas.

GOTZIAN, HON. CONRAD. Mr. Gotzian was born August 15, 1835, in the village of Berke aus die Werra, a place about fifty miles southwest from Leipsic, in Saxe-Weimar, Prussia. He was one of a considerable family of children, the majority of whom grew to an adult age, and several of them ultimately came to America. Conrad Gotzian grew to young manhood in his native village, receiving such education as was possible for a lad in his circumstances to attain. As a boy he was noted for his physical strength and activity, his buoyant but kind and generous nature, and for his application to whatever employment fell to his share.

In 1852, when but seventeen years of age, he left the Fatherland to seek his fortune in America. Landing in Philadelphia he at once set about to find employment. He finally apprenticed himself to a manufacturer to learn the trade of boot and shoemaking, and here he remained for about three years, becoming a thoroughly competent workman. Soon after completing his apprenticeship he came to St. Paul, arriving in the city May 1, 1855. Here he obtained employment at his trade, and soon made a reputation among his acquaintances as a young man of industrious habits, correct principles, and worthy aims and objects. His exemplary conduct commanded the respect of all, and his open, frank, and genial manners won him many friends from the first. Naturally of a religious disposition, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church soon after becoming settled in this city, and was ever afterwards an earnest advocate of all that is implied in the word religion.

In 1857, with the modest capital he had contrived to save from his earnings, and with the help of a few friends who had interested themselves in his welfare, he established himself in the retail boot and shoe trade on Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. He was very successful from the start, and his business attained considerable proportions. A few years later he engaged in jobbing sales to some extent, and in 1865 he engaged exclusively in the manufacturing and jobbing trade. During a portion of this time his brother, Adam Gotzian, esq., who was also a prominent and respected citizen of St. Paul, was associated with him in business.

Meanwhile Mr. Gotzian was developing his superior talents and abilities as a merchant and business man. His circle of personal friends was also constantly enlarging. Perhaps no other business man of St. Paul had during the period mentioned a larger *coterie* of warm and sincere personal friends. His standing in financial and commercial circles was very high. His word was a bond. He scorned deceit and deception, and never suffered the mildest form of either to be practiced in the conduct of his business. He made his business the subject of thorough and careful study, and always exercised an admirable foresight in providing for emergencies and developments. He was cool, cautious, and prudent, but yet had abundant courage and nerve in seizing upon opportunities and in making investments for the extension of his trade and business. He was careful to preserve his credit and his good name. No other St. Paul business man was rated higher "on Change" in the commercial agencies, or in Eastern marts. His custom was sought far and near.

During business hours Mr. Gotzian was uniformly engrossed with his commercial affairs, but he devoted much of his leisure time to reading and hard study. His early education had not been very thorough, but he made up for this deficiency in later life by careful and frequent reading and investigation. He acquired a good library, and spent much of his time with it. He was thoroughly informed on many topics, and able to express his thoughts and ideas with intelligence, clearness, and force. He gave to subjects that interested him careful thought, and though not hasty in forming opinions, when he had once made up his mind on any subject he was tenacious in asserting his views, and yet he was not narrow in his views and beliefs, but very tolerant and liberal.

In 1865 Mr. Gotzian established an exclusively jobbing and manufacturing business, with thirty-five operatives under his employ. April 3, 1866 he took into partnership Mr. George W. Freeman, an employee, under the firm name of C. Gotzian & Co. The firm opened a very extensive establishment on Third street, which was subsequently enlarged to its present ample di-

mensions. The first year the sales amounted to \$65,000; recently they have aggregated \$1,500,000, and four hundred and sixty-five employees are engaged in the manufacture of goods.

Mr. Gotzian's devotion to business, his correct judgment, and his vigilance in watching for opportunities and profitable investments, soon produced their natural and legitimate results. At the date of his death his estate was valued at \$1,000,000. The care of his large interests involved much labor, but Mr. Gotzian was gifted with a splendid physical organization and blessed with general good health, due in great part to his pure and temperate mode of life, and he was always able and ready for work. It is said that he never was prostrated by sickness a single day until the coming of the attack which caused his death. As a recreation from business he was fond of field sports, and made frequent excursions during the hunting seasons to the lakes and prairies in quest of game, of which he always secured an ample share. He was sociable and companionable and his natural good humor and mirthful disposition made him a companion whose society was enjoyed by his associates.

His standing in the community was very high and influential. His advice and assistance were always sought on important subjects connected with the welfare and improvement of the city, and regarding schemes for its advancement and prosperity. Among the many movements in aid of enterprises of various kinds and to raise money for certain worthy objects he was prominently active, and his contributions were always liberal and willingly made. Many of our city's institutions have been the recipients of his bounty. One,¹ who knew him well, says: "There was not a drop of selfish blood in Conrad Gotzian."

Only on one occasion was he ever induced to accept a political office. This was in 1882, when he was elected a member of the approaching Legislature. The position was entirely unsought, and only accepted at the solicitation of some of his friends who desired his assistance in securing certain legislative measures of importance to the welfare of the city of St. Paul. He was an active and valuable member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Jobbers' Union and other associations. For many years he was one of the directors of the German-American National Bank, and his services in shaping the course and policy of that institution were of great value. He was also a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge of Free Masons, and of the Minnesota Club.

Mr. Gotzian's health and fine constitution sustained him in his labors and application to business for a period of over thirty years. He was a man of superior *physique*, six feet and one inch in height, weighing 210 pounds. But toward the close of the year 1886 he appeared to suffer from some disorder of the head and brain. His physicians could not definitely diagnose his ailment, and he did not complain seriously for a considerable time. At last he was advised to seek a warmer climate for the coming winter, and he went to Southern California, where he obtained the best medical advice and sought absolute repose. His condition continued to become worse, however, and at last it was evident that his mortal end was fast approaching. A special car was procured, and accompanied by his skilled physician, Dr. Hagan, of Los Angeles, California, he started for St. Paul in February, 1887. He reached home in a very feeble state, and on February 21, a few hours comparatively after his arrival, surrounded by his bereaved and grief-stricken wife and children, he breathed his last. The sad news of his death was received by his many friends and associates in the city with deep and sincere sorrow, and many were the warm and heartfelt tributes paid to his numerous virtues and his general worth.

The domestic life of Conrad Gotzian was of rare felicity and happiness. He was married January 13, 1859, to Miss Caroline Busse, a native of Cincinnati, O. Mrs. Gotzian was and is a lady of most amiable and attractive qualities, a devoted wife, and affectionate mother, and a sincere friend and true woman. For many years she has enjoyed the esteem and regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. There were born to this union a happy family of children, and there was no happier household anywhere. Mr. Gotzian was a gentleman of strong domestic tastes. He was devoted to his family, and he loved his pleasant home and was never

¹ Mr. J. F. Williams, secretary of the State Historical Society.

happier than when at ease within its delightful precincts, forgetting for the time the cares of business and reveling in the society and presence of his dear ones. In 1877 he built the well-known family mansion on East Tenth street, which during his lifetime was the scene of so many joys and the abode of true happiness.

Faithful in all the relations of life, as a husband, father, citizen and man, and as an humble Christian, Conrad Gotzian left this world without a personal enemy. His name will ever be conspicuous among those who laid the foundations of the city's prosperity, and his memory will always be cherished by the many who knew him.

GOOD, EMANUAL. In no country in the world do greater opportunities exist for advancement to the honest and industrious than in America, and in few sections of these United States can better example be found of what may be achieved by worthy effort than in the Northwest. The subject of this sketch adds but another name to the long list of self-made men in St. Paul, who have gained wealth and position by their own honorable and unaided exertions, and who have thus reflected the highest credit upon themselves and will leave an encouraging example to those who will come after them.

Emanuel Good was born in Dauphin county, Pa., September 27, 1827, and is a son of Christian and Catherine Good, both of German descent. His father was a woolen manufacturer and for many years conducted a woolen factory at Dauphin, Pa.

The boy Good was brought up to be industrious, and early in life began to work in his father's mill. A few months during each winter season at the district school completed his opportunities for gaining an education. Until his twenty-third year he remained at home and assisted his father in the conduct of the mill. He then determined to seek new fields and to carve out his own fortune. In April, 1850 he landed in the small hamlet which has since grown into the great and prosperous city of St. Paul. The little settlement had just begun to exhibit the signs of future growth and expansion. Territorial government had been established and St. Paul had been selected as the seat of government. Ambitious and willing to work at anything that chance offered, Mr. Good first secured employment in grading a steamboat landing at the foot of Jackson street. This work soon finished and for a few months thereafter his time was employed in driving oxen, carpentering and cutting cord wood for steamers. This uncertain way of gaining a living was distasteful, and he finally decided if he failed to secure employment at some work which would offer a permanent situation, he would return home. Such a position was offered him in the fall of 1851 in the rotary saw-mill owned by the North American Fur Company, and then under the charge of Borup and Oakes. His steady and industrious habits and trustworthiness soon attracted the attention of his employers, and he was advanced from one position to another until he had exclusive charge of the lumber department. He remained with this company during the entire time the business was managed by Borup and Oakes, and when the latter sold out to Colonel John S. Prince, he continued in his employ as a trusted and often consulted employee. Mr. Good retired from the concern six years ago, after a period of continuous service of thirty-two years. During this long period he ever made his employer's interest his own, and faithfully discharged every duty, — a record of continuous service in one establishment seldom, if ever equalled.

During all these years of unrelenting toil, Mr. Good, through the exercise of economy, managed to save each year a portion of his salary, which he judiciously invested in real estate. Two lots which adjoin his present residence on Fifth and Broadway streets he purchased for a few hundred dollars, a piece of property which a year or two ago he sold for \$55,000. Similar remunerative speculations were made on other property, and to-day he is one of the wealthy men of St. Paul. He owns four farms which aggregate over 1,000 acres, two of which are near the city of St. Paul, one is near Glencoe, Minn., and the other is in Dakota. He is also owner of bank stock, American District Telegraph Company stock and is financially interested in building societies. Besides these interests he is senior partner in the firm of Good & Schurmeier, dealers in woolen goods.



Emanuel Good

Mr. Good was married in 1859 to Miss Sophia Miss. They have had eight children, five of whom are living; the oldest, Sarah, is the wife of Edward Borckhardt of St. Paul. The other children in order of birth are: Charles C., Eddie E., Hattie H., and Walter W. For the last twenty years Mr. Good has been a member of the German Methodist Church and previous to that had been a member of the United Brethren Church.

The success Mr. Good has attained in life has been fairly earned and has been accomplished by hard work, patient industry, and a purpose stimulated by high and honest motives. In every position in which he has been placed he aimed to do full justice to every interest entrusted to him. He gained the confidence of his employers because he deserved it, and to-day, after nearly forty years residence in St. Paul, no man holds more securely the good opinion of those with whom he has been associated in business than Mr. Good. His achievements show the possibilities to be attained by the honest and industrious, and is alike creditable to himself and an inheritance of honor of which his family in the years to come will have abundant reason to feel a justifiable pride.

GRISWOLD, G. G. Gilbert Gear Griswold was born at Enfield, Conn., August 16, 1823. He was of the well-known family of Connecticut Griswolds, who have furnished to the country so many scholars, statesmen, and soldiers, and have become so renowned in American history. His father was Horace Griswold, a farmer by occupation. The maiden name of his mother was Marian Allen, and she was second-cousin of General Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Griswold labored hard on his father's farm until he was twenty years and four months of age, when he purchased the remaining eight months of his minority from his father, and set out in the world for himself. He had received but a limited education, acquired at the common schools, which he attended irregularly and for a limited period, and was forced to engage in some pursuit requiring little else than manual labor. Going to Glastenbury, Conn., he engaged in a woolen factory and learned the trade of wool-sorter. Here he remained for three years, and became very proficient in his vocation.

Leaving Glastenbury Mr. Griswold located at Saco, Me., and engaged in business as a dealer in ready-made clothing, for which his occupation as wool-sorter in a certain sense had peculiarly fitted him. He was unsurpassed as a judge of the quality of woolen fabrics, and could tell their value merely by the sense of touch. In 1848 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and re-engaged in business as a clothing dealer. In 1850 he caught the "gold fever" and made a trip to California by the Isthmus route, but returned to Cleveland a year later.

On his return trip from California Mr. Griswold had a most thrilling and perilous experience, which may be briefly related. The sailing ship *Eureka*, on which he had embarked at San Francisco for the Isthmus, was becalmed off the coast of Mexico and drifted at the will of the ocean swells for several days. The provisions became exhausted, no land could be made, there were several deaths, and the crew and the one hundred passengers were in desperate straits. The captain lost his reckoning and indeed the control of his mental faculties. At last, by an unanimous vote of the passengers and the consent of the crew, Mr. Griswold was given command of the ship, and though he was unskilled in navigation, and had had but very limited seafaring experience, yet under his directions the ship was steered directly into the harbor of Acapulco, Mexico, and the half-famished voyagers were saved. The ship was in bad condition and was abandoned and was sold for use as a harbor boat, or light-ship. Mr. Griswold made his way across the country to the Gulf, *via* the city of Mexico, and thence to New Orleans. While in the city of Mexico he made the acquaintance and was the guest of Hon. John O. Roberts, the United States consul, and by him was urged to join the famous Lopez expedition for the liberation of Cuba. Mr. Roberts was enthusiastic in his hopes and expectations of the results of the daring enterprise, but Mr. Griswold saw in it nothing but danger and final disaster, and refused to join it. Mr. Roberts then sent him to New Orleans as a bearer of official dispatches. Mr. Roberts himself

accompanied the ill-advised and ill-fated expedition, and was one of those who were caught and executed by the Spanish authorities.

Returning to Cleveland, Mr. Griswold was married, and soon afterwards located at Fall River, Mass., where he was engaged in business for about three years, or until in March, 1854. In the early part of the year 1854 Mr. Griswold visited the World's Fair, at New York, and while there obtained a copy of Mr. Bond's "Resources of Minnesota," which he read carefully and with much interest. Its description of the country interested him to such an extent that he determined to make the capital of the then young Territory his future home.

In May, 1854 Mr. Griswold arrived in St. Paul. He purchased a residence lot on the corner of Eighth and Rosabel streets, whereon stood a neat little cottage, said to have been the first frame dwelling house erected in the Lower Town. He engaged in business as a dealer in clothing, furnishing goods, etc., making a specialty of furs and fur goods. His establishment, which he called "the Boston Clothing Store," was at first on the northwest corner of Third and Cedar streets, but was removed in a year or two a few doors to the westward, on Third street. His business was by wholesale and retail, and was very successful. During the Civil War he made a specialty of supplying officer's uniforms, and after the close of the rebellion he added a tailoring department to his establishment. In 1870 he was forced to retire from business by reason of protracted ill-health. In 1875 he made a visit to California and remained one year in the vain hope of a restoration, but finally returned without improvement. His malady, an affection of the base of the brain, continued to increase until July 24, 1880, when he died, calmly, consciously, and bravely until the last.

His death was universally regretted. He was well known throughout the city, and generally esteemed for his real worth and the many excellencies of his character, and the city had none too many of such men. In person Mr. Griswold was five feet nine inches in height, and when in health weighed about 185 pounds. He was a gentleman of good address, polite and affable in manners, was always neatly attired, and very genial and companionable. His society was much courted by his fellow men. He was a fluent, ready, and intelligent talker, a good conversationalist, and remarkable for his descriptive and delineative powers. Few men could tell a story or relate an anecdote as well. He was the soul of honor and integrity. No disreputable action ever smirched his record. He was plain, fair, and frank, despised hypocrisy, and loathed deceit. He was a firm friend, but a good hater, and when once his confidence was lost in an individual it was seldom restored. In his religious opinions he was very liberal and tolerant. He was altogether without superstition, and his rule was to "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." Yet he lived by the most rigid rules of morality and uprightness, loved and helped his fellow-men, and when the time came he stepped into the great beyond without fear or apprehension.

Mr. Griswold was married at Cleveland, O., May 27, 1851 to Miss Martha Loomis. She is a native of Stockholm, N. Y., a daughter of Noah Loomis, of Georgia, Vt., and connected by blood on the paternal side with the well-known Loomis family of Connecticut. She is a cousin of Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, the renowned astronomer and mathematician. The maiden name of her mother was Sarah Kellogg, who comes of another prominent New England family, descended from Lord Montague of England. Mrs. Griswold is allied therefore by the ties of consanguinity to some of the oldest and best Anglo-Saxon families in the country, and there is withal a tinge of pure Castilian blood in her composition. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Griswold two sons, both of whom are now deceased. The older son, Lewis B., was born in September, 1853, and died November 27, 1870. He was a youth of much promise and many virtues and acquirements, and his sudden and untimely death fell with crushing weight upon his fond father, who never fully recovered from the blow. The younger son, Frank Loomis Griswold, died December 1, 1860, aged three years and six months.

Mrs. Griswold is a lady of taste and accomplishment, and withal of more than ordinary strength of mind and force of character. Circumstances have required much real work and sac-

rifice of comfort at her hands, but she has uniformly risen to the occasion upon every demand. She settled up her husband's estate, which was very considerable, has improved her property on Dayton and Selby avenues very substantially, conducted all of her own affairs with prudence and success, and superintends very skillfully her beautiful and well appointed home. She is deeply attached to her adopted city, whose development she has watched with rare interest for thirty-five years. She saw the town when the products of the far North were brought hither on the dog-sledges of the Canadian trappers and voyageurs, and she visited the railroad depot when the first train of cars came in bringing tea and silks from China and Japan in bond. She was largely instrumental in securing the location of that beautiful plat called Summit Park, and interests herself actively but modestly and becomingly in whatever pertains to the general welfare of the city. Mrs. Griswold's mother was born in Pittsford, Vt., and was the daughter of General Amos Kellogg.

HEWITT, GIRART, Esq. It is a fact to be deplored that a few of the men who laid the foundations of the prosperity of the city of St. Paul, and made possible its greatness, passed away without witnessing the full fruition of their labors and endeavors. Among those whose efforts in behalf of their adopted city and State were most valuable, and ought ever to be held in grateful remembrance, and who died before their eyes had seen "the glory," was Girart Hewitt, esq., who at one time was a prominent and well-known real estate dealer of St. Paul.

Mr. Hewitt was a native of Hollidaysburg, Pa., where he was born October 12, 1821. He was of Scotch ancestry. His father, Peter Hewitt, settled at Hollidaysburg at an early day, and was largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the town and prominently interested in the development of the coal lands of the vicinity. He had two sons, James and Girart. The former, who was the elder son, was a gentleman of education, and became a prominent merchant of Hollidaysburg, where he died in his sixtieth year, respected and honored by all who knew him.

After completing his education, which was thorough and eminently practical, Girart Hewitt, at the age of twenty, entered the law office of Samuel Colvin, esq., of his native town, and in due course was admitted to the bar. He then went to the South and settled at Selma, Ala. becoming a member of a well-established law firm of that city. He remained at Selma until in 1856, when, by reason of ill health, he was forced to seek a cooler latitude and more salubrious climate, and with a party of friends visited Minnesota. No sooner had he entered the then new Territory than he became almost enraptured with the character and advantages of the country, and in a series of letters to certain prominent gentlemen and leading newspapers of the South was enthusiastic in its praises. He at once located permanently in St. Paul, abandoned the practice of law, and engaged in buying and selling real estate, in which business he was ever afterwards chiefly engaged.

Soon after opening his real estate office Mr. Hewitt issued therefrom an immigration pamphlet, descriptive and delineative of the country, which he printed in large quantities and gave a wide circulation, not only in this country but in Europe. It was translated into different languages, and passed through twenty large editions. It is said of it that it was not only the first publication that attracted the attention of the outside world to Minnesota, but that it did more to induce emigration hither than anything of a like character ever issued from the press. It was incalculably of much more benefit to the people of the State than to himself.

Mr. Hewitt finding that the impression prevailed in the East and South that the Minnesota winters began in September, when in fact the Mississippi quite often did not freeze over until in January, he conceived the idea of a steamboat excursion in December of each year. For this purpose a steamboat was chartered, a band of music secured, regular fare charged, and the proceeds divided between the Protestant and Catholic orphan asylums. On these excursions some of the citizens appeared in linen dusters and carrying fans, and as all of the local papers made elaborate reports of the incidents, the sentiment of the Eastern people was greatly modified.

During the Indian War of 1862 Mr. Hewitt was active and zealous as a volunteer, and

accompanied the expedition of General Sibley. He was a prominent and influential member of the Chamber of Commerce for several years.

He was public-spirited to a very superior degree. The welfare of the city and State was everything to him. He regarded the ultimate union of St. Paul and Minneapolis as desirable and inevitable. His chief ambition, which he long cherished, and which he frequently expressed, was to be able, at some period of his life, to construct a grand boulevard, which, like a strong and indivisible ligament, should bind the two cities together forever. He was one of the principal instigators and promoters of the project for the purchase of Como Park by the city, and upheld that prudent scheme from the first until time and the progress of events demonstrated its wisdom and value. In aid of every other enterprise for the welfare of the city he always labored unselfishly and zealously.

In his personal appearance Mr. Hewitt was tall and commanding, and once muscular. He was of a genial, lively disposition, of nervous temperament, impulsive in conduct, but his impulses were always for good. He was a firm friend and a good and very valuable citizen.

In 1859 Mr. Hewitt married Mrs. Allie Barnum, relict of Dr. Augustus Barnum, formerly of Selma, Ala. To this union were born two sons, Walter and James B. Hewitt, both now of St. Paul. Mr. Hewitt died at his residence in St. Paul, July 14, 1879, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Hewitt wrote a concise, comprehensive, and very valuable pamphlet on the climate, resources, agriculture and general condition of Minnesota, which was printed and extensively circulated by authority of the State Legislature, and which contributed largely to attract desirable immigration.

BLAKELEY, CAPTAIN RUSSELL. Captain Blakeley was born at North Adams, Berkshire County, Mass., April 19, 1815, the son of Dennis Blakeley and Sarah Samson. On both sides he is of Puritan ancestry and descended from two of the oldest families of Plymouth, Mass. and New Haven, Conn. His remote ancestors were somewhat prominent in the early affairs of the New England colonies. Later some of them took part in the French and Indian War, and when the War of the Revolution came it would seem that nearly all of the able-bodied male members of both the Blakeley and the Samson families fought for liberty and independence. Some were with that old brave son of thunder, Ethan Allen, at Ticonderoga, entering the struggle at the start and remaining until the finish, others rose to rank and position in the patriot service, and others again sealed their devotion with their blood and gave their lives for the cause.

In 1817 Dennis Blakeley removed with his family from Massachusetts to Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., and here Captain Blakeley grew to manhood. In the year 1836 the "Western fever" was prevalent in that section, as in many other portions of the Eastern States, and the father and son contracted the malady. In the fall of that year they came to Peoria, Ill. Captain Blakeley remained in Peoria until in the summer of 1839, when he removed to Galena, Ill., and engaged in lead mining and smelting in the employ of Captain H. H. Gear. He was so employed until in the fall of 1844, when he went to Wythe county, in Southwestern Virginia, where he was engaged in "making" lead at the well-known Austinville mines for about three years.

In the summer of 1847 he returned to Galena and engaged in steamboating with the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company. When, in June of that year, the steamer *Argo* was put on the river he was given the position of clerk, and in this capacity made his first voyages to the upper river, and to their insignificant landing at St. Paul. After the sinking of the *Argo* he entered the clerk's office of the *Dr. Franklin*, and in the fall of 1851 was made captain of that boat. In 1853 he ran the *Nominee*, and in 1854 took command of the *Galena*, a famous and popular packet in her day, and which was burned at Red Wing July 1, 1858. During his period of service on the upper river Captain Blakeley brought in all perhaps tens of thousands of the early citizens

of Minnesota to this goodly land, a fact which probably made him more widely known at that time than almost any other man in this region. In 1855 he was appointed the agent and "outside manager" of the Packet Company at Dunleith, and he was in all connected with the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company during its various corporate changes from 1847 to 1862, when the business was sold out.

No man has been more intimately and prominently connected with the transportation interests of St. Paul and the Northwest generally than Captain Blakeley. During the winter of 1855-6 he purchased the interest of Charles T. Whitney in the Northwestern Express Company, the firm then becoming J. C. Burbank & Co., and he became associated with Mr. Burbank in the commission and general forwarding business at St. Paul, under the firm name of Blakeley & Burbank. In the spring of 1862 he removed to St. Paul to take part in the management of the express and stage business, and this city has since been his permanent home.

In the year 1858 the firm of J. C. Burbank & Co., of which, as has been stated, Captain Blakeley was a leading member, contracted with the government for the transportation of the mails very extensively throughout Minnesota. At that time the organization was known as the Minnesota Stage and Northwestern Express Company. From the date of its formation, in 1858, to 1867, the operations of this company were very extensive, covering the entire State, and in 1870 extending to Fort Garry, in Manitoba. It continued to occupy and operate several routes in the State until it was finally superseded on nearly all of them by the railroads. When, in 1876, gold was discovered in the Black Hills, and there was a rush of emigration to that region, the stage, express, and transportation business from Bismarck, on the Missouri river, to the new gold district promised to become very large and profitable. The business was re-organized and the company re-incorporated under the name of the Northwestern Express, Stage, and Transportation Company, with Captain Blakeley as president and C. W. Carpenter as secretary and treasurer. This company commenced business in 1877, in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and carried large numbers of passengers, conveyed vast quantities of mail and express matter, and transported an incalculable amount of merchandise, necessitating in the operation the employment of a considerable force of men, and the use of hundreds of horses, mules, and work cattle. With the usual vicissitudes incident to a new country the operations of the company were continued until in 1888, when they were supplanted and closed out by the completion of a railroad.

Since the summer of 1847, when Captain Blakeley first landed at St. Paul, until the present, he has been largely devoted to and prominently connected with its various interests. He is often called the father of the Chamber of Commerce. He drew up the plan of its organization, and was one of its original and constituent members, was a vice-president for several terms, and its president in the years 1886 and 1887. He was president of the old St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railroad Company, and was the originator of that enterprise. He was also an original member and has been for many years a director in the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, president of the Historical Society, and he has been an active promoter of various other enterprises and local associations. The moral and religious interests of the community have ever been the objects of his deepest concern, and the recipients of his generous and substantial support. His contributions and services in aid of the Universalist Church have been most ample, and his every influence and effort has been exerted for good and for the well being of society and his fellow-men.

Captain Blakeley was an original member of the Republican party, and has stood high in the councils of that great political organization. He has repeatedly held the position of chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Minnesota, always zealous and active in promoting the success of his party, but he has never sought an office at its hands or asked for other reward than the triumph of its principles in open field and fair fight. His friends and admirers are of all parties and all classes of the community.

He was married at Willow Springs, Wisconsin, in 1851 to Miss Ellen L. Sheldon. They

have a family of six sons and two daughters, all of whom have grown to maturity and are respected and useful members of society. The husband and wife, still in the possession of their natural powers and faculties to an unusual degree, occupy a substantial and elegant home at Tenth and Jackson streets, and are passing the evening of their days in comfort and peace.

HORN, Hon. H. J. Hon. Henry John Horn, now one of the oldest practicing attorneys of the city of St. Paul in point of continuous experience and active service, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1821. His grandfather was a German of Dutch ancestry, who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania prior to the War of the Revolution. His parents were John Horn and Priscilla Fentham. His father was by vocation a carriagemaker, but became a somewhat noted Democratic politician, and was a great deal in public life. At one time he was naval officer in the custom house at Philadelphia. His brother, Henry Horn, the uncle of the subject of this article, was also a prominent Pennsylvania Democrat, a member of Congress during Jackson's administration, and for one term was collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Mr. Horn was reared to manhood in his native city. His education embraced the higher English branches and the classics, and was very thorough and practical. Soon after leaving school he entered the law office of Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, an attorney-general of the United States under President Van Buren, and pursued an elaborate course of instruction under that distinguished gentleman until his admission to the bar, in Philadelphia, in 1849. Upon his admission he engaged in the practice in his native city, and continued for six years.

In June, 1855 Mr. Horn located in St. Paul, where he has since resided, being engaged from the first, without intermission in the general practice of his profession. At one time he was in partnership with Reuben B. Galusha and at another with W. W. Billson, who was subsequently United States district attorney. The greater portion of the time, however, he has been without an associate. In the year 1857 he was elected city attorney and served in that position for three years, or until in 1860. In 1864 he was chosen county attorney for Ramsey county, and served for two years. He also served one year as corporation counsel, a special office created for the time, while the late ex-Governor Gorman was city attorney. He has been identified with the interests of the city in various ways, and in early days was a member of the historic military company, the Pioneer Guard, under its first commander, Captain A. C. Jones, who was subsequently an officer in the Confederate service. In 1857-9 he was a member of the Board of Education, and at present is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the trustees of Macalester College, etc. He was from time to time of much service to the city in amending and remodeling its charter, and did good work while on the school board.

As a lawyer Mr. Horn is well and favorably known and universally esteemed not only by his brethren of the bar, but by the community at large. No other member of the bar stands higher in this regard. He has the confidence of all who know him. His learning and ability are very superior, and his methods are the most honorable and dignified. One who has known him long and intimately and is thoroughly acquainted with his traits of character said of him to the writer: "If there is such a thing as an honest lawyer, (!) Harry Horn is certainly one." His legal learning, his industrious conduct of causes, and his fidelity to his clients and to the rights of all have gained for him a large and remunerative practice. He has devoted much time to real estate and corporation practice, and in his knowledge of these specialties stands second to none. He has been the attorney of the City Railway Company since its organization, and has been frequently engaged in important cases, with uniform success. He is still a reader and a student, keeps abreast with the progress of his profession, and spends his leisure hours in conning the pages of classic and standard literature.

Mr. Horn was married in St. Paul, September 1, 1859, to Miss Fanny Banning, a sister of the well-known pioneer banker brothers of this city, and a most estimable lady in every sense. Of this union there were born eight children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Priscilla F., now



L. H. Barnette

Mrs. John W. Adams, of St. Paul; Henry J. jr., a civil engineer; Alexander E., a law student; Lenore and Mabel.

Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of House of Hope Presbyterian Church, and he has been an elder in that organization for many years. It is pleasant to record of him, in the words of another, that he is a conscientious, kind-hearted, Christian gentleman, of the strictest integrity and probity of character, of humane and benevolent disposition, "always ready to assist a destitute neighbor, and to aid in lifting up stricken humanity."

HAMILTON, GEORGE A. Among the causes which have produced the unexampled growth of our nation and its marvelous increase in wealth and power, notably stands out prominent the rapid extension and development of its great transportation system, by means of the railways and steam navigation lines, covering the land like a network. And this great system has been largely the work of the past three or four decades. Commencing with small beginnings half a century ago, when the greater part of the present area of our country was a wilderness, that system has grown into immense development, employing a gigantic capital, and giving occupation to a vast army of men. Through the necessity for superior service, and for a high order of ability and skill in managing and directing such great and complicated interests, it has raised up and trained, in the direction of its finances, operations, and management, a great number of men of the highest ability, skill, and energy in their special departments. Such men are worthy of the highest honor, and of gratitude too, since all reap the benefit of their labors and good management. It is our purpose now to give a sketch of one of these officials, who has spent nearly half a century of his life in responsible stations in that service—Mr. George A. Hamilton, of St. Paul.

A brief notice of his ancestry is necessary to the completeness of this biography. Mr. Hamilton is descended from an ancient and honorable Scottish family, of noble blood, which for centuries has been largely identified with the history of Scotland, and whose daring exploits in war, no less than high positions attained in diplomacy and in literature, have filled the chronicles of that realm with chapters unsurpassed in interest. A full account of the clan Hamilton may be found in the works on peerage and heraldry of the United Kingdom. The coat of arms of the Hamilton family, (and it is of very ancient date), bears a ducal coronet, surmounted by a crest of a boar's head erased, the whole bearing the motto: "*Ubique fidelis*," ('everywhere faithful'). The immediate ancestor, from whom his descent is traced, was James Hamilton, of Lanarkshire, who left Scotland in 1652, for the new world. On his mother's side, Mr. Hamilton is also descended from another Scot, Hugh Fullerton of Ayrshire, the date of whose emigration from the ancestral home is not definitely known. George A. Hamilton, himself, inherited from this ancestry many of the valuable traits and endowments which have characterized the Scotch nation for centuries, and made them a remarkable people, both on their native heath, and in every land in which they have embarked their fortunes. These are sturdy constitutions, great powers of endurance, unflagging industry, tenacity of purpose, indomitable perseverance, strong common sense, physical courage, humor and wit, and clear active brains. It can be shown by actual records, that the descendants of the Scottish race in America have produced a larger proportion of great and famous men than almost any other nationality which has contributed its blood to form this American nation. Mr. Hamilton also shows in his physical make up and appearance, unmistakable traces of his Caledonian ancestry, and to this descent is owing much of his fine physical system and endurance.

Asa Hamilton, his grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, November 28, 1764, and married on August 28, 1788, Elizabeth Blair of Worcester, by whom he had two sons, the eldest of whom, Sewall Hamilton, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Asa Hamilton died December 14, 1831. Sewall Hamilton was born in Worcester, March 1, 1789, and married on October 11, 1810, Nancy Howard Fullerton of Worcester, by whom he had five children, of whom George A. was the youngest. Sewall Hamilton died on December 10, 1824, when the

latter was but two and a half years old. His maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Duncan, lived to the age of eighty-three years, with faculties unimpaired. Both his grandmothers were women of unusual force of character and energy, and also of physical beauty. His mother, too, was a remarkable woman. To a commanding presence and fine address she added abilities of no common order. She was a fine scholar naturally, and by reading had acquired a good store of learning. She was also noted for the keenest kind of native wit, which always produced abundant merriment in any company where she chanced to be. She was also a woman of strong religious faith, a Unitarian in belief, and a member for many years of Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft's church in Worcester. She was a diligent and regular reader of the Scriptures. Mrs. Hamilton was fortunately gifted with fine physical powers, and a great deal of energy, and lived with health and strength almost unimpaired to the goodly age of ninety-six, dying in 1886.

All the ancestors of Mr. Hamilton on both sides, for several generations back, were well-to-do persons, of upright character, industrious and thrifty habits, and strong religious faith, a good type of our virtuous and conscientious New England forefathers. They bore their full share in the building up of the nation. All their descendants, now considerable in numbers, and many of them occupying places of great responsibility, have borne the impress of these generations of right living, purity and humble trust in God—a legacy to them far more valuable than heaps of gold, or pride based on the adventitious gifts of fortune, and unearned titles of rank.

George Augustus Hamilton was born in the city of Worcester, Mass., March 25, 1822. His father, as before noted, died while he was an infant, and on his mother devolved the entire management and rearing of the five children thus left orphans. After the usual tuition in the district schools of the place, young George was entered at the Latin Grammar School, where he made such good progress, that he graduated at the age of fourteen years. During these school days he manifested the habits of application, industry, and thoroughness, which have always been characteristic of him. No superficial acquirements satisfied him; he always meant to search a subject to the bottom. He was fond of study, and blessed with an inextinguishable thirst for reading. Although the public library system in those days was not so well developed as now, he succeeded in securing a considerable course of reading, and that of a valuable and solid character, which, with his gift of analysis, and tendency to reflection, and also a retentive memory, enabled him to acquire a fund of knowledge on useful subjects unusual for one of his years. These habits of study and fondness for reading, followed him through his whole life, unabated.

Leaving the grammar school in 1836, while a mere boy, but with a maturity of mind and steadiness much beyond his years, young Hamilton now commenced to win his way in actual life. He had inherited no means from his father, and was from henceforth to depend on his own resources, and carve out his own fortune. He entered on the task with high resolves and right principles of conduct. His first employment was in a civil engineering corps, engaged in making a survey of a railroad line. Soon after this he entered service in banks and mercantile houses as an accountant, in which profession he soon acquired great skill, and gained valuable experience regarding commercial usages. A little later, about 1839–40, he was employed by William F. Harnden, the father and originator of the present express system in the United States, as one of his agents. Mr. Harnden, it may here be mentioned, died in 1845, still a young man, and could not have then even dreamed to what enormous proportions the business which he had originated would ultimately reach. Young Hamilton acted as his agent at Worcester, and also for a time at Hartford. He was then only eighteen years old, a slender, smooth-faced, curly-headed boy, (as he afterwards described himself in speaking of the subject,) and of so youthful an appearance that bankers and others, who had to entrust him with packages of currency, sometimes amounting to \$20,000 or \$30,000, would hesitate to do so; and more than once persons took Mr. Harnden aside and remonstrated with him for trusting “a

mere boy" with such important parcels. Mr. Harnden quietly replied to these comments: "If I can trust him, you can." But Mr. Harnden was a judge of character of more than usual perspicacity. He had read young Hamilton's incorruptible integrity in his face, while the exemplary conduct of the latter, his regular habits, and purity of character, as well as his faithful devotion to business, had given Mr. Harnden that complete confidence that he evinced in his youthful assistant.

Mr. Hamilton was subsequently engaged again for some time in mercantile establishments in Worcester, but afterwards returned to railroading, being successively in charge of construction on the New Haven and New London Railway; employed in the Boston offices of the superintendent and of the treasurer of the Boston and Worcester Railway; and also, for some time as ticket agent of the Western Railroad Company, at Springfield, Mass. during the years 1853 and 1854. During this period (1845) he had been married, an event referred to at more length further on.

In October, 1854 Mr. Hamilton accepted a position as paymaster and fuel agent on the Illinois Central Railroad, and removing to that State, located at Freeport. Here he remained until May, 1855, when he was appointed agent of the Galena, Dunleith and St. Paul Packet Company, at Galena, and removed to the latter city. Galena was his permanent residence for ten years. During that period he held the position of agent for the company in Dunleith, in Prairie du Chien, and once, for a short period, in St. Paul, in 1858. Mr. Hamilton was connected with the steamboat trade for some ten years. During this period he acted at times, as first clerk of the steamers *Itasca*, *War Eagle*, *Milwaukee*, and *Grey Eagle*, and others of the famous packets which plied on the Upper Mississippi River in those palmy days of steamboating, and became familiar with every detail of the transportation business.

It was on an upward trip of the favorite packet *Itasca* in the summer of 1860, that the writer of this sketch, (then a young journalist of St. Paul), became acquainted with Mr. Hamilton, then first clerk of that steamer. Taking advantage of a leisure moment of the latter officer to make one or two inquiries, this incident led to quite a prolonged conversation, in which the reporter was agreeably entertained by Mr. Hamilton's interesting and instructive conversation regarding the statistics of the trade, etc., showing extensive information and readiness, in addition to his courteous and affable bearing. The interview became quite protracted, and the journalist at last reluctantly withdrew, and then sprung up a friendship and intimacy that has been a pleasure to the writer at least, for twenty-nine years. Mr. Hamilton was, at that period, in the full maturity of manhood, of unusually fine physical appearance, and with polished manners and attractive bearing, the true type of an American gentleman.

His connection with the steamboat business gave Mr. Hamilton opportunities to become extensively acquainted with the people of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and during that period he gained the friendship of a great number of them, a considerable proportion of whom were prominent and influential citizens, officials and business men. Impressing all of them, as he did, as a man of thorough business capacity, and fine mental acquirements, the large circle of friends which he gained during that period was a pleasant and valuable result of his career as a steamboatman. The river men of the period from 1850 to 1870 (at which latter date the building of railroads somewhat sheared the steamboat trade of its importance) were a truly remarkable class, well worthy of the study of the sociologist. Perhaps nowhere, in any calling, were there gathered such a band of brave, generous, unselfish, intelligent, genial and honorable men as the steamboatmen of the Upper Mississippi River—men with whom it was a pleasure to associate. Constantly mingling with all sorts of people in travel, they acquired a knowledge and insight into human nature, and a varied information on a large range of topics which made their society entertaining and instructive.

In February, 1864 Mr. Hamilton was appointed and confirmed a paymaster in the United States Army, but declined the commission. He was soon after appointed as arbitrator between

the Northwestern Packet Company, and W. F. Davidson's La Crosse Line, and while so employed removed to St. Paul, and has since May, 1864 made this city his residence.

In March, 1865 Mr. Hamilton was elected secretary of the Minnesota Valley Railroad, subsequently called the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, and has held that office ever since. He also became one of its stockholders, but has secured very small returns for his investment. He is now secretary of six other railroads, all of them important corporations, whose interests he is compelled to watch for carefully, and regulate their accounts. For three years he was general freight and ticket agent of the Sioux City Railroad in addition to the duties of secretary. For several years past he has been local treasurer of the Chicago and St. Paul division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, and disbursed millions of dollars without the loss of a cent, or any errors. Thus his life has for many years been a very busy and laborious one, and the duties of his department are exacting and require unusual care, precision, and watchfulness. But with his methodical habits, and coolness and patience, he pushes along the work of his bureau quietly and successfully. Sustained by a naturally vigorous constitution, and having always led a temperate and prudent life, his physical strength, at a period of life when few men would feel like undergoing such exacting and continuous labors, sustains him through strains of unusual pressure, and although he is at his desk early and late, has a reserve store of vital force always ready to honor all demands.

Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of the business and official career of one whose entire life since boyhood has been spent in discharging important and valuable trusts, and who has successfully followed and acted out the spirit of his family motto, *ubique fidelis*, "everywhere faithful," in such a conscientious and thorough manner, as to win the highest confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated in business for over half a century, and to gain that good name which the Proverbs assure us is rather to be chosen than great riches.

Let us now turn from this page to glance for a moment at the domestic side of Mr. Hamilton's life. As before referred to, he was united in marriage at Worcester, Mass., on April 2, 1845, by Rev. George P. Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Mablett Bradley, a descendant of an old New England family, her father having been engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars at Worcester as early as 1834, a plant still conducted on a large scale by a son of its founder. Mrs. Hamilton is a lady richly endowed with all those domestic virtues, as well as the personal and mental gifts, which are calculated to make a home happy for her husband and children, and such, notably, she has succeeded in doing, while also enjoying the love of a large circle of friends, especially in her church, in whose humane and charitable works she is one of the most prominent members. Two children were the fruit of this union, Miss Fanny Hamilton, since the wife of Mr. Edwin C. Becker; and Mr. Edward Fullerton Hamilton, now united in marriage to Miss Anna Bennett; all residing in St. Paul.

Mr. Hamilton always had a deep attachment for his fireside, and enjoys no place so much as his home. He never was a member of any club, because he loved the family circle too much. Another great enjoyment which he has is reading. During his whole life he has been a diligent student, and accumulated a very valuable library, amounting at present to 1,000 volumes, notwithstanding the fact that he has given away a large number of books to the historical society, and to the public library. His is perhaps the largest private library in St. Paul. It is composed throughout of the best and most valuable standard works, some of them rare editions and in choice binding. Among them is quite a full line of English and Scottish history, of general English literature, heraldry and peerage, standard fiction, and poetry, works on field sports, sporting firearms, and kindred subjects, besides natural history, encyclopedias, and works of general reference. And he is no stranger to their contents, but studies them with a view of acquiring knowledge. Aided by a retentive memory, he has thus stored his mind with useful information, as his friends well know who enjoy his conversations, and can realize the variety and extent of his acquirements. On some subjects, of which he has made a specialty, Mr. Hamilton is remarkably well skilled. Among these are heraldry, Scottish history, peerage and royalty

of the United Kingdom, etc., on which topics, it is safe to say, no man in our State is better informed or more conversant. Mr. Hamilton's long and accurate acquaintance with books and literature, and his bibliographical experience has made him a valuable member of the historical society, of which he has been a life member and a councilor continuously since 1867, and at one time its president, and in whose objects he has always taken a very active interest. As a prominent member of its library committee he has for many years given valuable aid in selecting the books suitable for purchase, and much of the value and completeness of its really splendid library is owing to his good judgment and knowledge of books. He was also a director of the St. Paul Library Association for some years, and its president one term, and gave valuable services also to that institution in collecting its library and managing its finances.

Although Mr. Hamilton never had much inclination for pleasure, simply as such, there is one form of recreation to which he was always much attached, and which was in harmony with his tastes. This was field sports, to which he has been an ardent devotee all his life, and in the pursuit of which he has attained the highest skill and experience. He was always a lover of hunting and has been a very successful sportsman, being a crack shot, and having owned at different times over forty sporting guns, most of them made by the most eminent manufacturers of sporting arms in the world, such as William Greener, Lancaster, Purdy, Pape, Henry, Westley Richards, etc., of England. Most of them are exquisite pieces of workmanship, the envy of all his brother sportsmen, and not a few of them cost \$350 each. Some of these guns were the finest sporting weapons ever brought to this State. Mr. Hamilton used to keenly enjoy his annual hunting trips to the prairies in search of grouse, in company with a few intimate companions, and always secured a fine bag on these occasions. He also had at different times some of the finest blooded hunting dogs which have ever been imported in this State, and gave considerable care and time to improving the breeds of those dogs. He was for several years a leading member of the St. Paul Sportsmen's Club, composed of a number of the best citizens of St. Paul, one of whose objects was the enforcement of the statutes for the preservation of game, and also trials of skill in pigeon-shooting matches. The records of the club show that Mr. Hamilton always attained a high score in these contests. His thorough acquaintance with sporting weapons led to his appointment in 1876 as a juror of award in the United States Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in the section of fire-arms, and his report on that subject, printed in the proceedings of the commission, is an able and valuable treatise on guns.

In his religious belief Mr. Hamilton is an Episcopalian. The impressive ritual, the significant ceremonies, time-honored usages, and calm dignity, as well as the historic associations of that church were directly in the line of his tastes and feelings. He has been an attendant of St. Paul's church for many years, and during most of that time has filled the office of junior warden. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Diocese of Minnesota for several years, and treasurer of the latter for three years. In his religious views there is no narrowness or bigotry. He believes in the broadest freedom of conscience and toleration, and esteems creed as of less importance than character.

In 1847, while residing in Worcester, Mr. Hamilton was initiated into the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has been for forty-two years an active member of that order. Perhaps there are few Free Masons in this State who can boast of a longer membership in the craft. In 1869 he united with Ancient Landmark Lodge in St. Paul, and with Damascus Commandery of Knights Templar. In the latter he served as high priest for three years, declining farther service then. Mr. Hamilton has always been a zealous member of the ancient and honorable fraternity, revering it for its antiquity, and for the noble teachings of its ritual.

In his younger years Mr. Hamilton was an adherent of the Democratic party, but since the outbreak of the slaveholders rebellion in 1861 has been a member of the Republican party. Yet he has never given a blind adhesion to any party, or followed it where he could not conscientiously uphold its doctrines and policy. Mr. Hamilton has always been a close student of political economy, and has well matured views on all the important questions of the day, which

affect our national prosperity. He is especially an ardent advocate of civil service reform, and believes that office should be the reward of capacity, integrity and faithfulness, and not as a prize for partisan services. He never held and never sought a purely political office, although some important ones have several times been within his reach. From 1870 to 1886 he was a member of the St. Paul board of education, twelve years in all, being elected four times during that period, but never on a party basis, being always supported by his fellow residents, irrespective of any political reasons. Mr. Hamilton felt a lively interest in the public school system of St. Paul, and being a member of the standing committee on schools during most of that period, gave a great deal of labor and time to the management of the schools, to selecting teachers, and other necessary service, and never shrank from any duty which was laid to him to further the cause of popular education.

Had Mr. Hamilton been beset with any ambition for political honors, he would undoubtedly have won a high place in official life. But he preferred the quiet enjoyment of his happy home, to which he has always been so much attached, to the hollow and selfish career of political life, with its worry and disappointments. He had qualities to an eminent degree that would have given him high success in any station to which he might have aspired. Industry, thoroughness, integrity, purity of life, thorough business training, scrupulous exactness as an accountant, faithfulness to every trust imposed, these would have won the fullest success. But even more are necessary. In these times, when incompetency is so common, and betrayals of trust observed on every hand, we need public officials who can neither be cajoled, or intimidated, or corrupted as so many of them are, into lending themselves to the designing schemes of knaves, to the detriment of public interests. We need officials who have the perspicuity and intuition to see into the plausible but wicked plots of those who are scheming to plunder the public purse, officials who have the nerve and firmness to denounce them. Such an officer would Mr. Hamilton have proved, had occasion called him to that field. With his fearlessness in the discharge of any duty, and his lofty sense of honor, any interests, however important and sacred, would have been safe in his hands. The idea of George A. Hamilton betraying a trust, or lending complicity to any crookedness, would be amusing to his friends who know him intimately and understand his ardent hatred of meanness and dishonor, and his stern integrity. They instinctively feel that he never told an untruth in his life, or even harbored the thought of one.

Before concluding this sketch it is proper to remark that Mr. Hamilton does not seem to have ever been beset with any absorbing desire for wealth, that craze which in these latter days has warped so many lives, and withered the best instincts and finer impulses of so many men. Avarice, or money-grasping is very foreign to his generous nature. Although starting out in life as a poor boy, he has without any special effort, but by prudence and good management, accumulated a fair competency, which he sensibly uses, not for idle display, but for domestic comfort, for good books, for home enjoyments and pleasures, and for liberal gifts to the purposes of religion and charity.

Many important and valuable lessons can be drawn from the study of biography. Even this imperfect sketch abounds in them. It teaches that there is no royal road to honor and reputation; that industry, and rectitude, and faithfulness to trusts are the true talismans of success, and that they alone bring happiness and honor. We may fittingly close this review of Mr. Hamilton's life by saying that he can now, as he is approaching the evening of his days, look back over a well-spent life, one without a single stain, a truly honorable and upright career, and devoted to the faithful practice of those principles and virtues which make one's own existence beautiful, and serene, and happy, give help and joy to those associated with him by ties of blood, as well as to a wider circle of friends, and which in the end are approved and rewarded by the great Author of our being.

Since the foregoing memoir was written, and awaiting publication, Mr. Hamilton died, somewhat suddenly, on July 2, 1889, at 12.30 A. M., aged sixty-seven years. The news of his death was received with profound sorrow by his large circle of friends, and warm tributes of

praise to his worth and uprightness were published by the journals of the city. His funeral took place on July 5, 1889, from St. Paul's church, attended by a large concourse of friends and by the members of the State Historical Society and the employees of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway in a body. The services, though plain, were solemn and impressive, and at their close the remains were committed to the earth at Oakland Cemetery. Appropriate tributes to the memory of the deceased were adopted by the Historical Society and by the members and officials of the railroad corporation with which Mr. Hamilton was, while living, connected.

LIENAU, HON. CHARLES H. In a history of the city of St. Paul the life career of no other man is worthier of description than that of Hon. Charles H. Lienau, the well-known editor of the *Daily Volkszeitung*, especially when are taken into account his long residence in the city and State, his large experience in places and positions of public trust, and his present position in the community, at the head of one of its most influential public journals. His life has been somewhat eventful, and many of his experiences interesting and well worthy of record.

Mr. Lienau was born at the village of Monckhagen, in Holstein, Germany, February 27, 1835. His boyhood days were passed on his father's farm and in attendance at the public school of the village, when he had reached the proper age, and in assisting in the labors of the farm at certain seasons and intervals. As a schoolboy he was quite apt and somewhat precocious, and yet remembers with pleasure the progress he made during the first few years, and the pride he felt when, at the immature age of eight, he was for the first time placed on the schoolmaster's big desk to conduct the reading lessons of the higher grade classes. He was very proficient as a reader and quite competent to criticise and instruct those much older than he, though it must have been a singular spectacle, that of a little chubby lad in pinafores posing as teacher of a class of pupils twice his age and thrice his size. The future newspaper man, too, began to develop; when at the age of eleven he surprised his parents with a report of a sermon he had heard and which he had written down from memory.

Being one of the younger members of a family of ten children, his father had destined him for a trade, that of ship carpenter, which, it was considered, offered great opportunities and possibilities to the boy. But the boy himself had been flattered by his teacher and pastor into the belief that he had talents and capacities for some other vocation, promising better results and more to his liking. After something of a struggle with his parents, who were inclined to be severely practical, his desire and ambition for the attainment of more knowledge were gratified, and he was sent to the high school of a neighboring city. A two years' course at this institution enabled him, at the age of sixteen, to take charge of a school of 130 pupils, and to manage these successfully was, especially at the first, a difficult task for the boy teacher. Two years later he accepted a position as private tutor in a wealthy family living in the suburbs of the city of Hamburg.

About this time the opportunities afforded by America to young men for the acquisition of wealth, honors and independence, were glowingly set forth in many of the public journals of the Old World. Young Lienau read and believed. He determined to leave the slow-going but dear old Fatherland, and emigrate to the "glorious country," where men of even limited attainments became famous, and millionaires were self-made in an incredibly brief period of time. In company with his brother, Marcus F. Lienau, he went aboard the good ship *Sir Robert Peel*, a sailing vessel of a thousand tons burden, (considered of enormous size at that day), and set sail from the port of Hamburg for the land of promise. After a toilsome voyage of *fifty-two* days he arrived in the harbor of New York in the month of September, 1854. He was a little surprised not to find a score or more of men waiting for him, and all of them eager to secure his services at richly remunerative wages. After a time and upon consultation with a number of his countrymen, the two brothers concluded to make their fortunes in the New World by farming. The small sum they had brought with them from "Vaterland" was invested in a small

farm in the State of New York, about seventy miles from New York City. Although the title to the property had been examined and pronounced good by an attorney, yet after a time the young, unsophisticated farmers found that there rested upon their land a mortgage for about all it was worth. This was discouraging, and eventually the subject hereof determined to "go West" and try his luck in that section.

Mr. Lienau's first adventures in the West were in Chicago. Here he failed to secure the position of a teacher in a parochial school because of the heterodoxy of his religious faith. Finally he obtained a situation in a grocery store, and for some months dealt out coffee and codfish, sugar and salt, and other staple articles of provision to hungry customers. But laboring from 4 A. M. to 11 P. M. at this work was more than he could stand, and in the following spring he shook the dust, or rather the mud, of Chicago from his feet and passed on westward to the then young State of Iowa. A summer's work on a farm near Davenport taught him, though he had begun to realize the fact before, that even in the "great and glorious" United States of America the primal edict is largely in force, and men earn their bread mainly and for the most part by the sweat of their brows. Almost he wished himself once more back in Germany, presiding over his six score of noisy scholars, and teaching the young Teuton idea "how to shoot."

But the first fifty dollars in good American gold had been saved and stored away, and the young adventurer had become accustomed to hard work. The winter of 1855 found him in the pineries on the Black River, in Wisconsin, plying the ax and pulling the cross-cut saw during the day, and translating poems from the German into English in the evenings, by the light of the blazing wood fire of the cabin of the logging camp. And so with saw and ax, and with Schiller and Goethe, and Heine, the winter passed pleasantly and profitably. The earnings of the winter enabled him to purchase a team, and in the spring he located at Winona, Minn. Here he remained for a year or two and the world went fairly well with him; but the financial distress incident to the panic of 1857 reduced the town and almost everybody in it to the verge of poverty. In the summer of the latter year he came a passenger on the old *War Eagle* to St. Paul. Times were as hard here as in Winona, and the only employment he was able to secure was a job as salesman in a feed-store at the seven corners, on a salary of four dollars a week, and nothing found. This venture in the mercantile line was finally succeeded by the establishment of a little grocery store in the neighborhood, which proved a rather prosperous undertaking.

In 1861 the German weekly paper called the *Volksblatt* had been started in St. Paul by Dr. Fischer and Prof. Phillip Rohr. There was a disagreement between the partners, and Professor Rohr induced Mr. Lienau to purchase the interest of Dr. Fischer. A few months later Mr. Rohr was called to Germany to take charge of a paper, and the *Volksblatt* being left on Mr. Lienau's hands, he concluded to devote his entire time and energies to its publication and thereafter to journalism as a profession. The business proved quite successful, and in 1867 a daily edition of the paper was issued. As publisher of a Democratic journal, Mr. Lienau took a lively interest and a prominent part in politics. In 1862 he was elected to represent the old Third Ward in the city council. In 1863 he was chosen city controller over T. M. Metcalf, esq. In 1864 the Democratic State Convention selected him as one of the delegates from Minnesota to the National Democratic Convention which convened in Chicago and nominated General George B. McClellan for president. In 1866 he was elected as one of the representatives from Ramsey county to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1867. In 1868 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Seymour and Blair ticket.

During these years of hard and exhaustive work his health failed and he was compelled to change his vocation and to abandon the newspaper field. In the fall of 1869 he removed to Watertown, Carver county, Minn., where he formed a partnership with his brother in the milling business. Village and township offices were heaped upon him, and in 1872 he was elected to the Legislature as a representative from Carver county. The following year, to use a Western expression, he "struck a streak of bad luck." A runaway team gave him a broken leg, and while yet in bed with his fractured limb the mill owned by the firm burned down, a few



Chas. D. Kerr

days after the insurance had expired. He was again reduced to the verge of poverty, and he now had a large family to support. But his fellow citizens came to the rescue and while he was yet an invalid with a shattered limb they elected him judge of probate for Carver county, which office he held until he was elected State senator and served four years. During his term the Senate was twice convened as a court of impeachment for the trial of Judges Page and Cox.

Meantime, during his residence in Carver county, the two German papers in St. Paul, the *Volksblatt* and the *Staatszeitung*, had been consolidated under the name of the *Volkszeitung*, and in 1876 became a daily morning newspaper with abundant financial backing. A year later, however, the concern was in the hands of the sheriff and the German-American Bank. At the solicitation of the president of the bank, Mr. Lienau was induced to return to St. Paul and take charge of the paper. Its subsequent career has been very prosperous. Since 1878 it has advanced in strength, solidity, and influence to such an extent that it is now one of the substantial institutions of the State of Minnesota. Nearly all of the stock of the *Daily Volkszeitung* is in the hands of Mr. Lienau.

Soon after his return from Carver county Mr. Lienau was elected a member of the board of education of the city of St. Paul, and upon the organization of the board he was chosen its president. From 1881 to 1883 he held the office of Register of Deeds of Ramsey county. In 1884 he was again a Democratic candidate for presidential elector, and in 1885 he served another term in the Legislature as a representative from Ramsey county. During his eight years of service in both branches of the Legislature he was a hard and persistent worker for what he conceived to be the interest of the people. Among the important legislative measures which originated with him was the State Text-Book Law, and also the law creating the State Public School for neglected children. The friends of personal liberty, it may be added, have always considered him their special champion.

Mr. Lienau has a family of eight children, the majority of whom have reached early manhood and womanhood. Having retired from active political life, he has of late spent considerable time in traveling and sight-seeing, and is determined, after a life of hard work and vicissitude, to spend the remainder of his days as agreeable as possible.

KERR, HON. CHARLES D. Charles Deal Kerr, one of the best known lawyers of St. Paul, and at the present one of the judges for Ramsey county and the Second Judicial District, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., September 9, 1835. He comes of a very honorable and somewhat distinguished ancestry. One of his great-grandfathers on his father's side was William Rush, a brother of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His maternal grandfather was M. Regnaud, a French jurist, who was presiding over the Superior Court of the Island of St. Domingo at the time of the great uprising of the blacks under Toussaint L'Ouverture, and the frightful massacre of the whites which followed. His property on the island was all either destroyed or confiscated by the insurgents, but his life was saved by the fidelity and devotion of a faithful slave, who warned him in time to enable him to make his escape by swimming to a vessel in the harbor, on which he sailed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Very early in Judge Kerr's childhood his parents removed from Philadelphia to Jacksonville, Ill., where he grew to young manhood and received his scholastic training and education. His father died soon after coming to Jacksonville, and the widow through misfortune and the dishonesty of certain parties, who had been entrusted with her means, soon found herself in very straightened circumstances, with a family of five little children looking to her for support, maintenance, and rearing. From this time forth, throughout his youth and his early manhood, the career of Judge Kerr was an almost continuous struggle against adverse circumstances. As the eldest son upon him devolved, in a large measure, the support of the family, and this care received his first and best attention. All of his educational and other advantages were acquired under circumstances which would have discouraged many another, and were entirely the results of his own

labors and exertions. In the year 1857, after a long and hard struggle with poverty and other disadvantages, he was graduated from Illinois College, at Jacksonville, having taken a full classical course. Two years later, in 1859, he entered the law office of Hon. Samuel F. Miller, (now one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court) then at Keokuk, Iowa, and during that year and the following was a hard close student of the law. He was an original Republican and took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1860, which resulted in the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. In the spring of 1861 he was admitted to the bar, and was attending his first term of court as a lawyer, at Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., where he had located when Sumter was fired on.

At the first call for troops he was enlisted and was mustered into service as a private of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 26th of April, 1861. In September following he was commissioned adjutant of the regiment, and by a series of promotions, all honorably and worthily attained, finally reached the position of lieutenant-colonel, with which rank he was mustered out July 27, 1865, after a service of four years and three months, nearly all of which was spent in active duty in the field. He was commissioned as full colonel a short time before his muster out, but not in time to have that rank appear on the rolls at Washington before his discharge so that it could receive official notice.

Colonel Kerr's military experience, while in the main very arduous and trying, was more than ordinarily eventful and much of it somewhat conspicuous. His regiment was the first Federal organization from another State to enter the State of Missouri, and performed invaluable service during the summer of 1861 in guarding the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and in repressing numerous organizations of secessionists in Northern and Central Missouri. The regiment, too, won the esteem of all parties in Missouri, not only for its general good soldierly conduct, but for the gentlemanly and honorable bearing of its officers and men towards all classes of citizens.¹ Subsequently it was connected with the Army of the Cumberland and the Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in all of the campaigns and in nearly all of the achievements of those two distinguished military organizations. On December 26, 1863 it re-enlisted for three years more, as one of the first veteran regiments of the Army of the Cumberland. It took part in the engagements about Corinth, Miss., and Murfreesboro, and Chattanooga, Tenn.; in the famous hard-fought Atlanta campaign; in the celebrated "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas, as well as in numerous engagements and campaigns of the Army of the West in the early stages of the war.

About two years of Colonel Kerr's military service were spent on staff duty. Prior to the battle of Chickamauga he was on the staff of Brigadier-General James D. Morgan, and subsequently, including the battle of Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea, etc., he was with that accomplished soldier and hero, Major-General Jeff. C. Davis. He saw a great deal of the war and was a participant in many of the most influential campaigns and decisive engagements. He is one of the few officers who remember clearly what they saw, and he has the capacity in a very accomplished degree to put his recollections on paper. His paper on Sherman's March to the Sea is one of the most entertaining in the collections of the Loyal Legion, and is really a valuable contribution to history.

After his muster out in August, 1865 Colonel Kerr realized that his health had become greatly impaired by the hardships of army life, and he came to Minnesota in the hope that its much lauded climate would bring him relief and restoration. In September he came to the State and located at St. Cloud, where he resumed the practice of his profession, in partnership with Hon. James McKelvey, who afterwards served for sixteen years as judge of the Seventh Judicial District. After Judge McKelvey's elevation to the bench Colonel Kerr was in partnership with Hon. W. S. Moore, now of St. Paul, and later with Hon. L. W. Collins, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. He established an extensive practice throughout the en-

¹ The compiler of this sketch was a resident of North Missouri at the time, and knows whereof he speaks.

the northern half of the State, and made for himself an enviable reputation. In 1873 he located in St. Paul, where he has since remained, actively engaged and almost literally absorbed in his profession. He has won for himself the name of an able and honorable lawyer, and has been very largely successful. He is noted for his careful and thorough methods, spares neither time nor labor in the examination and preparation of his cases, is devoted to the interests of his clients, and, in the language of a brother attorney, he tries a case "for all there is in it, and is very rarely caught napping." He is of a judicial turn of mind, and brings to the trial of a cause all the law there is on the subject, going carefully over the ground and developing every pertinent and relevant point. As an advocate, while he is not what is sometimes called brilliant, he is an earnest, forcible speaker, unaffected and plain in manner, but interesting and convincing. Since 1885 he has been at the head of the well-known law firm of Kerr & Richardson.

All this, however, as to Colonel Kerr's characteristics as a practicing lawyer, may be said in the past tense, since he is no longer in the practice. In February, 1888 he was unanimously endorsed by the Ramsey County Bar Association for appointment as one of the two additional judges for Ramsey county and the Second Judicial District, recently authorized by the Legislature. The indorsement was unsolicited, but was in its nature a most exalted compliment to the worth of the recipient, and as such was duly appreciated. On the 14th the appointment was made by Governor Merriam, and at the same time Hon. L. M. Vilas was commissioned as the other judge of the district. Judge Kerr's elevation was greeted with great satisfaction by his brethren of the bar, by the press of the city, and by all classes generally. With one accord it was agreed that the appointment was most worthily bestowed.

Colonel Kerr has always performed his full duty as a citizen. He has taken a deep and active interest in municipal affairs, and has been influential in shaping them. For several years he was mayor of the city of St. Cloud. Since coming to St. Paul he has, during the past six years, served two terms as alderman, and one term as president of the Common Council of the city. He was also for two terms a member of the Board of Education, and for one term president of the board. He is also a member of the State Bar Association, one of the members of the Board of Governors of Ramsey County Bar Association, and belongs to Acker Post, G. A. R., and to the Loyal Legion; of the last named organization he was senior vice-commander of the department for the year 1888.

In 1874 Judge Kerr married Miss Mary E. Bennett, of Rochester, N. Y. Surviving this union there are two children, a son and a daughter. The family live in a pleasant home on Summit avenue, in the full possession of all that makes life truly enjoyable and really worth the living.

HAAS, CHARLES L. One of the most potent factors in the promotion of the commercial prosperity of St. Paul has been and is the live stock interest, which has in the past been of inestimable value to the city, and which is constantly increasing in extent and importance. A leading representative of this interest, and a type of the enterprising, intelligent, and successful business men of the city is Mr. Charles L. Haas, of the firm of Cunningham & Haas, live stock commission merchants.

Mr. Haas was born in the State of Pennsylvania, December 29, 1849. In 1854, when but five years of age, he was brought to Minnesota, and he has since resided in St. Paul for a period of thirty-four years. Here he was reared and educated, and here he has grown to manhood and prosperity with the rise and development of the city. He has been connected with the live-stock interests of the city from boyhood, or since the year 1862, and no man is better informed in these interests or more intimately acquainted with their history and general character. In 1877 he formed his present partnership with Mr. William Cunningham. Their first year's business amounted to about \$50,000, but their operations have steadily increased until they now aggregate from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 per annum.

Aside from his character and standing as a business man, Mr. Haas's connection with the

public affairs of the city of St. Paul has been somewhat prominent. In 1885 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for school inspector from the Sixth Ward. His candidacy was endorsed by the Republicans, and he was elected without opposition for a term of two years. His term of office was extended by the Legislature one year, and he was subsequently appointed by Mayor R. A. Smith for another term of two years. He is now president of the Board of Education, chairman of the Real Estate Committee, and a member of the Committees on Schools, on Fuel and Janitors, and on German.

He is, moreover, identified with the business interests of the city to a marked extent, and is a stockholder in the Second National Bank, and in the St. Paul National Bank, the Germania Bank, and in the St. Paul German Fire Insurance Company. He is also a director in and treasurer of the corporation of St. Michael's Church. Mr. Haas was married April 26, 1876 to Miss Annie E. Ryan, a teacher in the public schools of St. Paul.

DORR, R. R. Russell R. Dorr was born in Ghent, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1847, and removed with his father to Rutland, Vt., in 1856. He attended school at Farmington, Conn., and Schenectady, N. Y., and entered Union College in the class of 1870. At the termination of his college course he was employed as shipping clerk in the yard of the Sutherland Falls Marble Company, near Rutland, and was afterwards associated with his father in the wholesale marble business at Hydeville, Vt. In 1871 he removed to Burlington, Iowa, and for nine years was a partner in the printing and publishing firm of Acres, Blackmar & Co., and treasurer of the *Hawkeye* Company. In 1880 he came to St. Paul and organized the Bankers Life Association of which he is president and general manager. He has been a director in the Chamber of Commerce during the past three years and has always actively promoted the interests of the city.

ELFELT, A. S. Abram S. Elfelt, a well-known pioneer merchant of St. Paul, and always one of its staunchest friends and most useful citizens, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and was born March 10, 1827. He was of a family of eight sons, all of whom became active business men. His father was for many years a prosperous country merchant in Pennsylvania, but in 1842, when his son Abram was about fifteen years of age, he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade for a considerable period.

Mr. Elfelt completed his education, scholastic and commercial, in Philadelphia. In about 1848, or when he was twenty-one years of age, he engaged as a wholesale hat and cap dealer in that city, and continued in this line for about two years. In 1850 he came to St. Paul, and joined his brothers, Louis and Charles Elfelt, who had preceded him the previous year, and had opened the first exclusive dry goods house in the city, at the foot of Eagle street, near the upper levee. In 1851 the brothers erected the historic old building, which is still standing, at the corner of Third and Exchange streets. At the time of its completion this was the largest building in the city. The upper portion comprised what was known as "Mazurka Hall," and here the first theatrical representations and other entertainments of the city were given. The lower rooms were at first filled with a stock of general merchandise, but subsequently were devoted exclusively to dry goods. Some years later Mr. Elfelt engaged in the dry goods trade on Third street and continued nearly ten years, when he retired, after an experience as a merchant in St. Paul of about eighteen years, and thereafter devoted himself chiefly to his large and valuable real estate interests in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

He became well known in his business specialty, and upon the whole he was very successful. Besides his interest in the well known plat of Elfelt & Bernheimer's addition to St. Paul, he acquired valuable reality at Irvine Park and elsewhere in this city, and also in Minneapolis.

He was very active in promoting the interests of his adopted city. No man was more pub-



Abram S Eelfelt-

lie spirited, or more unselfish in his motives. He originated the first board of trade in 1864, and was one of its first directors; and when that organization was merged into the Chamber of Commerce he became one of its most interested and active members, and was for many years one of its directors. A large portion of his time was expended gratuitously in inducing and fostering immigration into the city and State. From first to last he caused to be printed and circulated throughout the civilized world numerous publications descriptive of the resources and advantages of St. Paul and of Minnesota, and he was instrumental in bringing hither a large population, and in causing the investment here of large sums of foreign capital. So prominent were his services in this regard that on one occasion, as a mark of appreciation of their value, the Chamber of Commerce passed unanimously a vote of thanks to Mr. Elfelt "for his successful labors in behalf of immigration." He was a life member of the Minnesota Historical Society, and was the first contributor towards the purchase of the valuable lot now owned by the society. He took an especial interest in the building and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, having implicit faith that this great thoroughfare when fully completed would add incalculably to the material development of the city and State, and often, even in the incipient stages of that enterprise, he predicted the golden results that have followed its successful establishment. Every railroad and every other enterprise connected with the welfare of the city of St. Paul had in him an earnest friend and liberal supporter. Naturally kind-hearted and sympathetic, with broad views and an expansive, liberal mind, his entire life-record was gemmed with good deeds and generous actions in behalf of suffering and deserving humanity. In the golden days of the Orient a certain monarch gave titles of nobility to his subjects for superior wisdom, for acts of valor, marks of bravery, and for all noble deeds. Above them all he decreed that one title should stand pre-eminent—"Friend of the Poor"—and they who bore it took precedence of all save the king. In the hearts of many of the people of St. Paul the name of Abram S. Elfelt is written with this title, for he was indeed the "friend of the poor."

With the manners and bearing of a true gentleman, he instinctively attracted respect, and his genial, kindly nature, which was always manifested on every occasion, added to his other worthy traits of character, gained for him a host of warm friends. Of course it was within the sacred precincts of the delightful home which he created on the borders of Irvine Park where his real nature was made manifest and shone with brightest beauty. His faithful and devoted wife, his beloved children were ever present in his thoughts, and always the objects of his affection, his solicitude, and his generous care. The many friends who gathered under his roof-tree always noted the strong domestic tastes of their sunny-tempered host, and his love for his beautiful home and its cherished tenants. Of him it may with all truth be said that they who knew him best loved him most. When his loss came, therefore, it fell with crushing weight upon his family and his intimate friends, a weight that no poor, human means might remove.

Mr. Elfelt died at his residence at Irvine Park, in this city, April 4, 1888. His last illness was superinduced by heart disease. He bore his sufferings calmly and met his death with resignation, without remorse for the past or dread of the future. His faith in the goodness of the Almighty was supreme above all other considerations, and "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee." Throughout the city his death was universally deplored by those who knew his eminent worth and recalled his valuable services in aid of the municipality and in behalf of humanity generally, and though he was a little more than three score years of age at his decease, it was felt that he had been cut down in the prime of his usefulness and in the middle of his days.

On the 19th of May, 1852 Mr. Elfelt married Miss Sue C. Fryer, of Philadelphia. There survives this union, which was in the fullest measure one of congeniality and radiant happiness, the wife, a lady of many natural graces and intellectual charms, and three children, two sons and a daughter, viz.: Charles C. Elfelt, a real estate dealer of Minneapolis; Walter S. Elfelt, now of Chicago, and Florence A., wife of William E. Bramhall, esq., a well-known attorney of St. Paul.

* KIEFER, COLONEL A. R. Colonel Kiefer was born at Marienborn, a village of the Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, near Mainz, on the river Rhine. His education was obtained in the schools of the latter city. He located in St. Paul June 3, 1855, and soon thereafter engaged in business. In 1857 he was elected inspector and collector of the wharf, a position in the then flush times of river navigation of considerable importance in the official affairs of the city. In the summer of 1857, in connection with Fred Emmert, esq., he built the "Emmert House," then the largest German hotel in St. Paul. He was somewhat actively engaged in business from the first, and had unlimited confidence in the future of his adopted city. In the fall of 1857, the "panic year," he went to Lyons, Ia., and purchased a large shipment of flour and feed for the St. Paul market. While making his purchase, the miller, a Mr. Clausen, expressed great surprise that he had located in "cold and inhospitable Minnesota," assuring him that this region would never produce enough breadstuffs to feed its people, who would ultimately be compelled to rely almost wholly on the fur trade for their support. Colonel Kiefer replied that he expected to see the day when the boats and barges of the Mississippi would be laden with Minnesota flour, *en route* to the principal countries and the leading markets of the world. In the fullness of time, and while traveling in Europe in 1886, the colonel experienced considerable satisfaction in dining at a leading hotel in the city of Stuttgart, Germany, and eating bread made of "Pillsbury's Best," — a verification of his prediction which he had scarcely expected to witness.

His early education and the bent of his disposition made him an opponent of human slavery, and upon the organization of the Republican party of Minnesota he became one of its most enthusiastic members. In 1859-60 he was enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives. He is still a member in good standing and in full fellowship with the Republican party.

Early in the summer of 1861, when the War of the Rebellion had been precipitated, a number of the German-American residents of St. Paul, St. Anthony, (Minneapolis) and New Ulm met at the Atheneum building in St. Paul to organize and offer to Governor Ramsey a company for immediate service under President Lincoln's call for volunteers. In less than twelve hours the "German Company," composed entirely of members of that nationality, was organized and Colonel Kiefer elected captain. He immediately tendered his company to the governor and urged its acceptance. But at that time only one regiment had been called for from Minnesota, and volunteers were offering in considerable numbers. It was deemed best that as many portions of the State as possible be represented in the organization of the First Regiment. Two companies from St. Paul had already been accepted, and Captain Kiefer, and Captain Adams, of Hastings, each offered a company at about the same time, and, owing to locality, Captain Adams's company was given the preference and accepted.

Governor Ramsey and Adjutant-General Sanborn advised Captain Kiefer to maintain the organization of his company, and be ready for the president's *next* call. Many, however, were of the opinion that there would not be another call — that the 75,000 men called for first by the president would be quite sufficient to subdue the rebellion, and some of the patriotic German boys were quite disconsolate at the thought that they would not be given a chance to demonstrate their regard for and loyalty to their adopted country. The company, however, unanimously resolved to hold themselves in readiness for the next call, and the members living outside of St. Paul directed Captain Kiefer to inform them the instant that call should be made. Soon after the Second Regiment was called for, and Captain Kiefer at once set out for New Ulm to bring the members of his company at that place to Fort Snelling. While at New Ulm, awaiting transportation, the captain met Governor Ramsey who was on board the steamer *City Belle*, *en route* for Redwood Agency to attend the annual Indian payment. The governor ordered him to take his men — forty-six in number — to Fort Ridgely, instead of Fort Snelling, and then to await further orders. The march to Fort Ridgely was the first, and one of the severest made by the German company during the war. The distance traveled was eighteen miles, and the march was made in one of the hardest storms ever experienced, and after dark. Fort

Ridgely was reached at daybreak. Here Captain Kiefer was ordered to leave his men on duty and return to St. Paul and recruit his company to the full complement. This was soon accomplished, and on the 8th of July the company was mustered in as Company G, of the Second Regiment of Infantry. In August the company was given an elaborate banquet at Prince's Park, and the ladies of St. Paul presented it with an elegant silk flag, and Captain Kiefer with a handsome sword and sash.

In October, 1861 the Second Regiment left for the seat of war. The first battle in which Captain Kiefer's company was engaged was at Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862, and here it lost five men killed and eight wounded. Captain Kiefer remained in the service until in the fall of 1863, when he was compelled to resign on account of protracted ill health. His record as a soldier is a good one. He took part in the siege of Corinth, Miss., and in many other operations and campaigns of General Buell's and General Rosecrank's army in Tennessee, and is reported to have been always ready for duty and very efficient in his position. For a considerable time he was provost marshal at Triune, Tenn.

Upon his return from the field to St. Paul he was commissioned by Governor Swift, colonel of the Thirty-First Regiment of State militia. The same fall he was elected on the Republican ticket, in a strong Democratic district, a member of the House of Representatives, and served in the Legislature of 1864. In the spring of the latter year he visited Washington, and, by Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, then United States senator, was introduced to and had a personal interview with Abraham Lincoln. March 1, 1865 he was tendered by Governor Miller a commission as one of the field officers of the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, but was compelled to decline by reason of continued ill health.

From 1865 until in 1878 Colonel Kiefer was engaged in business in St. Paul in the wholesale trade. In the latter year he was elected clerk of the District Courts of Ramsey county, which position he filled with marked efficiency and acceptability until January, 1883. He was frequently complimented, and is still remembered by the bar and the courts for his faithful and intelligent service. Since the year 1883 Colonel Kiefer has dealt extensively in real estate, and has made many improvements thereon in this city. He has erected a large number of dwellings, business houses, and other buildings, thus adding to the development and material welfare of the city, and at the same time advancing his private interests to a very profitable extent. He was one of the first in St. Paul to organize and put in operation a building association, and has been largely connected with that beneficent system of improvement which has done so much for the city. He assisted in the organization of the Capital Building Association, one of the first formed in St. Paul, and has been its president for eleven years. He has also been vice-president of the German-American Hail Insurance Company, president of the German-Scandinavian Hail and Storm Insurance Company, etc. He owes but little to outside influences. The handsome competence he has acquired is almost altogether the result of his own conduct and exertions. He possesses a great deal of natural energy, is filled with vitality and certain qualities of personal magnetism, and is universally respected for his admirable social traits and for his high moral worth as a citizen and a man. In the spring of 1888 he was nominated by the United Labor party as a candidate for mayor of the city, and subsequently was tendered the same nomination by the Republicans. These were valuable marks of appreciation and handsome compliments, but his engrossing business cares necessitated his declining both the nomination and offer to nominate.

Colonel Kiefer is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion, and is also a member of the order of Druids, of the Sons of Hermann, the A. O. U. W., etc. He considers himself in the prime of life, and is a splendid specimen of well preserved and vigorous manhood and looks hopefully forward to another long career of usefulness in behalf of his adopted city, county, and State. He is married to Miss Augusta E. Macklett, a native of the city of Hanover, Germany, and there have been born to this marriage five children, of whom there are two surviving.

RICE, HON. EDMUND. The Hon. Edmund Rice was born in Waitsfield, Vt., February 14, 1819. He is a member of the Rice family whose representatives are to be found in every State in the Union, and whose progenitor in the United States was Deacon Edmund Rice, who, with his wife, Tamazine, and their seven children, came from Hertfordshire, England, to America in 1638, and settled at Sudbury, Mass. The Christian names of the deacon and his wife have been borne by hundreds of their descendants, notwithstanding the fact that Tamazine is an unusual feminine name and seems to be without special significance. The family has been prominent among the early families of New England. Many of its members were conspicuous in the old French and Indian War and the War of the Revolution. Its representatives are still numerous in New England, and a remote kinsman of the subject hereof was recently governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Rice was named for his father, Edmund Rice, who was a son of Jedediah Rice and Jemima Hastings. The maiden name of his mother was Ellen Durkee, also of an old New England family. Her father, too, was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and she was a cousin of Hon. Charles Durkee, at one time a United States senator from the State of Wisconsin, and subsequently governor of Utah Territory. Edmund Rice was one of a family of ten children in the seventh generation from the deacon of Sudbury; one of his brothers is the Hon. Henry M. Rice, who has been so long and so prominently connected with the history of Minnesota, and who is still living, full of years and honors, in the city of St. Paul, where he settled more than forty years ago. The senior Edmund Rice died in 1829, and his namesake was compelled, even in his boyhood, to work for his own maintenance. He was unable to obtain more than a limited education, which was acquired in the common schools, but he made the most of his attainments, improved his leisure hours from his work on a farm in reading and study, and when he was seventeen he obtained employment as clerk in a country store.

In the year 1838 he came to the West, locating at Kalamazoo, Mich. Here he engaged in the study of law in the office of Messrs. Stuart & Miller, and in 1842 he was admitted to the bar. He entered at once upon the practice, rose rapidly in the public esteem, and during his residence in Michigan he was successively master in chancery, register of the Court of Chancery for the third circuit, and clerk of the Supreme Court. His marked personal qualities and characteristics were manifested at an early period and he always has had about him a host of admiring friends. This was true of him during his residence in Michigan, as later in life.

During the Mexican War, when it was learned that volunteers would be accepted from the State of Michigan, a regiment was promptly made up, and Mr. Rice was one among the foremost of the young men of the State to assist in its organization. He enlisted as a private in Company A of the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, but upon the organization of the company he was made first lieutenant, and he served with this rank to the close of hostilities. Accompanying his regiment to Mexico he landed at Vera Cruz, and soon after his command was sent into the interior. His service was active at all times and frequently exacting and responsible. For nearly a year he was post commissary and quartermaster at the city of Cordova, and his military record throughout was highly creditable and added greatly to his already good name and growing reputation. He was mustered out of service in August, 1848.

Upon his return from the Mexican War, Mr. Rice went again to Michigan, but in July, 1849, soon after the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, he came to St. Paul, where he afterwards resided. Immediately upon taking up his residence here he came into prominence as a citizen. As senior member of the law firm of Rice, Hollinshead & Becker, he became prominent as an attorney and he continued in the practice of his profession until in 1855. During the latter portion of his connection with this firm he was the professional adviser and agent for Eastern capitalists who, mainly by his advice, desired to invest largely in contemplated railroad enterprises in the Territory. The great interest he took in the subject and the urgent demands made upon him in that direction for the exclusive use of his time, induced him to abandon his profession, and thenceforth, for more than a quarter of a century thereafter, he was actively and almost

entirely devoted to furthering the railroad interests of Minnesota and to the public affairs of his adopted commonwealth.

In 1857 he became president of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, afterwards called the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, and held this position until 1872. During his presidency the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, the River Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railroad Companies were carved out of the St. Paul and Pacific, and formed parts of the original scheme. He was also one of the trustees of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific during the pendency of the litigation which led to the merging of the First Division Company into that of the Manitoba. Narrating the services of Mr. Rice in aid of the pioneer railway enterprises of Minnesota, a former writer says:

"While outside capital was at an early date ready to invest in these undertakings, and would have been so invested had not Mr. Rice's plans been thwarted by adverse circumstances, such capital afterwards became timorous, and it was only through almost superhuman exertions that these enterprises finally became a success. Mr. Rice not only abandoned a favorite profession and an extensive and lucrative practice, but sacrificed largely of his private means and time to push these railroads in advance of the productive resources of the country, relying upon the consequent development of the country and the future sales of lands conceded to sustain them during the first years of their existence. The first railroad in the State was the St. Paul and Pacific, which was constructed to St. Anthony in 1862, and to Anoka in 1863. The St. Paul and Chicago was built from St. Paul to La Crescent in 1869-70-71 and '72, and Mr. Rice's object was to effect at the earliest possible moment an eastern connection with the Chicago and Milwaukee lines and a northwesterly connection with the then contemplated Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific lines. The arduous and never-ceasing struggles of Mr. Rice in this behalf, in spite of often baffled hopes, and frequently when everything seemed lost, can only be adequately understood by himself. In the consummation of his design for a connection with the Canadian lines, he made four visits to London, the first in 1863, where he received financial aid through the influence of the members of the Hudson Bay Company, who saw the wisdom of his purpose as soon as suggested, and he obtained a partial credit for 3,000 tons of rails. This was at a period of our civil war, when it was next to impossible for any American railroad company to obtain credit abroad."

Mr. Rice lived long enough to see the policy of himself and his associates, particularly his brother, Hon. Henry M. Rice,¹ fully consummated; and followed, as he anticipated and often predicted, by an enormous influx of population and wealth into Minnesota, and a degree of substantial prosperity almost unexampled, in so short a period of time, in the history of any newly peopled province or territory. His labors in behalf of this result were many and long continued, but the reward has been great. *Finis coronat opus.*

Mr. Rice's public services have been so many and so conspicuous and influential that they may not be properly described within these limits. He has always been from principle and conviction a Democrat, and except in a single praiseworthy instance has acted with the regular organization of his party. In the presidential contest he acted with the Breckenridge wing as really the legitimate organization of the Democracy, but when the Civil War broke out he was unreservedly and unconditionally for the Union, and in 1863 was elected as a "War Democrat" to the State Senate and participated in the Legislative caucus of Union members that in 1865 nominated and elected the Hon. Daniel S. Norton, a Liberal Republican, to the United States Senate. He was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in the presidential campaign of 1872, and one of the Democratic candidates for elector at large in the campaign of 1876.

¹ Hon. Henry M. Rice, as delegate and afterwards as United States senator in Congress from Minnesota, was mainly, if not wholly, instrumental in forwarding the passage of acts of Congress granting lands in aid of projected railroads in Minnesota, and for these and other services hardly less valuable will always be held in grateful remembrance by the people of this State.

The Democratic State Convention held at St. Paul, September 25, 1879, unanimously and without solicitation on his part, tendered him the nomination for governor, upon a "sound currency and anti-protective tariff" platform. Although his party was known to be in a hopeless minority in the State, he accepted the nomination, as he accepted every other call to duty, but was defeated by Hon. John S. Pillsbury, by about 16,000 votes, running largely ahead of his ticket throughout the State.

In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district (the Fourth), against the Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, of Minneapolis, the Republican nominee. He was elected over his strong and very worthy competitor by a majority of 5,125, in a district almost overwhelmingly Republican. He carried his own county of Ramsey by a majority exceeding 6,000, and he even carried the Republican stronghold of Hennepin county, the home of the opposing candidate, by a few hundreds. Of course this result, almost phenomenal in its character, was largely brought about by the personal strength and popularity of Mr. Rice among the people who knew him best. Hundreds of Republicans voted for him who would have voted for no other Democrat. He accepted his candidacy and his election at a sacrifice of his personal interests and largely against his inclinations, but he made a most faithful representative. His time in Congress was largely taken up with the affairs of his constituents, whose requests were always given attention, but his most distinguished services were rendered as a member of the committee on appropriations at whose head stood the sagacious and accomplished Samuel J. Randall. The appropriations made by the Fiftieth Congress for the improvement of the upper Mississippi were obtained almost wholly by the influence and efforts of Mr. Rice. He would have secured an appropriation for a new government building at St. Paul but for the action of a single obstreperous and contumacious member, a representative from Texas. Among the members of both houses of Congress he made many warm friends, and no other representative stood higher in their personal regard. His conduct at the National Capital was in keeping with that of his entire life, and was marked by fidelity and propriety throughout. He never even imitated the actions of a demagogue. He believed that the long and weary debate on the Mills bill, during the session of 1888, was unwarranted and unprofitable, and he refused to participate, although he acted uniformly with his party in this and in all other partisan contests. He was nominated for re-election in 1888, but he remained at his post in Congress during almost the entire campaign, and as it was a presidential year, and party lines were closely drawn in this district, in which there were thousands of newly imported, but legal Republican voters, he was defeated in the November election by Captain S. P. Snider, though again running far in advance of his ticket. He accepted the result with entire resignation and composure, glad to be relieved from the cares and responsibilities of official life at his somewhat advanced age.

He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1851; a member of the State Senate in 1864, 1865, 1873, and 1874, and a member of the house in 1867, 1872, 1877, and 1878, attending in all, eleven sessions. He was invariably placed on important committees, and his service was always valuable and honorable. In 1856-57 he was a member of the board of commissioners of Ramsey county.

In 1881 he was elected mayor of St. Paul, and served two years. After an interval of two years he was re-elected in 1885, and served until in February, 1887, when he resigned to take his seat in Congress. His terms of office were during the period when the city made its greatest advancement, and required the exercise of high administrative qualities. He discharged his duties with the largest degree of intelligence and efficiency, and St. Paul never had a more capable or acceptable official.

He was married at Kalamazoo, Mich., in November, 1848, to Miss Anna M. Acker, a daughter of Hon. Henry Acker of that city. To their marriage eleven children were born.

To attempt a detailed account of the numerous public enterprises of his adopted city which Edmund Rice has aided, or with which he has been connected, or to review even passing, his official and public life, or to speak at length of his personal characteristics, his many intellectual,

moral and social traits, would be impracticable here. In every walk and relation of life his career has been above criticism or reproach. To great mental gifts were added in his composition a large warm heart whose every beat was in sympathy for fellow-humanity. He was a man of unbending honor, unimpeachable and incorruptible honesty, broad and unstinted charity, noble and generous in feeling and purpose, dignified in manhood, worthy as a citizen, true and faithful as a friend. Living in retirement, in the sunset of life, with the shadows of age falling softly and lightly upon him, he received the merited respect and admiration of all who know him.

"And that which should accompany old age.

As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,--"

He has lived in fullest measure, surrounded by comforts well deserved, amid the scenes where he has labored longest and gained his richest triumphs. He could look back upon the past without regret, at the present with pleasure, and to the future without apprehension.

Mr. Rice died of disease of the brain at the cottage of his son-in-law, General John B. Sanborn, White Bear Lake, Minn., at 6 o'clock on the morning of July 11, 1889. His last illness was of about two weeks' duration, and his final hours were entirely peaceful and free from pain.

"Mark you, my masters, so should a good man end his days."

NEILL, REV. E. D., D.D. Rev. Edward Duffield Neill, D.D., the fifth son of Henry Neill, M.D., was born August 9, 1823, at Philadelphia, Pa. After passing through the Sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, he entered Amherst College, and in 1842 received the degree of A.B. He passed one year at Andover Theological Seminary, and completed his theological studies under the supervision of Rev. Albert Barnes and Dr. Thomas Brainerd, of Philadelphia.

Having decided to identify himself with frontier communities that had not been molded into form, he was licensed in 1847 by the Presbytery of Galena, and ordained in the spring of 1848. He first preached to the lead miners at a hamlet near Galena, Ill.; but having learned that steps had been taken to ask Congress to form a new territory north of Iowa, and like the Apostle Paul, not wishing to build on another man's foundation, he wrote, in October, 1848, to the Rev. A. Kent, the senior member of the presbytery: "I do not know what your arrangements may be about the supply of that distant field, but if you can fill my present post I am ready to go as the pioneer in that region." Early the next year, before navigation opened, the Presbytery of Galena met, and granted permission to Mr. Neill to labor in the valley of the Upper Mississippi.

On Monday, the 9th day of April, 1849, intelligence was received at St. Paul that the president of the United States had approved of an act of Congress to organize the Territory of Minnesota, and on the 23d of April Mr. Neill arrived. Finding a rude shanty with the first printing press that had arrived in the territory, he entered and learned that it was the office of the *St. Paul Pioneer*, and the editor, James M. Goodhue, a graduate of the college where he had received his degree of A.B. In the first number of the paper appeared a notice that Mr. Neill would preach at the school house on Burch street. After preaching two Sundays, and making arrangements to build the first brick residence north of Prairie du Chien,¹ he was absent for several weeks as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

By September, 1849 the first Protestant church edifice in St. Paul, a wooden building, was completed by Mr. Neill, and in November he organized the First Presbyterian Church, and its first communion was celebrated the next January.

At a meeting of citizens in December, Mr. Neill was appointed one of a committee to establish public schools in St. Paul. From a newspaper report of the proceedings of the meeting is the following extract: "Rev. Mr. Neill moved that three schools be established in St. Paul the present winter, as follows: One at the school-house at the upper end of the town, near Third and St. Peter street, one at the school-house to be erected at the lower end of the town, on Jackson street, and another at the brick church, Methodist, on Market street, which motion was agreed to."

¹ This house was on Fourth street, in the rear of the Metropolitan Hotel, but in the spring of 1886 was pulled down. Disposing of this, Mr. Neill erected the first house on Summit Avenue as then laid out.

By request he delivered the first annual address, on January 1, 1850, before the Minnesota Historical Society, two editions of which were printed. Subsequently he was made secretary of the society, and held the office about ten years, and until absent in the service of the United States. A large number of articles in the five printed volumes of the historical collections of this society are from his pen.

In May, 1850 Mr. Neill's wooden church was burned, and steps were taken to erect a brick church at the corner of Third and St. Peter streets, and when finished was the largest church edifice in Minnesota. The new church was occupied in November, 1850, and in its belfry was swung the first large church bell that rung in St. Paul. This church also contained the first large pipe organ used in Minnesota.

In 1851 he was made the first Territorial Superintendent of Instruction, and held the position for nearly two years. In December, 1852 Mr. Neill wrote to a friend, the late M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia: "Christian business men have been the builders up and sustainers of every educational institution of high grade in the United States. . . . It is my desire to see the Baldwin Preparatory School in operation. . . . The Preparatory School being erected, and the school under way, let — dollars be laid away every year for the Baldwin College." The response to this letter was so favorable that a charter for the Baldwin School was obtained in February, 1853, from the Legislature of Minnesota, a principal chosen, and school opened a few weeks afterwards.

In 1854, owing to the increase of congregation, the First Presbyterian Church was enlarged, and forty new pews added. As they were now able to support a minister, and there was a demand for a minister-at-large in a growing city, who could advance the general interests of Christianity, Mr. Neill resigned his position as minister of the First Presbyterian Church in December, but continued to preach for them for a part of the next year, and until they selected some one to supply the pulpit.

Mr. Neill was occupied several months in developing the boys department of the Baldwin School, and obtained a separate charter for it, under the name of the College of St. Paul, and with the aid of Mr. Baldwin, and other friends of Philadelphia, erected a three-story edifice for its use, and secured teachers and was made its president.

In November, 1855 he began to preach every Sunday in the upper part of St. Paul, where there were no religious services. From his labors in the field was organized in December following the Presbyterian Church known as "The House of Hope."

In 1855 he prepared some of the important sections of a charter for a board of education of the city of St. Paul, which was passed by the Legislature. He was elected an inspector for the ward in which he lived, and at the organization of the board was made secretary, a position he held for several years. By him was devised the seal of the board, with the motto from the Greek poet Menander, "Educate youth, for men you cannot." While absent from the country, in the public service, the board gave his name to the public school at the corner of Laurel avenue and Farrington street.

After Minnesota, in 1858, was admitted as one of the United States of America, he was elected chancellor of the State University. After entering upon the duties of his office he found that the institution had, by poor management, incurred a heavy debt, and saw no way to secure its usefulness except by obtaining two more townships of land from the Congress of the United States. In behalf of the regents of the university he prepared a communication asking for more land, which was transmitted to Washington by the governor. After several years the land was obtained. Believing that the State University should be the crown of the public school system, and that all grades should be in sympathy with the university, he secured the passage of a charter for the State University by the Legislature of 1860, providing for the selection of five regents by the governor; and for the sake of unity, efficiency and economy during the infancy of the State, the chancellor of the university was made *ex-officio* superintendent of public instruction. Some members of the Legislature of 1861 were clamorous for the separation of the two offices, and on the 25th of February Chancellor Neill resigned, and an act was passed creating the office

of superintendent of public schools. In joint convention the house and Senate soon after elected Mr. Neill the first State superintendent, only five members dissenting. The regents of the university then met, and requested the chancellor to withdraw his resignation, which he did, and continued in office until the chancellorship was abolished by the Legislature, while he was absent in the service of the United States.

As the treasury of the university was empty, the chancellor endeavored, early in 1861, to create a department of applied science, in the hope that its expenses might be met by private subscription. By his encouragement, David B. Reid, M. D., an eminent chemist, who had been president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and vice-president of the society of art in Scotland, delivered the first course of scientific lectures in Minnesota, published also a short plea for the revision of education in science, and its value to the wants of the people; and the regents of the university tendered him the use of the building for scientific purposes, if private means could be obtained for the sustentation of the school of practical science.

In about two months after these lectures Fort Sumter was fired upon by insurgents, and all projects for the advancement of science ceased. Dr. Reid was then employed in connection with the sanitation of camps and hospitals, and in 1863 died in Washington, and Queen Victoria gave his wife a pension from the literary fund.

While Mr. Neill was State superintendent the first school registers and a small pamphlet on school architecture, with plans and specifications, were distributed among the school districts, and a law passed creating county superintendents and the township system. State Superintendent Burt, in 1881, in his report to the Legislature, wrote, referring to Mr. Neill: "In his first State report he recommended the township system and the appointment of county superintendents, and that the apportionment of school funds should be made upon the number of scholars attending the district schools. Two of the early recommendations have been realized, and the third is yet to come."

As State superintendent he cordially co-operated with Dr. J. D. Ford and others in establishing the Normal School at Winona, and in the executive documents of 1860 will be found his address at the opening of that institution.

The congregation of the House of Hope, of which Mr. Neill was the founder and minister, had so increased in 1860 as to require the entire attention of a pastor, and he, although attached to the church, resigned his charge. At a meeting of the members of his church to take action upon his resignation the following resolution among others, was adopted.

"During the long and laborious years which followed the organization of this new enterprise, he has borne the heat and burden of the day. In the face of a meager and tardy income he has often, from the feebleness of the little band who have been connected with him, been compelled, or rather been *permitted*, to perform not only pastorate duties, but those of session, trustee, and even sexton. His have been the care, the responsibilities and labors which have tended to whatever of stability and growth in the church which we now enjoy. His has been the lot to stand up and preach the unsearchable riches of the Gospel, often unaided and unencouraged by our sympathies and prayers, and too frequently in the face of worldliness and inconsistency on the part of those whose lives should have been the best practical illustration and recommendation of the saving truths taught by him from the sacred desk."

After the firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, by the insurgents of South Carolina, he believed that there would be a long civil war, and knowing that there would be no educational progress during the period, resigned the superintendency of public instruction, and left the State as chaplain of the First Minnesota Regiment, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run, the two days' battle at Fair Oaks, and the seven days of conflict terminating at Malvern Hills. Colonel Gorman, in his report to General Franklin of the battle of Bull Run, on January 21, 1861, wrote: "My chaplain, Rev. E. D. Neill, was on the field the whole time, and in the midst of danger, giving aid and comfort to the wounded."

The well-known newspaper correspondent, W. A. Croffut, who was a spectator of the conflict, in a published letter dated Washington, alluded to the chaplain in these words: "It was

mainly through the determined efforts of Chaplain Neill, who came out (of Sudley Church Hospital) soon after, that an ambulance was procured and protected for Captain Acker and other wounded Minnesotians. I met the chaplain again at 1 o'clock that night. He looked like all the rest, careworn and footsore, and I invited him to get up behind me on the quadruped which I had found, without saddle or bridle, in an adjacent field. With very little urging the chaplain put his foot in the hand of a friend, and leaped upon the back of my patient Rosinante. He had not been seated two minutes when he began to grow uneasy of the privilege he was taking above the privates, and accused himself of indulging in a luxury which was not general. I tried to convince him of the propriety of an officer riding a horse. He confessed the relief. 'But,' said he, 'those men are disheartened; I must walk at their head and encourage them to keep up; if they see me walking they will persevere.' During much of the distance Parson Neill walked beside ambulances, to defend them against being overwhelmed by the rush of exhausted men, and very frequently had to resort to rough measures to protect the wounded occupants."

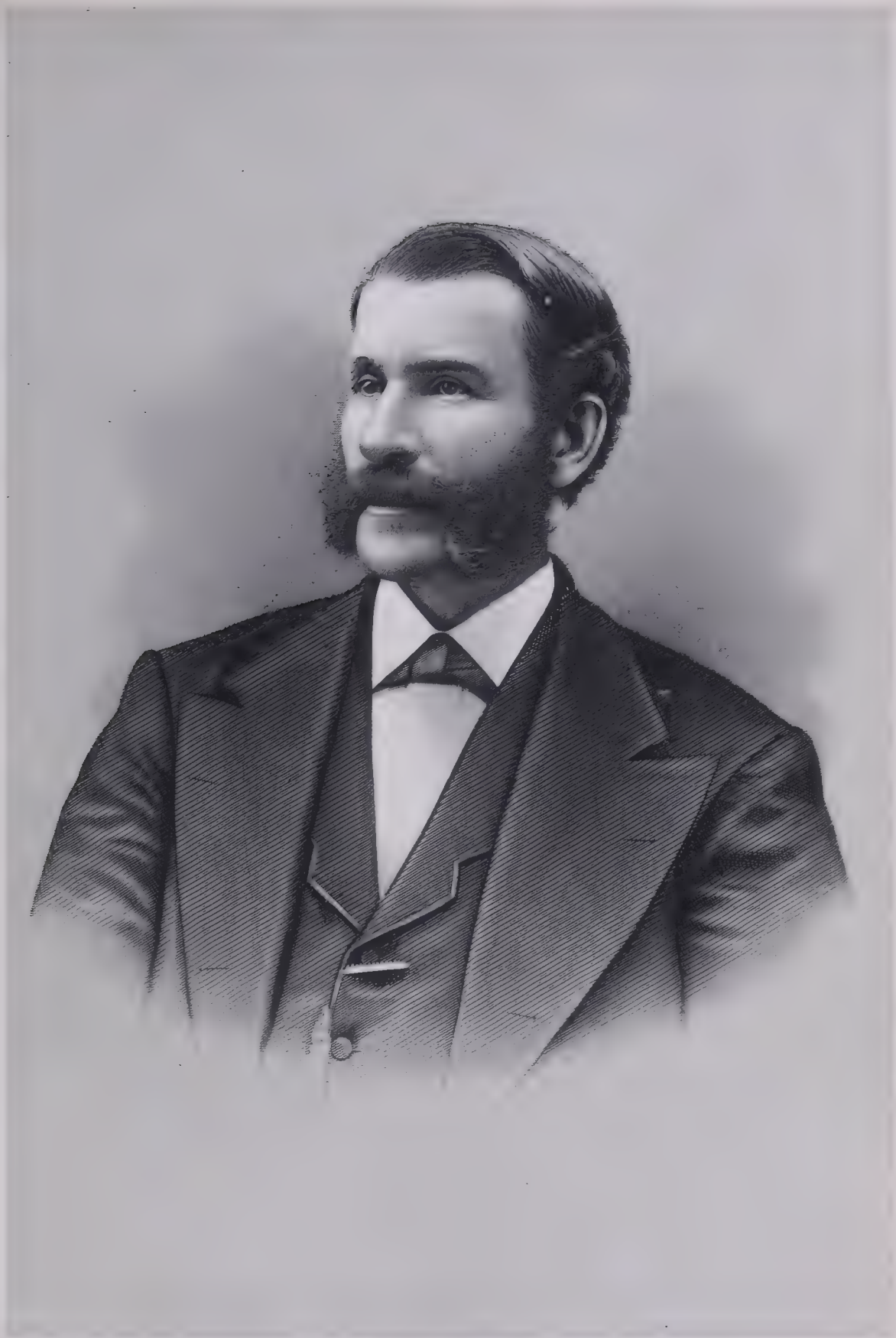
After the Army of the Potomac rested at Harrison's Landing on the James River, he was appointed hospital chaplain, U. S. A., and assigned to South Street Military Hospital, Philadelphia. He resigned the chaplaincy in January, 1864, and the next month was appointed to read and arrange the correspondence of President Lincoln and his secretary to sign land patents. He remained on duty at the president's house after his assassination, and after President Grant was inaugurated was nominated consul to Dublin and its dependencies, and confirmed by the Senate.

After holding this position about two years, believing that Minnesota had become sufficiently settled from the disturbances of the war, he resigned his commission, and in the latter part of December, 1870 returned to the State with the determination of building up a college for young men, upon a broad Christian basis. Ascertaining that a large vacant stone edifice, built for a hotel, was owned by the late Charles Macalester, a neighbor and friend of a sister in Philadelphia, he leased the building for one hundred dollars a month, and began to develop his plans. Before Mr. Macalester's death, after corresponding with Mr. Neill, a codicil to his will was arranged, by which the building upon certain conditions would become the property of trustees, to be appointed by Mr. Neill, to carry out the plans of a Christian but not sectarian college.

After a few years, the enterprise being sufficiently established, Mr. Neill resigned the presidency to take effect as soon as \$30,000 were raised toward the endowment of the president's chair. It was not until 1884 that a successor was chosen. By agreement with the trustees, before retiring from the presidency, he was retained in the faculty as senior professor, and has since had charge of the department of history, literature, and political science.

In the hope that in the years to come the reformed Episcopal Church would be a home for many who preferred a liturgy in public worship, in 1874 Mr. Neill united with the few under Bishop Cummins, who organized a church protesting against Sacerdotalism and Sacramentarianism. Dr. Henry M. Field, in an editorial in the Presbyterian paper, the *New York Evangelist*, noticing this change of denominational relations, wrote:

"The movement by Bishop Cummins has had an effect not only inside the Episcopal Church, but without it, attracting some among the Presbyterians who were before Episcopally inclined. Thus we learn that our friend, the Rev. Edward D. Neill, has asked a letter of dismission from the Presbytery of Minnesota to unite with the new Reformed Church. This does not surprise us. Mr. Neill has long had many points of sympathy with the Episcopal Church, preferring its order and its liturgy, and he has felt as others may have felt also, that he could be a very good Episcopalian, if it were not for the arrogance and exclusiveness of the ruling party in that church. Now that these offenses are removed in the new organization, and that he can become an Episcopalian without sacrificing his own self-respect, or seeming to insult the Presbyterian brethren he leaves behind, and whom we are sure he loves as much as ever, he feels free to follow his tastes. We have long felt it was best for every man who desired to live an earnest



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religious life, whether it was chiefly a life of action or meditation, to seek that communion where he is most *at home*. One thing we know of our brother Neill, that whatever he may be, in whatever denomination he may worship and minister, he will never be anything else than a beloved brother in the Lord, who, for his pure life and earnest work, for his culture and refinement; for his learning and devout piety, deserves and will receive the respect of the whole Christian Church."

Amid his many labors in Minnesota, sowing that others may reap, he has found time to contribute many articles to the magazines and other periodicals, and has published many addresses, also several books,¹ which are recognized as of value by advanced historical students. Twice the degree of D.D. has been conferred upon Mr. Neill.

In October, 1847, at Snow Hill, Md., he was married to Nancy, daughter of Richard Hall, of Worcester county, Md., a true wife who has lightened the home, and is beloved by the community in which she lives. They have had five children; Minnesota, a daughter; Samuel, deceased; Henry, Edward Duffield, and John S. Martin.

LANGEVIN, EDWARD. The career of Edward Langevin, the well-known capitalist and business man of the city of St. Paul, forcibly illustrates what may be accomplished by energy, industry, economy, and a wise and prudent control of one's interests. Starting in life a poor, penniless French-Canadian boy, without influential friends, without opportunities, and without even the rudiments of an education to aid him, he has made his way in the world to a position of affluence and to a commanding station among the most prominent business men of the Northwest. He is emphatically the architect of his own fortune. Single-handed and alone he fought the battle of life to a complete victory. With no friends but his strong, willing arms, no fortune but his natural talents, he conquered poverty, overcame adversity, and triumphed over every obstacle in his pathway to success.

The record of his life if written in full would fill a volume and would read like a romance, but it can only be outlined here. He was born at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, a small French-Canadian town, near the city of Quebec, February 15, 1827. His parents were both of French extraction, and in very humble circumstances. When he was about twelve years of age he left his home, much against the wishes of his parents, and went to the city of Quebec, where he worked at an insignificant salary for about one year. With his small savings he purchased a little stock of notions which he peddled through the country from house to house, and was very successful in a modest way. Afterwards he went to the province of Ontario, then called Upper Canada, and engaged as a laborer by the month. He worked hard but he lived frugally, spent no money foolishly or unnecessarily, and in time accumulated what seemed to him a considerable sum, which he carried with him on his return to Quebec and put at interest among the farmers of his old neighborhood.

In about 1849 he came to this section of the Northwest. When he left Quebec he intended going to the Lake Superior region by way of Michilimackinac, Mich., but on his arrival at that point he changed his mind and came to Chippewa Falls, Wis., in the newly opened lumber district. For a time he was at Chippewa Falls, and worked in the lumber camps of that region for a considerable period, making and saving some money.

¹ History of Minnesota, in 1858, J. B. Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia, pp. 628.

History of Minnesota, fifth edition, enlarged and revised; published in Minneapolis, 1883; pp. 920.

Terra Mariæ, or Threads of Maryland Colonial History; J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1867; pp. 260.

Fairfaxes of England and America; Joel Munsell, publisher, Albany, N. Y., 1868; pp. 234.

Virginia Company of London; Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y., 1869; pp. 432.

English Colonization of America; Strahan & Co., London, England, 1871; pp. 352.

Founders of Maryland; Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y., 1876; pp. 193.

Minnesota Explorers and Pioneers; North Star Publishing Co., Minneapolis, 1881; 4to. pp. 128.

Virginia Vetusta; the Colony under James the First; Munsell's Sons, Albany, 1885; pp. 216.

Virginia Carolorum; the Colony during the reigns of Charles the First and Second; Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., 1886; pp. 446.

Concise History of State of Minnesota; S. M. Williams, Minneapolis, 1887; pp. 303.

Finally, in 1852 he drifted to St. Paul, and for several years was engaged in various trading enterprises. For some years he made frequent trips to and from Galena and Prairie du Chien, bringing in produce and supplies of all sorts in considerable quantities. In the winter seasons these trips were made with teams. Mr. Langevin, as one of the drivers, was often compelled to camp out and to sleep in the snow on these occasions. He also engaged to some extent in the Indian trade at various points in the State, and his early experiences in the Northwest were full of adventure, vicissitude, and interesting incidents.

The first piece of real estate property which he purchased in St. Paul was a lot in Winslow's Addition, which he bought in 1854. In 1855 he opened a grocery store on Robert street, on the site of the new *Pioneer Press* building, and eventually his business increased to considerable proportions for that period, his sales aggregating about \$50,000 annually. When the financial disasters of 1857-8 came, he, like many others of his fellow business men, met with reverses and was pushed to the wall. But he settled with his creditors honorably and in full, turning over to them considerable of his realty in the city, including the present site of the *Pioneer Press* block and a portion of the ground on which the National German-American Bank block now stands. He was soon engaged in business again, for he had saved something from the wreck, and his credit was good and his courage unimpaired. He purchased the property at the southeast corner of Fifth and Robert streets, and built thereon a brick store building wherein he carried on a successful business in the grocery and provision trade for several years. In 1861 he crossed the river to West St. Paul and purchased a large frame building on State street, which had been erected by a Mr. Wright, and opened a general store, thus being engaged in business on both sides of the Mississippi.

As is generally known, a very large proportion of Mr. Langevin's wealth has been derived from the proceeds of his real estate transactions, and a large part of his landed property has been and is situated in West St. Paul. When he established himself in trade in West St. Paul its character as a business point was insignificant, and its realty was well nigh valueless. Mr. Langevin had faith in the locality and he did not hesitate to back his judgment with his money. He invested all of his spare funds in West St. Paul property from time to time, taking advantage of the general distrust of real estate in that quarter, and making the most and best of his good judgment and sagacity. It is said that one season there was an unusually large flood in the Mississippi, and the West side flats became completely submerged. The owners were anxious to sell, Mr. Langevin was willing to accommodate them, and he purchased lots on those flats for twenty-five dollars, and even less, which are now worth a hundred times that amount. His real estate operations became more extensive and valuable every year for the period of a quarter of a century, until the aggregate value of his possessions in this city is nearly \$2,000,000. Besides his interests in St. Paul he owns valuable property at Biloxi, Miss., New Orleans, La., and extensive interests at Red Lake Falls and Crookston, and in Polk and Le Sueur counties, Minnesota.

Throughout his entire active career he has always maintained his integrity and won for himself a reputation for honorable conduct, and he is highly respected in the community at large. He is a man of correct habits and straightforward deportment in his every day life, very plain and unassuming, despises all forms of show and pretense, and is actively employed every day of his life. He possesses a naturally vigorous constitution which his habits have strengthened, and is yet, at the age of sixty-two, a rare specimen of well-preserved manhood.

Mr. Langevin is eminently public-spirited and has done much for the public interests and the development of his adopted city. He has been a liberal contributor to various public enterprises, notably to the building of the Ryan Hotel, the St. Louis Church and School, the old International Hotel, etc., and he has besides rendered substantial assistance to certain of his deserving relatives. In 1875-6 he was a member of the city Board of Aldermen and discharged his duties with singular intelligence and efficiency. As has been stated he was in early life deprived of the opportunities of obtaining an education, and not until after he had attained to the years of maturity did he learn to write his name.



Geo. L. Ohio

The maiden name of his wife was Eleanore Bernier, a lady of French-Canadian birth and extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Langevin have six children, viz.: Eleanore, now the wife of Achilles Michaud, esq.; George W. Langevin, a real estate operator with his father; Emma, now the wife of Thomas J. Flanagan, esq., another young business man of St. Paul; Louis, aged fifteen; Edward, jr., aged eleven, and Ida May, aged six.

OTIS, Hon. GEORGE LAMARTINE. This formerly prominent and well-known citizen of St. Paul, distinguished for his talents, accomplishments, and abilities, and for his innate nobility of character, died at his residence in his adopted city of St. Paul, Minn., on the evening of March 29, 1883, after a lingering illness.

He was born at Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., October 7, 1829, the son of Isaac and Caroline (Curtiss) Otis, and came of a very old and honorable family.¹ In his childhood he removed with his parents to Barry county, Mich., near the city of Kalamazoo, where he was reared on a farm until early manhood. He attended college at Kalamazoo, and completed his scholastic education at an academy in the town of Owego, Tioga county, N. Y. Returning home at the conclusion of his academic course, he taught school in the city of Kalamazoo, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law in the offices of Balch & De Yoe and Joseph Miller, accomplished and well-known barristers of that circuit. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar at Kalamazoo, and in October of that year came to St. Paul, where he ever afterward resided, engaged continuously in the active and successful practice of the law until sickness and death ended his labors. His close and continued application to business, and especially his arduous labors as leading counsel in the foreclosure of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad mortgages from which the present St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway system is an outgrowth, seriously impaired his health, and in the summer of 1881 he made a trip abroad, but received only temporary and partial relief, although upon his return home he re-entered his office and resumed his practice. But his continued failing health rendered him an invalid, and within a year from the date of his return from Europe he was compelled to permanently abandon the active duties of life, and thereafter remained in his family home until the end came. His body was buried in Oakland Cemetery according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, and was borne to the grave by some of the most distinguished citizens of the city and State.

In his professional career no man in Minnesota was ever more distinguished than George L. Otis. He was a thorough and most accomplished lawyer, of pleasant but quiet and unpretending demeanor. He readily won the confidence of his fellow men, and his uniform success in the conduct of his causes gained for him a large clientage. He was very studious, industrious and devoted, ever painstaking, cautious and careful, and never slighted the smallest interest intrusted to his care; and it was perhaps these traits of his character which involved much self denial, much labor and privation, that broke his health and brought him to an untimely grave.

In his methods he was very careful and circumspect, making an exhaustive investigation of his cases, thoroughly examining the law and the evidence, consulting every authority, and citing every precedent. He always had the attention of the court, for his legal arguments were uniformly learned, weighty and original. As an advocate he was not showy, nor what is commonly called brilliant. He was, however, cool and collected, earnest, clear and direct, addressing himself to the reason of men rather than to their feelings and passions.

If he excelled in one branch of his profession above another it was as a counselor, and in what lawyers term office work, involving the investigation of causes, untangling and making

¹The Otis families in America are descended from John Otis, who, about the middle of the 17th century, came to Massachusetts from Hingham, England. In former times in the mother country the name was sometimes spelled Otys, Ottys, and Ottis. James Otis, the famous patriot orator of the Revolution, and the accomplished Harrison Gray Otis were members of the family to which the subject of this sketch belonged. An ancient seat of the family was at Otis Hill, near Hingham, Mass.

plain intricate questions of law and fact, and solving difficult and complex legal problems. He was entirely loyal to the "jealous mistress." He cared little for common worldly diversions, was seldom to be found after business hours outside of the precincts of his office and his home, and he despised all forms of show and ostentation. In his personal intercourse he was upon every occasion gentlemanly and polite, and though of a retiring disposition his learning and ability attracted admiration and commanded respect. He was faithful to every trust, was never the subject of calumny or slander, and upon the life record of George L. Otis there never appeared a single blot or stain.

His fellow lawyer and his friend, Hon. C. K. Davis, said of him in this regard: "The basis of his moral organization was integrity. It was stainless. No man ever questioned it. It was the faithful ally of his understanding which made it accurate and unswerving in those matters so frequent in our profession, where the practical rules of life, as prescribed by laws, should be made to coincide with the principles of abstract right. He spoke ill of no man, and he had that dignity of character and bearing which belongs to the possession of the highest moral courage."

Of course his services were in demand by his fellow citizens, and he was frequently in positions of public trust. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the first Minnesota Legislature of 1857-8, and of the State Senate in 1866. In 1867 he was elected mayor of St. Paul, and again elected in 1869, being chosen on both occasions without solicitation or effort on his part. He was for years one of the board of managers of the State Reform School. He was also a member of the board of water commissioners appointed to develop the plan for the system of water-works in St. Paul, and to this subject he gave much attention and exerted much influence in the consummation of the present efficient and valuable system.

Mr. Otis was a staunch and very earnest member of the Democratic party. His political convictions, like his other opinions, were the conclusions of his investigations and observations, and he adhered with fidelity and loyalty to the fortunes of his party through all vicissitudes. In 1869 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of his adopted State. At that time the Democracy were in a hopeless minority in the State and generally throughout the republic, and his position as a candidate was not to be desired, and one to which he had not aspired. Yet he accepted his nomination as a call to duty. In his letter of acceptance he said: "It has been a rule of my life thus far never to seek a public office, and this nomination is tendered to me unsought and entirely unexpected. No man can feel otherwise than complimented and honored when chosen to receive the suffrages of his party for the office of chief magistrate of his State, and it would be affectation on my part to disclaim feelings of pride at being thus elected. Still, were I to consult merely my own inclinations, I should plead private business and professional engagements as an excuse, and decline; but to the citizen of a free State there are other and higher duties than those merely personal to himself. All the functions of government are initiated through the agency of parties, and hence party organization and party discipline become a public necessity. All participation in government being through party alliance, no citizen can claim to be absolved from the demands of his party when called upon to perform duty. Yielding to this demand I accept the nomination, fully concurring with the views of the convention, as expressed in its platform of principles, that the dead issues of the past be consigned to oblivion. Let us keep in view the living wants of the present and progressive events of the age; then if we fail our failure will be temporary, and although in the present canvass we may not command success, we will do more—we will deserve it."

He was defeated by the Hon. Horace Austin, the Republican candidate, by a comparatively insignificant plurality of less than two thousand votes.¹ He ran ahead of his ticket, carried his home county by a majority of over 2,000 in a total vote of 3,700, and it was the opinion of the best informed that had he made an active canvass for the office, and performed what is termed in partisan parlance "hard work" in his own interests he would have been elected. But he was not an office seeker or a place hunter, and during the contest he declined to go upon the

¹ The previous year, 1868, the Republicans had carried the State by a majority of 16,000



Wm. Brewster

hustings or to scramble for preferment. Describing his sentiments regarding office holding Governor Davis happily says: "He was averse to public honors; sought for none of them, but was sought by them; he accepted them sparingly, used them honestly, surrendered them gladly, and died entitled to that best of encomiums, that he deserved the distinctions he declined."

Mr. Otis was an unpretentious believer in the truths of revealed religion, always sincere and consistent. Throughout the long period of his last illness he was sustained by the consolations of his faith, and when he came to go down into the valley of the shadow of death he feared no evil. For more than twenty years he had been a faithful member of Christ's Episcopal Church in St. Paul. No higher tribute to the purity of his Christian life and character can be desired than that which was bestowed by his prelate and friend, the venerable Bishop Whipple, who in announcing his death, said: "Hon. George L. Otis was one of the foremost men in the State—a quiet, loving, manly man, without reproach, who would grace any walk in life. He was, with all his ripe wisdom, like Nathaniel of old, 'one in whom is no guile.' For almost twenty years this busy lawyer, a man of business overloaded with care, was the clerk of the vestry. He counted nothing little which could bless others or prosper the kingdom of our Lord. He went down to his grave beloved by all who knew him—a man who will be missed and wanted. Our chief justice¹ well said of his friend, 'no man could ask for greater honor than to die as did George Otis, so honored and beloved.'"

Mr. Otis was very fortunate in his domestic relations. In 1858 he married Mary Virginia Mix, a daughter of Hon. Chas. E. Mix, a former well-known government official, who for several years was commissioner of Indian affairs. Surviving the father are the following children: Caroline M., now the wife of Captain George D. Wallace, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Martha E., now the wife of Lieutenant W. M. Dickenson, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Mary C., now the wife of W. F. Newell; Charles A. and George W. Otis. The widowed mother, a lady of rare virtues and accomplishments, is still a resident of St. Paul.

BRENNAN, THOMAS. Thomas Brennan was born at Burnchurch, Kilkenny county, Ireland, in November, 1838, and was reared as a boy in the same parish with Archbishop Ireland, with whom his relationship continued until death to be of the most pleasant and intimate character. He came to America when a mere lad, settling in Wisconsin, where he lived on a farm until about the age of nineteen, when he secured employment as roadmaster on one of the railroads. He came to St. Paul in 1866, and soon after became roadmaster of the St. Paul and Duluth road, a position he held for many years with great credit to himself. It was he who drove the first spike in the construction of the Northern Pacific at Northern Pacific Junction. Later on he became superintendent of the Duluth road, but afterwards resigned to accept the position of division superintendent of the Manitoba road. In these varied positions he exhibited great aptitude for his work and by the faithful discharge of every duty entrusted to him gained the unlimited confidence of his superior officers.

In 1881, having laid by a modest competency, he retired from railroading and went into the lumber business. Possessed of keen business sagacity, great executive ability, coupled with unremitting zeal and energy he built up one of the largest trades in this line in the Northwest.

Until a short time before his death Mr. Brennan had enjoyed remarkably good health, but overwork finally undermined his constitution, and with hopes of regaining his health he went to Hot Springs, Ark., in February, 1889. The best medical treatment, however, failed to bring the hoped for relief and on March 1st, following, he died. Profound and widespread sorrow was caused by the announcement of his death in the city of his home, and it is doubtful if the demise of any private citizen was ever more genuinely regretted. There was much about the man to strongly appeal to the hearts of all who knew him. Not only was he a man of unimpeachable integrity and an upright citizen of sterling worth and character, but he had that

¹ Hon. James Gilfillan.

natural goodness of heart and uniform kindness of manner which made him sincerely beloved. Simple and retiring in manner and in tastes, genial and generous to a degree hardly comprehensible to those unacquainted with the Celtic nature, and endowed with rare combinations of excellent qualities of head and heart he was a fine type of Irish manhood. He was a devout son of the Holy Church, and was identified with every movement which called for lay co-operation in her cause. His sympathies were easily excited, and they always found practical expression in good deeds performed in such a quiet way as left the beneficiaries of his bounty wondering at the delicate sense of consideration for the feelings displayed by the donor.

The funeral of Mr. Brennan, which occurred on March 6, 1889, was one of the most expressive ceremonials ever paid to the memory of a private citizen in St. Paul. The whole community, irrespective of creed, seemed actuated by a desire to pay fitting honor to the gracious memory of an honest, good, and kindly man. Over three hundred members of the various associations to which he belonged during life were present and marched in the funeral train. There were representatives of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the directors of the Orphan Asylum, the Irish American Club, of which Mr. Brennan was president at the time of his death, the Celtic-American Club, and the Contractors' and Builders' Association.

Many were the tributes of praise which appeared in the various journals of St. Paul respecting the high character of Mr. Brennan when the announcement of his death reached the city. One journal in summarizing his character said: "A typical Irishman, Mr. Brennan had all the virtues and none of the faults of his race. A devoted and loyal Catholic, his daily life was a practical exemplification of the teachings of his church. To every work of charity he was a cheerful contributor, while his deeds of private benevolence to individuals were as innumerable as the impulse that prompted them were meritorious. Many a hero is immortalized in history, or glorified in song, who was less deserving of tribute and honor than genial and generous, simple and good, warm-hearted and noble-souled Thomas Brennan."

Mr. Brennan was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Agnes Kelly, of Dodge county, Wis., who, with seven children, survives her husband.

DORION, DR. CHARLES N. Doctor Dorion was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, September 29, 1834. His parents were French Canadians, and he was the seventh son of a family of fourteen children. His early education was obtained in the common schools, but in his early youth he went to the city of Montreal and for some time thereafter was in the service of a mercantile establishment. At the age of twenty-two he united with the Presbyterian Church, and two years later, or in 1858, he was sent to Geneva, Switzerland, where he entered the Evangelical Theological School in that city, then presided over by the learned theologian, Merle D'Aubigne, the well-known and accomplished champion of Protestantism and author of D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation," etc. Here he remained for seven years, employing his time chiefly in the study of languages and the sciences. He was designed for the ministry, but his ideas of religion and the prevailing systems of theology underwent a radical change and in 1865 he left Geneva and returned to Canada. Locating in the city of Montreal, he was engaged as a teacher of the French language in the public and private schools of that city for about a year.

In the year 1866 he went to the city of Ottawa and obtained a situation as a teacher in the High School. While here certain of his relatives urged him to take up the study of medicine, but he was inclined at first to deem that science but little better than speculative, and not at all exact or well defined. However, he began a course of investigation, and attracted by the scientific aspect of the homeopathic system he entered the office of Dr. George Logan, a prominent physician of Ottawa. Under the instruction of Dr. Logan he became convinced of the soundness of the Hahnemann or homeopathic theory of therapeutics, as a purely scientific theory, involving sound premises and leading to logical results. Naturally of a reasoning and analytical turn of mind, he has never accepted any theory without its demonstration or any proposition

without its proof. In 1867, in the furtherance of his studies and investigations, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago. The distinguished Dr. Reuben Ludlam, of that city, invited him to become an inmate of his house, and took great interest in his studies and his general welfare. He was graduated from Hahnemann College in 1869, and soon after began the practice. In 1870 he went to New Orleans with the intention of locating in that city, and here he made the acquaintance of Dr. William H. Holcombe, another very eminent homeopathic physician. Returning to Chicago, he remained in that city about a year, and then removed to Kansas City. But after a residence of three months in Kansas City he received notification of his appointment to the position of resident physician of the Homeopathic Hospital, of Chicago, and in September, 1871 he returned to the city. The same winter he was appointed professor of anatomy in the medical college, which position he held until in 1873, when he engaged in practice with his friend, Dr. Ludlam. In 1874 he was appointed adjunct professor of obstetrics in the college, but in the spring of 1875 he resigned, continuing the practice of medicine in connection with Dr. Ludlam. In the fall of 1876 he went to Paris and was in attendance upon medical lectures and hospital clinics in that city until in June, 1877. While in the French capital on this occasion, in conjunction with Dr. A. Claude, he translated into the French language, the well-known American medical work, "Ludlam on the Diseases of Women." Upon his return to Chicago he resumed the practice with Dr. Ludlam and continued until in 1878. In September of that year he located in St. Paul, where he has since resided. He has acquired an enviable reputation in his profession and extensive practice. His kindly, sympathetic manners are very noticeable, and some of his patients affirm that his mere presence in the sick room is beneficial. While he is chiefly engaged as a physician, yet he is prominently known as a surgeon of skill and ability, and is equally capable in either branch of the profession. He is much interested in matters pertaining to medical science, wields a pen as dextrously as a scalpel, and, in addition to the labor of translating the work previously mentioned, he has written a number of professional and scientific articles for medical journals. He is also a member of various medical societies and associations.

Dr. Dorion was married in 1878 to Miss Clara Townsend, a daughter of Colonel Copeland Townsend, a former well-known citizen of Wisconsin, who was appointed marshal of the Territory of Colorado by President Lincoln. The Doctor and Mrs. Dorion are the parents of three children. Charles T. born July 9, 1879; Eulalie, born March 14, 1886; Louise, born September 18, 1887.

RITCHIE, DR. PARKS, was born in Bainbridge Ind., December 15, 1845. His father, Rev. James Ritchie, who is a native of Kentucky, has been for many years a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and came to America from Belfast, Ireland, a century since. His wife, the mother of Dr. Ritchie, whose maiden name was Hannah Parks, was born in Indiana, and was the daughter of an early settler of that State. Both of the doctor's parents are yet living, although at advanced ages. Dr. Ritchie was reared to early manhood in his native State. His education was completed at the Franklin (Ind.) Academy. He left school at the early age of sixteen and almost immediately thereafter engaged in teaching as an assistant in a graded school. During the war of the rebellion he sought on several occasions to enlist as a soldier, but on account of youth and slender physique was invariably rejected, until at last, in the spring of 1864, when the government had ceased to require that the volunteers should all be athletes, he was permitted to enlist in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served his full time. In 1867 he engaged in the study of medicine, at first under the instruction of Dr. W. C. Hall, of Franklin, Ind., but subsequently, and for a much longer period, under Dr. J. R. Adams, of Petersburg, in the same State. After a two years' course at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati he was graduated from that institution with the degree of M.D. in the class of 1870. For a year thereafter he was associated in the practice with his former instructor, Dr. Adams.

In the fall of 1871 he removed to Sumner county, Kan., where he remained two years. He was one of the pioneers in the settlement and development of that now populous and thriving county, and in 1873 was elected mayor of the town of Wellington, the county seat. Later in the year 1873 he returned to Indiana, and for eight years was located in the practice in the town of Martinsville. In 1881 Dr. Ritchie came to St. Paul, where he has since resided continuously and actively engaged in the practice of his profession. At first, and for four years, he was in partnership with the accomplished Dr. Alexander Stone, at Fourth and Jackson streets. On the 1st of January, 1888, he came to his present location (No. 241 East Seventh street), and since that date has been associated with Dr. J. Ohage. He has been very successful in his professional career here, and has acquired an extensive and profitable practice. Though engaged in the general practice, without adhesion to or the exclusion of any particular branch, Dr. Ritchie has attained something of distinction as an obstetrician, and among his professional brethren at least, is perhaps best known in this character. He was professor of obstetrics in the old St. Paul Medical College, and since September, 1888, has held that chair in the Medical Department of the Minnesota State University. He is also a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital of St. Paul. With his profession *per se* he is thoroughly identified, and is connected by membership with the International, the American, the State, and the County Medical Associations. In 1887 he was president of the Ramsey County Association. Personally Dr. Ritchie is affable and gentlemanly, with the natural Hoosier good humor, frank and candid disposition, and open and kindly bearing. He is held in high esteem and popularity as a physician, not alone for his abilities and scientific attainments, but for his agreeable and commendable personal characteristics as well.

In 1871 Dr. Ritchie married Miss Emma Bates, of Petersburg, Ind., and they have had born to them one son, named Harry Ritchie, now a lad of sixteen. The doctor and Mrs. Ritchie are members of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and he is a Past Grand of the fraternity of Odd Fellows.

SMITH, HON. ROBERT A., the present mayor of the city of St. Paul, was born in Boonville, Warwick county, Ind., June 13, 1827. His father, William Smith, was a native of England, and a merchant by occupation. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth B. Graham, was a member of an old and very prominent Virginia family. She was twice married; first to a gentleman named Dorsey, and after his death to the father of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Smith was reared to manhood in his native State. His education was completed at the University of Indiana, which institution he attended nearly five years, graduating from the law department in 1850. After his graduation he formed a law partnership at Boonville with Hon. William F. Parrott, at present the representative of Congress from the first district of Indiana. The same year, however, he was elected county auditor of Warwick county, and his official duties prevented his engaging in the practice to any considerable extent. His term of office was for four years, but in 1853 he resigned upon his appointment to the position of private secretary to Governor Willis A. Gorman, his brother-in-law, and then Territorial governor of Minnesota. He accompanied Governor Gorman to St. Paul, and not long after his arrival here was appointed Territorial librarian, which position he held until in 1858. In May, 1856 he was appointed by the county board to the office of treasurer of Ramsey county, and in the fall of that year was elected as an independent Democrat for full term of one year. Subsequently he was re-elected four consecutive terms, serving until in March, 1868, a period of twelve years.

In 1866 he engaged in the banking business in St. Paul as a member of the firm of Dawson, Smith & Reed, and in the process of time and the progress of business he became one of the incorporators of the Bank of Minnesota, and is its present vice-president. He is rated as a financier of superior capacity and ability, and his business methods are very popular with all concerned. On various occasions he has made certain real estate investments and his transactions have been largely successful and profitable.



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In 1883 Mr. Smith was elected a member of the city council and served by re-election for four years. During the last three years of this period he was president of the council, and at times *ex officio*, acting mayor. In March, 1887, upon the resignation of the late Hon. Edmund Rice, he was chosen mayor by the council, and in May, 1888, was elected by the people. He is still in office, his term expiring in June, 1890. He was a member of the House in the Legislature of 1885, and in 1886 he was elected a member of the State Senate from Ramsey county, and is in service yet in that position.

This imperfect sketch may not properly describe the character of Robert A. Smith either as an official or a citizen. It is idle to say what is so well known, that he has never failed or faltered in his duty in any position of trust, public or private, or ever been remiss in his obligations as a citizen or man. The plain honesty and unaffected simplicity of character which seem to be natural attributes of the typical born and bred Indianian—and which are admirable, even if they are "Hoosier"—are readily discerned to be the chief components in his make-up. He could not swerve from a course of rectitude and duty if he would, and he would not if he could. His face is easily read, and proclaims him a man of a high order of intelligence; a man altogether plain and practical, because he is sensible; a man well poised and self-confident, but without a particle of ostentation or assumption; a man inviting confidence and trust, and incapable of betraying either. He has made an excellent mayor of the city, has never played the demagogue, the bull-dozer, or the fool, and has carried into his position his natural disposition of fairness and justice to everybody. He has protected alike the property of capitalists from the menaces of the lawless and unreasoning, and the rights of poor fanatical but well meaning religionists, from the abuse of the reckless and unregenerate. At all times he has been accessible, at all times good natured, and while comporting himself with all proper dignity and decorum, he would rather resign his office than forego a hearty laugh or any form of innocent recreation. Personally he is universally popular. In late years every office he has held has been thrust upon him. He invariably leads his ticket, and though he has always been a Democrat, without variableness or shadow of turning, hundreds of his political opponents have been his warmest supporters. Mr. Newson, in his "Pen Pictures," says that long ago, whenever Mr. Smith was a candidate, "the Whigs invariably helped him through, and in one case, he came out ahead of all his party friends, and was the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket." His popularity with all classes is occasioned mainly by the personal traits of character mentioned, and by his social nature, his liberal disposition, his well known generous and charitable nature, and his recognized general worth.

Mr. Smith was married at Bloomington, Ind., in 1851, to his estimable and accomplished wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Stone. There are three living children of the marriage, two daughters and a son, and two daughters deceased.

ERWIN, WILLIAM WALLIS, was born in the town of Erwin, Steuben county, N. Y., July 12, 1842. Something of his ancestry may be read with interest and may be given with propriety. His paternal great-grandfather, General Arthur Erwin, was an officer of the Patriot Army in the American Revolution, and about the close of that war purchased the Erwin Township within which lies the confluence of the Cohocton and Tioga rivers, there forming by their union the Chemung River, the upper western great arm of the Susquehanna. General Erwin lived at Erwinna, Bucks county Pa., and was assassinated by some squatters whom he dispossessed of some lands in the town of Athens, which town he also owned at the time of his death. General Erwin's father emigrated from Ireland to America many years before the War of the Revolution. The family had been domiciled in Ireland for about three centuries, and claimed lineage from William de Erwyn, the armor-bearer of Robert Bruce of Scotland. It is certain that the three holly leaves, with the motto, "*sub sole sub umbra virens*," was received by the family by reason of their services to Robert Bruce. The Erwyns of Scotland claimed a Scandinavian lineage, and the tradition of the family related that their ancestors, with

other Vikings, had seized the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, and had slowly passed into a Scottish family. The Scandinavian name of the family is claimed to have been Erinveine.

Mr. Erwin's grandfather was Captain Samuel Erwin, who commanded a company in the War of 1812, and served with gallantry at Lundy's Lane. Captain Erwin was, in many respects, a remarkable man. It is related that he revenged the murder of his father by blood atonement. He followed the assassins from Pennsylvania to Georgia. There were then no extradition laws by which the murderer could be returned to Pennsylvania and justice avenged. He was a most powerful man, and was known along the Susquehanna by the name of "King of the Susquehanna." He lived at the village of Painted Post, where he reared a large family. His wife was Rachel Heckmann, of Easton, Pa., of one of the old Holland colonist families. Among his sons were William Erwin, born in 1813, and a graduate of Union College, of Schenectady, N. Y., in 1837; the late Hon. Arthur H. Erwin; the late General Frances E. Erwin, of New York; the late Judge John Erwin, of Cleveland, O.; the late Captain Samuel Erwin, and the Hon. Charles H. Erwin, now residing in the old family mansion at Erwin, N. Y. Mr. William Erwin, after his graduation at Union College, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never entered into a regular practice. He is a man of great learning, logic and research, and the author of many pamphlets and several books upon subjects of Biblical study. In 1839 he married Mary Evans, daughter of Hon. John Evans, a distinguished lawyer living at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and of this union was born the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Erwin is a woman of varied accomplishments. Her children inherit their ambition from her. She is a noble Christian woman, and has ever been a shining example of womanly virtues. Her only brother is the Hon. Thomas W. Evans, now living at Germantown, Pa., who has been said to be Philadelphia's greatest importer. Her older sister, Elizabeth, was the wife of Judge John Cooper, of Cooper's Plains, N. Y.; her sister, Grace, was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Morgan J. Rheese, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; her sister, Jane, was the wife of the late Dr. Aitken; her sister, Margaret, was the wife of the Hon. Miller J. Fox, of Towanda, Pa., a truly distinguished engineer. Her mother's name was Wallis, which name she gave to her son William. The Evanses of Pennsylvania are of the same family as the Evanses of Richmond and Petersburg, Va., are of Welsh origin and are highly connected with the old families of Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Mr. Erwin attended school at the Academy in Plattsburg, N. Y.; also at Alfred, N. Y., and he completed the freshman year at Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y. Leaving college to enter the army at the very outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Erwin, although but eighteen years of age, raised at his own family's expense, a company of volunteers and joined the famous Excelsior Brigade, then recruited and afterwards commanded by General Daniel E. Sickles. Mr. Erwin's services commenced on the 22d day of May, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company K, Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, known in the records as the Seventh-fourth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Infantry. Lieutenant Erwin served with his regiment, which was commanded by Colonel Charles K. Graham, afterwards major-general. Sickles's Excelsior Brigade formed a portion of General Joe Hooker's famous division, commanding which he won his honor and his fame. Lieutenant Erwin was engaged in the winter of 1861-62 in doing picket service on the Potomac River from Budd's Ferry to Port Tobacco, Md. His division joined General McClellan's army in the early spring of 1862, in the investment of Yorktown, Va. General Hooker's division supported the cavalry of General Stoneman in the immediate pursuit of General Magruder upon the evacuation of Yorktown, and bore the brunt of the fierce battle of Williamsburg. During this engagement Captain Martin Willis, the commander of Lieutenant Erwin's company was captured, after which Lieutenant Erwin remained in command of the company until a few days after the battle of Seven Pines, when he suffered a sunstroke, which was followed with typhoid fever. By the most devoted energies of his father, than whom there never was a more courageous or honest man, Lieutenant Erwin was removed to his home in New York, where he remained totally incapacitated for service until under the surgeon-general's certificate of disability, his resignation was accepted.

After his retirement from the army, Mr. Erwin studied law in the office of his brother-in-

law, the late Hon. J. R. Ward, at Elmira, N. Y., and in the winter of 1863-4 attended the Law School at Albany. He was admitted to practice at the General Term of the Supreme Court at Albany, by Judges Peckham, Miller, and Ingalls, on the 5th day of May, 1864. Early in June of that year Mr. Erwin started, in company with his father and his brother, John Evans Erwin, and his uncle, Samuel Erwin, for an overland trip from Nebraska City, Neb., up the Platte River to Julesburg, Col.; then to Lodgepole Creek, Fort Laramie, Upper Platte Crossing, Deer Creek, Independence Rock, and by Landers's Cut-off, over the Wind River Mountains to Blackfoot Creek, and across the Snake River Desert to Bannock and Virginia City, then the leading cities of Montana. Upon the outward trip Mr. Erwin's train encountered the Sioux Indians at every point beyond Fort Laramie. The last five hundred miles of the journey into Bannock Mr. Erwin and his father made alone, riding, in turn, a single Indian pony. When about forty miles west of Fort Laramie the train of wagons with which the Erwin party were traveling, was suddenly attacked by a band of Sioux Indians, the attack was of short duration, and the Indians being immediately repulsed, hid behind the bluffs. Mr. Erwin relates that he never was so frightened in all his mortal life as on this occasion. To conceal his trepidation he resorted to the artifice of filling a large brier-wood pipe as coolly as possible and making an extravagant show of calmness, upbraided every man whom he found in any fault; telling one to "put his children in the wagon," that he "ought to be ashamed" to have his children out exposed to danger. He directed another to keep his oxen close up to the wagon in front of him, so that they might corral easily if the attack was renewed, etc. He says, good humoredly, that it is not at all strange that the same night he was elected "fighting captain" of the train, and so remained while the train of one hundred wagons traveled a distance of seven hundred miles.

In the winter of 1864 Mr. Erwin went to Denver with the intention of opening a law office, but abandoned the project and returned to Corning, N. Y., where he entered the office of Hon. George B. Bradley and Hon. Amos Kendall, then the most able law firm in all Southern New York. The distinguished jurist, Mr. Bradley, now occupies a seat in the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Mr. Erwin remained with this firm until Mr. Bradley advised him that he was too good a lawyer to be employed by them, whereupon he opened an office in Corning, and rapidly built up a lucrative practice.

While at the law school at Albany, in 1863-4, Mr. Erwin had entered into a most intimate acquaintance with the late Hon. Gaylord J. Clarke, at that time State prison inspector, with the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to a State office in New York, having been chosen upon the Seymour ticket of 1862. Mr. Clarke was well known for his accomplished poems, among which are the "Life Leaves" and the "Bivouac." After the State election in 1866 in New York, when to prevent Tammany Hall from obtaining possession of the Democratic party in the State, many of the great Democratic line leaders had supported Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, the Republican candidate, for governor, and had thereby barely defeated Hoffman, the candidate of Tammany, Mr. Clarke determined to abandon a party which he believed should be rather the defender of the Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe doctrine of the Federal Union, than the machine politics of Tammany Hall; and, at his earnest solicitation, Mr. Erwin was induced to remove to the State of Nebraska, where he entered into law practice at Plattsmouth, in Cass county, with Mr. Clarke and Hon. DeForest Porter who had been the famous "boy preacher of Western New York." The intention was to secure the election of Mr. Clarke to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Hon. Thomas W. Tipton in 1868, and the whole scheme would have been successful had not Dr. Miller, the editor of the Democratic *Omaha Herald*, out of mere partisan revenge, republished certain speeches made by Mr. Clarke in New York, arraigning the general government for an unconstitutional assumption of war powers and containing sentiments which looked to a perpetuation of the Federal Union as of paramount importance to the abolition of local slavery. Defeated in 1868, Mr. Clarke accepted the tempting offer made by W. W. Mills, of Texas, to remove to El Paso, Tex., and identify himself with the interests of that section. Mr. Erwin, although strongly urged to remove to Texas, refused to leave Nebraska until, as he expressed it, in his boyish ardor, he saw "the hide of

General Thayer on the political fence." In 1869-70, when the great struggle for the successorship to General Thayer in the U. S. Senate was made in the counties of Nebraska, Mr. Erwin led the movement in Cass county, which then controlled seven members of the Legislature, a number equal to one-third of a majority of the Republican caucus, to defeat General Thayer. With the aid of Hon. Daniel H. Wheeler, now of Omaha, he succeeded in obtaining the control of the nominating convention at Weeping Water, forcing the Thayer faction to secede and organize a bolt, while the anti Thayer faction elected the seven members of the Legislature and announced the name of Hon. P. W. Hitchcock, of Omaha, as their candidate for the Senate. During the interval of Mr. Erwin's residence in Nebraska, after the removal of Mr. Clarke to Texas, and after the appointment of Mr. DeForest Porter, Mr. Erwin's other partner, to the U. S. judgeship in Arizona, Mr. Erwin practiced successfully at the bar with the Hon. Turner M. Marquette, the first member of Congress from Nebraska; Colonel Andrew J. Poppleton, of Omaha; Colonel Shambaugh, Hon. William McClellan, of Nebraska City; and Hon. Samuel Maxwell, late justice of the Supreme Court; and during this period Mr. Erwin was city attorney of the city of Plattsmouth. Among the very many cases in which he was engaged he recalls the defense of George Kerns for the shooting of Scott Kysinger, who was a notorious outlaw in the border warfare of Missouri. Also the defense of Eugene Kellogg for the killing of Robert Palmer, openly on the streets of Plattsmouth.

Considering that his work in Nebraska was accomplished by the election of Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Erwin chose the head of the Mississippi River and the head of the great lakes as the great future center of political empire upon the American continent, at which *locus* he claimed he could see, in the great unity of commerce, agriculture and the mines, with the great preliminary interests in lumber, the factors which would make the head of the river and the head of the lakes dominant in American politics. So, in May, 1870, he removed to the city of St. Paul, and during the summer solved in his mind the question of the local center, as between St. Paul and Duluth, believing that, at no great time in the future, a keel-boat canal would be built from the lakes to the head of the Mississippi River, thereby joining the two great water systems of the continent together, with the break of freight between the keel-boot of the lakes and the flat-boat of the river, forever at St. Paul.

Mr. Erwin has always been identified with the Republican party. He opened his office in St. Paul in September, 1870. His office was situated in the topmost story of the Rogers block on Bridge square, in a room rented at seven dollars a month, and his furniture consisted of what had originally been a four legged table, but which had lost one limb and was nailed up against the wall; a copy of the Minnesota Statutes, and fifty cents worth of pens, ink, and paper. In November of the year following he secured the nomination upon the Republican ticket for the responsible office of county attorney and made the most phenomenal run perhaps ever made in the State of Minnesota. His opponent was Hon. Harvey Officer, a man of the greatest favor with both political parties and a son-in-law of the late General Willis E. Gorman. Mr. Erwin's ticket was defeated by an average vote of eight hundred votes, Dr. David Day being the candidate on the ticket for treasurer. The old Fifth ward which was the only reliable Republican ward in the city, gave an average majority of one hundred and thirty-five votes for every member on the Republican ticket, save Mr. Erwin, who found himself with two hundred and sixteen majority in that ward, credited to his opponent. Mr. Erwin's appeal had, however, been personally to the masses, and he was elected over his opponent in the county, receiving the very surprising majority of three hundred and forty. He went into office January 1st, 1872. During his term of office of two years he was the inventor of the joint system between the city and county, in supplying necessities to the poor. He also succeeded in compromising the suits arising out of the erection of the poorhouse, and successfully defended the suit brought to wrest from the county of Ramsey the poorhouse farm, which is now the State Fair grounds, having lately been the munificent donation of Ramsey county to the State Fair Association. In the administration of his office Mr. Erwin was found to be absolutely just and a most conscientious and uncompromising man. The "road ring," the "poorhouse ring," and the

"police ring," found him an inveterate enemy of all frauds practiced against the rights of the people. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Erwin was defeated in his attempted re-election by the Hon. C. D. O'Brien, then a partner of Governor C. K. Davis, and the most popular and influential young Irishman in the city of St. Paul. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Erwin was a candidate for the State Senate from the old First, Second and Third wards of the city, while opposed to him was Hon. William Pitt Murray. Mr. Erwin was running in the interest of Hon. C. K. Davis, candidate for the U. S. Senate while Mr. Murray, the regular Democratic nominee, received the support of the entire Ramsey faction and succeeded in defeating Erwin by a handsome majority. Mr. Erwin, since his defeat by Mr. Murray, has never permitted his name to go before any political convention, but has steadily practiced law in the city of St. Paul, where he has built up a reputation second to none in the Northwest, especially in criminal defense.

Mr. Erwin has had a most remarkable career as a criminal defender, and his success may be fairly described as phenomenal. He has appeared for the defense in more than one hundred homicide cases, many of which were of national reputation and notoriety. Naturally of a chivalric nature, his sympathies instinctively incline him to champion the cause of the weak and the oppressed; and when the powerful machinery of the law is set in motion against an individual who has infringed upon a human statute, perhaps in obedience to the mandates of a higher law, Mr. Erwin counts it but a duty to accord to the accused the fair trial and the fair play contemplated by the fathers of liberty everywhere. He believes that few men are criminals from mere depravity. Most offenders are such from influences not to be resisted; others are the victims of circumstances not to be controlled; all are entitled to consideration. Mr. Erwin is no respecter of persons in the selection of his clients. He appears for the pariah of society as readily as he would have appeared for Warren Hastings, Aaron Burr, or the defendant in any State trial or *cause célèbre*. Had he been in Patrick Henry's place he would have championed the cause of the Baptist preachers as strenuously, and doubtless as effectively, as Patrick Henry did. He is well fitted by Providence to act his part in the establishment of the criminal jurisprudence of the Northwest, which has been completely revamped under the genius of the republic, by which the man the sovereign, is of higher consideration than the law. Mr. Erwin has done as much as any other living man to change the term "prisoner at the bar" to the word "citizen," and he believes that never again in the grand future which awaits the empire of the Northwest, will the citizen be enslaved to form or rule.

In common with all his family, Mr. Erwin inherits from an ancestry which can be traced back for more than a thousand years and "in whose halls hangs no picture of dishonor," the strongest personal qualities, soldierly in their tone and knightly. The paramount idea of a true Erwin is justice. They are all gifted with a stubborn personal courage, unyielding for the right, unpurchaseable, devoid of policy, generous in the extreme, and while deeply proud, regard every man as their equal, who so conducts himself that his actions are attributable rather to honor than necessity.

Mr. Erwin is justly regarded as a very able and accomplished lawyer. He is learned in the law and skilled in its practice. As an advocate he is very earnest and therefore convincing. His conduct in the court room is that of a soldier in a battle for the right, fighting constantly and with no thought but of victory. Personally and physically he is a Roman in size, as one might imagine Horatius to have been when his shout ran through the Janiculum, "Now, who will stand on my right hand and keep the bridge with me?" Tall as Wallenstein, straight as Tecumseh, strong as Porthos, debonair as D'Artignan, he is equally fitted to fight, speak, write, plead as a lawyer, and command as a leader. The strength of his mind is as powerful as the grasp of his hand, and the generosity of his nature as unbounded as the scope of his imagination. To the granite of his frame is added the adamant of a mind deep, quick and penetrating, strong to grapple and swift to master.

Mr. Erwin is well known by a name which has been commonly given him in the country between St. Paul and the Rocky Mountains, as "The Pine Tree of the North." After his domestic

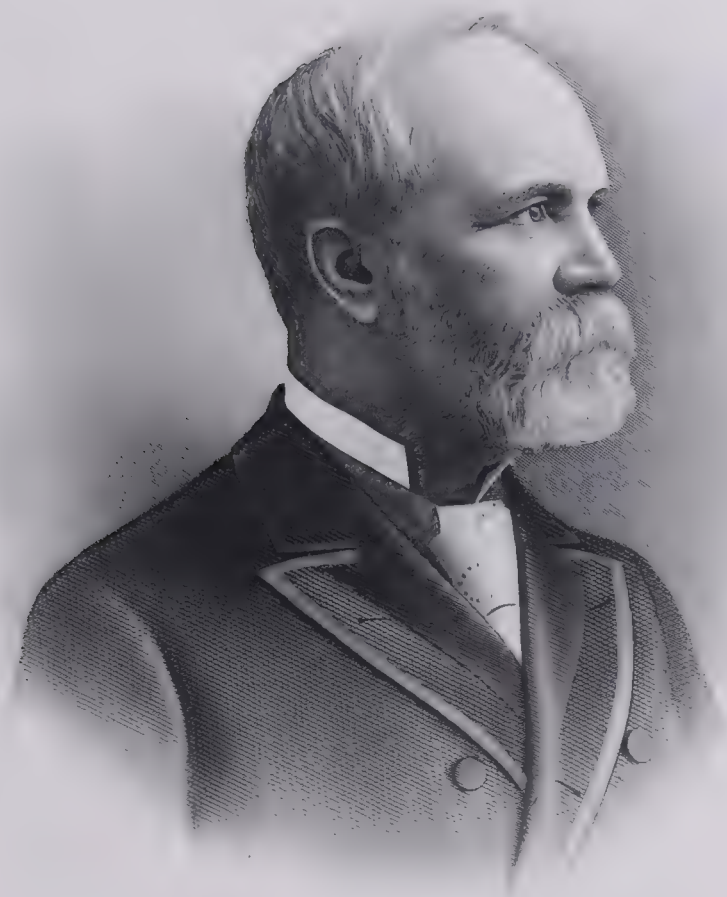
troubles in 1874 he was for a number of years a great drinker of ardent spirits. The independent frame of his mind, coupled with his convivial habits at that time, and coincident with his professional service in the law, has connected his name with a thousand anecdotes all of which in some way illustrate his personal qualities. These anecdotes will remain traditional with the settlement of the Northwest, and contain in themselves the best spirit of biography which can be found of his life.

In September, 1870, Mr. Erwin was married to Carmelita Frieda Von Fossen, a daughter of the Hon. Levi Von Fossen, an ex-State senator of California and father-in-law of the late Hon. C. C. Crocker, the railroad king. In 1875 she was divorced and removed to her home in California. October 29, 1881, Mr. Erwin was married to Mary King, daughter of John King, of Ravenna, Minn. Mrs. Erwin is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and is a lady of many charms of person and character, and it can truly be written that she is the light of her husband's life and the guiding star of his ambition and his hope.

PALMES, GEORGE. Mr. Palmes was born at LeRoy, Genesee county, N. Y., November 17, 1828. His parents, George Palmes and Jennette Churchill, were both natives of Litchfield, Conn.¹ His father, who was a tailor by occupation, settled in LeRoy, N. Y., in 1821; his paternal grandfather, Andrew Palmes, had located in Ontario county, in that State, about the year 1820. The latter was a soldier in the War of the Revolution for seven years, on the side of liberty and independence, of course, and had an eventful experience during his term of service. In the year 1832 the senior George Palmes removed with his family to St. Joseph county, Mich., locating in the town of Constantine, where he afterward resided until his death in 1845.

The subject of this sketch was therefore reared to early manhood in the State of Michigan. He was educated in the common schools and learned the tailor's trade with his father, and after his death, with his uncle, Edward S. Palmes, now in St. Paul. He lived with his uncle who then resided in Dansville, N. Y., during the years 1846-7. In 1851 he started in business for himself, at Constantine, and in October, 1853, he was married. In the fall of 1855 he took a tour through the Northwest, visiting Chicago and various portions of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Carefully examining the situation at St. Anthony and St. Paul he decided to locate in the latter city, and the following spring removed here with his wife, arriving May 11, 1856. The following month Mr. Palmes opened a merchant tailoring establishment on Bridge square, in this city, in partnership with George C. Mott. The thriving business season which followed was succeeded by the hard times of 1857-8, and after various vicissitudes and experiences the partnership between himself and Mr. Mott was dissolved in 1860. He then engaged in business on his own account, and has since continued at various locations, but never leaving Third street. He has built up a profitable patronage, and no other man in his business specialty is better known throughout St. Paul and the Northwest. He has always sought to elevate his calling, and in its exercise he has attained to a high standard of proficiency, and has always stood at the head of his profession. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Palmes purchased a desirable

¹ On the paternal side he is descended from one of the oldest and best families of Connecticut. The progenitor of his branch of the Palmes family in America was Major Edward Palmes, who was a grandson of Sir Francis Palmes, of Asheville, in the county of Rutland, England. The ancient family of England was one of distinction. Its coat-of-arms is thus described in "Burke's Armory": "Three fleurs-de-lis argent a chief vair. Crest—A hand holding a palm branch. Motto—Ut Palma Justus." Major Edward Palmes came to America as early as 1659, and settled at New London, Conn., in 1660. His first wife was Lucy Winthrop, a daughter of Governor John Winthrop, and the Winthrop homestead in New London was given him by the will of his distinguished father-in-law. He bequeathed it to his daughter Lucy, the only child of his first marriage, and she in turn, having no children, left it to her half-brothers, Guy and Andrew Palmes, the sons of the second marriage of their father. George Palmes, the subject of this sketch, is a direct descendant of Andrew Palmes last mentioned. Very interesting sketches of the Palmes families are given in Caulkins's History of New London, Conn., and in No. 119 of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register."



Geo Palmer

piece of property on Summit avenue, corner Walnut street, which he has properly improved and occupied as a homestead, and which has become very valuable. He was associated with the late Hon. J. W. McClung in the St. Paul Building Association No. 1, soon after its organization, and has been a director in that association ever since, and its vice-president for several years. Upon the whole he has been successful and occupies an honorable position in the community and among his fellow citizens and business men.

Mr. Palmes was married at Acton, Mass., in October, 1853, to Miss Mary Hull, who was a native of Vermont; she died January 18, 1880. To them were born two daughters, viz.: Gertrude, now the wife of E. B. McClanahan, jr., of St. Paul, and Marion Lucy. The family are members of House of Hope Presbyterian Church, of which organization Mr. Palmes has been a member since 1858, and is now a deacon.

MCLAREN, GENERAL R. N., deceased. Robert Neil McLaren was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., April 8, 1828. He was a son of Rev. Donald C. McLaren, D.D., of the United Presbyterian Church, and the maiden name of his mother was Jane Stevenson. His remote ancestors, on both sides, were natives of Scotland. His paternal grandfather, Finley McLaren, emigrated to America prior to the War of the Revolution, locating finally near Syracuse N. Y. The renowned divine, Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren, was one of the members of this family.

In his youth General McLaren was prepared for college at Cambridge Academy, Washington county, N. Y., and entering Union College at Schenectady, he pursued a thorough course of instruction, but owing to protracted ill health was compelled to leave that institution without graduating in the spring of 1851. In the autumn of that year he removed to Portland, Oregon, where he resided for several years. He became a partner of Hon. Henry W. Corbett (afterward United States senator) in the mercantile business, and continued in trade until in 1856, when he returned to the East. In 1853 he was elected a member of the common council of Portland, and served one year.

In the spring of 1857 he located at Red Wing, Minn., where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the firm of Densmore, McLaren & Co., and was also engaged in the forwarding and commission business as the junior partner of the firm of Meserole and McLaren. He was elected State senator from Goodhue county in 1859, and served with efficiency and credit during the second and third sessions of the Legislature. He was chairman of the committee on banks, and took a prominent part in the legislation of both assemblies.

Upon the outbreak of the Sioux Indians, in August, 1862, he raised a company for the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment, on August 22, he was commissioned major, which position he held about eighteen months. He accompanied General Sibley's expedition against the Indians, and bore a very conspicuous and gallant part in the engagements at Birch Coulee and Wood Lake. It was his battalion of infantry and McPhaill's company of cavalry that extricated the little command of Brenn and Grant from their perilous predicament at Birch Coulee, and Major McLaren was in the charge among the bravest and best when the Indians were driven from the field and the victory won at Wood Lake. He also accompanied the Sibley expedition of 1863, fought in all the engagements of that campaign, and was frequently put in command of important expeditions by General Sibley.

Major McLaren gained considerable reputation as an Indian fighter and campaigner, and when the Second Regiment of Minnesota Cavalry was organized for service on the frontier he was commissioned, January 13, 1864, its colonel. He was mustered out November 17, 1865, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general, which was given him by President Johnson. During his military service he participated in three extensive and important campaigns against the Indians, two under General Sibley and one under General Alfred Sully. In the last named campaign he proceeded as far as into the Yellowstone Valley, and his experience on this occasion was very arduous and trying. For a time he was post commandant at Fort Snelling, and was in

charge of the post at the time of the execution of Shakopee (Little Six) and Medicine Bottle. After he had retired from the service in the summer of 1866 he was sent by the Department of the Interior as one of the commissioners to treat with the Sioux Indians at Fort Laramie, Neb., and spent the remainder of the season in executing the duties of his mission.

Returning to Minnesota at the close of his military career, General McLaren took up his residence at St. Paul. Soon after he was appointed United States Internal Revenue assessor for the Second Minnesota District, and upon the consolidation of the offices of assessor and collector in May, 1873, he was appointed by President Grant, United States marshal for the State. In November, 1877, he was reappointed by President Hayes, and held the office until in 1882.

Upon his retirement from official life he employed his time in looking after his property interests, which had come to be very considerable, and was so engaged until his death. He was an ardent Republican, and a politician in the best sense of the term. He was frequently a delegate to conventions, and served one year as chairman of the State Central Committee, and was frequently active in shaping and conducting the campaigns of his party. He exhibited rare qualities of generalship in the management of political affairs, and his advice and assistance were always sought for by the other leaders of the Republicans in Minnesota.

General McLaren died at his residence, No. 65 Iglehart street, St. Paul, very suddenly in the afternoon of July 30, 1886. He was fully conscious to the last, and not afraid to die. His life had been one of activity, prominence, and usefulness. He had filled many public positions, always with intelligence and efficiency, and it was said of him that he never betrayed a trust nor a friend. In every situation he had done his duty by his fellow-men. He had been an active promoter of public enterprises, and was full of public sympathies. He was a true friend of his adopted city, and did much for her interests. For many years he was a member of House of Hope congregation of the Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death one of its trustees. He was a sincere and unostentatious Christian, and sought far less for worldly honors and glories than for a crown of righteousness and a home eternal in the heavens. For such a man death has no terrors.

In May, 1857, General McLaren married Miss Anna McVean, of Livingston county, N. Y. Mrs. McLaren, like her husband, is descended from an old and honorable Scotch ancestry, and her family was well known in Central New York. There were born of this marriage three children who survive their father's death, viz.: Dr. Archibald McLaren, now a well-known physician of St. Paul; Miss Jeannie McLaren, and Robert F. McLaren.

STRONG, CHARLES D. Charles Dibble Strong, well-known throughout the city of St. Paul as a veteran business man, and as a prominent supporter of her moral interests and enterprises, was born in Somersetshire, England, June 19, 1808. When he was eleven years of age, or in June, 1819, his parents, John and Elizabeth (Furzer) Strong, emigrated to America and located in the city of Montreal, Canada. Here he was chiefly educated and grew to young manhood. In early life he was apprenticed to the trade of bookbinder to a Mr. H. H. Cunningham, who was at that time the largest bookseller and stationer in the city of Montreal, and being employed in its various departments, Mr. Strong became familiar with the business in all its branches. In 1825 his parents removed from Montreal to New York City, but he remained in Montreal to complete his apprenticeship. In 1828 he located in the city of Boston, Mass., and here he remained for a period of more than thirty years.

In 1829 Mr. Strong established himself in business in Boston—at first as a bookbinder and, after a few months, in connection therewith opened a bookstore for the sale of religious books, principally for the use of the Methodist denomination; it being the first store of that kind in New England. His bindery was opened in State street near the corner of Merchant's Row; and his bookstore was situated on Hanover street, under the Baptist church, from whence he soon moved to No. 1, Cornhill. From very modest beginnings his operations came to be somewhat extensive. In time he became a book publisher and issued a large number of works

of various sorts. He led in the organization of the Wesleyan Association, which had for its object the establishment of a Methodist paper, to be published in the interests of the New England Methodism and assisted in the re-establishment of *Zion's Herald* in Boston, where that well-known organ of Methodism is still published. The *Herald* was originally started in Boston, but had been removed to New York city, and Mr. Strong and the other members of the Wesleyan Association returned it to its original home and placed it upon an enduring foundation. In the prosecution of his business, Mr. Strong published a considerable number of volumes in the line of his business as before described. Gradually he became engaged in the specialty of issuing books to be sold by subscription. For a considerable period he was one of the publishers of Mr. S. G. Goodrich, ("Peter Parley"), the former well-known American author. Mr. Strong issued Goodrich's Pictorial Geography—composed of two royal octavo volumes, with over 1,000 illustrations—a standard work in its day and one of real merit, and he still has in his possession the original plates from which the illustrations of the two volumes were printed. Mr. Goodrich was a clever writer, but a very poor business man. His inattention to the plainest details of business conduct often involved him in trouble. His carelessness and inefficiency in this respect finally injured his publisher very seriously and ended in a severing of their relations. Mr. Strong was financially affected by this circumstance to an embarrassing extent, but he continued in business until his health gave way from a chronic asthmatic affection and he was forced to retire. Upon disposing of his business and settling up all of his outstanding obligations he found himself, at the close of his long service in business, the possessor of a little more than a thousand dollars in cash, with his health badly shattered and impaired, and a considerable family dependent upon him.

In the summer of 1859 he came to St. Paul in search of a locality conducive to the restoration of his health, intending in his quest, if necessary, to descend the Mississippi to the Gulf, he having found complete relief from asthmatic trouble during two winters previously spent in Mobile. He went immediately to visit a brother who had a farm near Bethel, Anoka county, where he remained till about the middle of November, when he returned to St. Paul, his health having greatly improved in the meantime. Having been introduced to Mr. Parker Paine, a pioneer banker in St. Paul, he was advised by him to engage in the purchase of country produce including grain and pork, and hold the same till the opening of navigation. Mr. Strong replied that it would require capital which he did not possess. Mr. Paine, however, introduced him to his new partners, the Thompson Brothers, who had just arrived, and they agreed to furnish Mr. Strong all the money he would want for the business that winter, without an indorser. Mr. Strong of course was to use in the business the \$1,000 of his own money. He declined their generous offer at first, and only accepted it on their agreement not to call on him for the money till he had a chance to sell the goods in the spring. He also engaged to some extent in pork-packing—being the first regular pork-packer in the city. In the month of August, 1860, his family arrived in the city and were domiciled in a three story residence on Fifth street, between Robert and Minnesota, which he had purchased for the \$1,000, before referred to, absorbing his entire capital. For about two years he conducted a retail grocery establishment in the lower story of this building with the aid of his wife and oldest sons. In the fall of 1860 he purchased a retail hardware store of Mr. C. L. Grant on Third street. This was a bold venture but proved a successful one. Mr. Strong had no money, was without experience in the business, and was broken in health. The stock was valued at \$20,000, and its successful disposition required courage, address and ability. Mr. Strong was only induced to engage in the business because it was legitimate and promised to become regular and permanent.

He was founder of the extensive and successful house of Strong, Hackett & Company, which has since become prominent in commercial circles throughout the Northwest. His original location was at No. 123 East Third street, and the business was confined at first to retailing. Gradually, however, it became exclusively wholesale, and in 1870 the location was changed to 132 East Third street. In 1872 Mr. Strong associated himself with Mr. G. A. Chapin, under the firm name of C. D. Strong & Company. On the 1st of January, 1873, Mr. C. W. Hackett became

a member, and the firm style was changed to Strong, Hackett & Chapin, which was again changed in 1878, upon the death of Mr. Chapin, to Strong, Hackett & Company. January 1, 1880, Mr. F. P. Strong, a son of the senior member, was admitted. In December, 1880, the firm removed to the substantial building at No. 213-219 East Fourth street, which had been erected under his personal supervision by Dr. Wharton, as per contract between them for a ten year lease, and to be occupied by the said firm. This was subsequently the quarters of the Strong-Hackett Hardware Company, which was incorporated in 1884. On the 1st of January, 1889, Mr. Strong resigned his active connection with this corporation, and has since lived in retirement. Mr. Strong's business career has certainly been remarkable. He was over fifty years of age when he came to St. Paul, was in frail health, and had scarcely any capital. He did—notwithstanding these disadvantages what but few men would undertake—entered upon a line of business in which he had absolutely no experience, and has retired from active life being reputed as worth \$150,000. He has made a record in the business world as a man of high character and unimpeachable integrity, which should be an inspiration to all young men. He built up a business from \$18,000 a year to \$800,000 a year, from being a small retail store to the largest business house in its line in the State. Although past the age of four score his years sit lightly upon him, his mental faculties are unimpaired, and his physical organization is quite well preserved.

Mr. Strong has taken an active part and performed much valuable service in the affairs of the city. With Captain Russell Blakeley, Horace Thompson, A. H. Cathcart, D. W. Ingersoll, and Girart Hewitt, he was one of the original incorporators of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was for some years vice-president, upon its preliminary organization January 10, 1867, and his labors during his connection with this body have been of great worth and so many that they cannot well be recapitulated. He has also been identified with various benevolent and moral enterprises, and upon the whole has discharged his full duty upon all occasions as a citizen, a man and a Christian. His kindly nature and his uniform, generous and sympathetic conduct, added to the purity of his private life and his honorable record, have endeared him to hundreds of his fellow-citizens, who will ever hold him in grateful and admiring remembrance.

In his youth Mr. Strong became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ever since, through all vicissitudes, and amid all the changing scenes of his somewhat eventful life, he has been faithful in his adhesion to that worthy organization and loyal in his service to the cause of the Master. He has been one of the strongest members of the Central Park M. E. Church in St. Paul—formerly the old Jackson Street Church. For years he has been in its official organization, president of its board of trustees, etc., and is still one of its most honored and honoring members. As an acknowledgement of his services in behalf of this corporation, the members of the board of trustees, at a meeting held at his residence October 9, 1887, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The board of trustees of the Central Park M. E. Church, this day assembled at the residence of our chairman, C. D. Strong, in order to secure his presence and counsel (his health not permitting him to meet us elsewhere); and, whereas, the infirmities of age are creeping upon him apace, it is deemed fitting that some recognition of his rare ability and invaluable services to his church be made him while living, to the end that such satisfaction as may be derived from the knowledge of an appreciation may come to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the board of trustees most heartily thank their chairman and brother in Christ for his invaluable assistance in all the counsels of the church, his uniform courtesy as presiding officer, his interest in all that goes to the building up of society and good morals, his special work in promoting the efforts of the church to purchase a suitable location for the new edifice and the building thereof, and particularly his aid in procuring from the Legislature of the State the charter and articles of incorporation annulling old Jackson Street Church and reorganizing the Central Park M. E. Church. We humbly pray the Father of all mercies to spare his life, lengthen his years, and continue to deal kindly with him; and that his youthfulness of spirit—so marked as contrasted with the infirmities of body—and his unclouded intellect may be continued to the end of life.

Resolved, That this resolution be made a part of the minutes and spread in the same.



W. E. Hammy

He has been very prominent, and really distinguished, in his connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His recorded history in this particular shows that he joined Massachusetts Lodge, No. 1, Boston, in 1840, and soon after Massasoit Encampment, No. 1. He was prominent in organizing Bethesda Lodge, No. 30, in South Boston, in December, 1843, at his own house, and was its first N. G. He was admitted to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in May, 1844, and afterwards assisted in the organization of Washington Encampment, No. 6. He also organized a joint stock company to build a hall in that city. After coming to St. Paul he became conspicuously identified with the order in Minnesota. He joined Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, on December 23, 1860. In June, 1864, he was elected Grand Master, but resigned before installation in favor of Warren Powers. The next year he was again elected Grand Master, and was regularly installed. In June, 1867, he was elected Grand Representative, and June, 1871, was elected Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment. He was also District Deputy Grand Sire from 1863 to 1871. During all these years he has been an active member of St. Paul Lodge, one of its trustees, and president of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Benefit Society, for a long period.

Mr. Strong has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in Boston in 1828, when he was but little past twenty years of age, and was to Miss Frances Wyman Gill. She died September 19, 1843. Of this marriage there were nine children, of whom but two survive viz.: Elizabeth M., now in New Jersey, and Charles H. Strong, of St. Paul. His second marriage was to Mrs. Abigail S. Fitzgibbon, (*née* Jefferson), and to this union were born five children, four of whom are living—Robert J. Strong, Freeman P. Strong, of Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co.; Mrs. Abbie H. Vanderhoof, of St. Paul; and Cyrus D. Strong, of Pembina, N. D.; Mrs. Nettie M. Kirk, wife of Alva H. Kirk, of Minneapolis, died in 1880. The children of the first marriage who have departed this life were named Emeline F., George G., Sarah J., Josephine W., Caroline A., Benjamin F. and James H. Strong.

STAMM, DR. GOTTFRIED.¹ Dr. Stamm is a native of Switzerland, and was born in the Canton of Schaffhausen, November 7, 1842. His father was an able physician, and spared no pains in the education and equipment of his son, whom he designed for his profession. The doctor's scholastic education, which was very thorough, embracing both a classical and a scientific course, was obtained in the gymnasiums of Schaffhausen, from which he was graduated in the year 1863. He acquired great proficiency in his studies, particularly in the classics, and there are, even yet, few scholars in the country of his attainments in Latin and Greek.

After leaving school Dr. Stamm engaged in the study of medicine for the ensuing four years. He attended some of the best medical institutes in the Old World, including the famed University of Prague, and finally received his degree from the Medical College at Berne, in his native republic, in the year 1867. For some time thereafter he was Prosector of Anatomy with Prof. Hermann Meyer, of the University of Zurich, Switzerland. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in his native Canton of Schaffhausen for about six years, and grew steadily in proficiency and reputation.

In 1873 Dr. Stamm came to the United States, and in June of that year located in St. Paul, where he has since resided. His abilities have secured for him a large practice, and no other physician in the community possesses a more enviable reputation or stands higher in public esteem. His practice is of a general character, and among his professional brethren he is particularly noted for his ability as a diagnostician, *i. e.*, his readiness in determining the exact nature and character of disease. Of a somewhat vital temperament, he is gifted with rare self-possession and decision, and these qualities, added to his large knowledge and versatile accomplishments, render him at all times equal to an occasion. He is fully in sympathy and in line with his profession, is an active member of the County and State Medical Associations, and

yet spends much time in study and research. Of a sympathetic and kindly nature, much of his service is rendered gratuitously, and the poor and deserving have no better friend. Personally he is a gentleman of culture and taste, is well versed in literature and science and rises in esteem with an intimate acquaintance and a better knowledge of his attributes and true character. Since July, 1889, Dr. Stamm has held the position of Consul of the Swiss Confederation for the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and the Territory of Wyoming, with his office at St. Paul. His appointment is regarded as a most worthy one, and on his return with his commission from a trip to Switzerland and other portions of Europe, he was the recipient of a splendid banquet in the Merchants' Hotel, at the hands of a large number of his friends and admirers in St. Paul.

In 1880 Dr. Stamm married his present wife, who was Miss Louisa Pfaender, daughter of Colonel William Pfaender, (a former State treasurer, etc., and resident of St. Paul, but now of New Ulm.) Two children have been born of this marriage. Two sons by a former marriage are now in Europe.

GRANT, GEORGE J. George Johnstone Grant, a leading building contractor of St. Paul, was born near Pictou, Nova Scotia, January 10, 1841. His parents, George and Katie (Matheson) Grant, were both natives of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He was reared to early manhood on his father's farm, and received a common school education. At the age of eighteen he engaged as a carpenter's apprentice, and learned the trade thoroughly. He worked at his vocation in his native province for several years, during which period he became a master-builder and erected an extensive iron and steel manufactory at Londonderry, N. S. In 1877 he engaged as a contractor on the Canadian Pacific Railway to construct a section of that road between the Lake of the Woods and Eagle River, a distance of sixty-two miles. Soon after the completion of this contract, or in 1880, he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided, engaging extensively in contracting and building. Among other important buildings which he has erected since coming to this city may be mentioned the First National Bank building; the Portland Flats; De-Coster & Clark's, and Mayall's buildings, on Jackson street; Willius & Weed's, corner of Seventh and Cedar; the Stock Exchange, in South St. Paul; the new *Pioneer Press* building, and a large number of residences. His contracts are uniformly complete, all of the stone, brick, and wood-work in the structure is undertaken. He has been very successful in his operations, and has an enviable reputation in his profession. He is a member of the Contractors and Builders Board of Trade, and was vice-president of that organization during the first two years of its existence. Mr. Grant was married in 1867 to Miss Teresa Thompson, a lady of Canadian nativity, and they have six children. He is a life-long Presbyterian and a member of the Dayton avenue congregation, whose house of worship he built.

KELLY, P. H. Patrick H. Kelly was born in the County Mayo, Ireland, February 2, 1831. He received his education in the national schools of his native island, but at the age of sixteen, or in 1847, he came to America, locating first at Montreal, Canada, for fourteen months. The following year he removed to the United States and settled at Mooers, Clinton county, N. Y. In the year 1857 he came to the Northwest and located in Minneapolis, where, in company with his brother, Anthony Kelly, he was engaged in the grocery business for some years. In 1863 he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. He continued in the grocery trade in this city, and is at present the president of the P. H. Kelly Mercantile Company. He has been a prominent and influential member of the Democratic party, and was a member of the National Democratic Committee for Minnesota from 1880 to 1888.

Throughout the Northwest, where he is generally well known, it is perfectly understood that Mr. Kelly's success as a business man and his reputation as a leader and organizer of political forces have been achieved solely by his own exertions, as the result of the exercise of his



Sincerely Yours
J. H. Kelly.
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large intellectual abilities and his natural energies of character. He is eminently public-spirited, and while he is one of the most industrious of business men, giving his close attention to the general conduct of the extensive business concern of which he is at the head, and to many of its details as well, he yet finds time to aid the varied interests of the community. To him the city of St. Paul and the State of Minnesota are largely indebted for much faithful service, faithfully and unselfishly rendered. In the conduct of his business affairs he is eminently sagacious and prudent, and in the discharge of every duty and obligation he has ever been loyal and faithful, and never recreant or unequal to the occasion. He is still in the prime of his usefulness, and it is quite too early to write the history of his life or to chronicle his labors and achievements.

FISHER, DR. WILLIAM FORSYTHE. Dr. Fisher was born at Natchitoches, Louisiana, October 30, 1836. His father, William Fisher, was an Englishman, but his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Forsythe, was descended from an old New England family, prominent in the affairs of the country and patriotic in its defense. His maternal great-grandfather, Captain James Forsythe, raised a company of Connecticut volunteers and fought through the War of the Revolution in the Colonial army for the cause of Independence. His sword and musket are still preserved in Connecticut as cherished and venerated heirlooms. His grandfather, Dr. Gideon Forsythe, was a leading physician of New York City and a surgeon in the American army during the War of 1812; he died in New Orleans; his brother, James Forsythe, was a captain in the United States Navy, and commander of a vessel in the war with Tripoli.

The doctor's father owned a large and valuable plantation in Louisiana, but he died in 1838, when the subject hereof was but eighteen months old, and at the age of six years his mother took him to the North to rear and educate him. Until the age of fifteen he resided with his mother in Connecticut, and then entered an academy in Genesee county, N. Y. His scholastic education was completed at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1858. Subsequently he took a full medical course in the "regular" school at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and upon his graduation he located in the State of Wisconsin. During the War of the Rebellion he entered the Federal army as assistant surgeon of the Fiftieth U. S. Infantry (colored), and remained in the service until in March, 1866. After leaving the army he resumed the practice of his profession at Port Washington, Wis., and in 1867 removed to Manistee, Mich., where he was located for about eleven years.

In 1878 he came to St. Paul, and the same year began the practice under the homeopathic system, which as a general rule he has since pursued. He has attained to an eminent standing in his profession, and has conducted a large and very successful practice. He is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society and of the State Homeopathic Institute. He is somewhat prominent in certain civic orders, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the order of Odd Fellows, the Druids, Knights of Pythias, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the A. O. U. W. In 1863 he was married at Port Washington, Wis. to Miss Emeline Beach, and there are two children of this marriage. The doctor and his family are communicants of the Atlantic Congregational Church of St. Paul.

MEAD, HON. WARREN H. Warren Hewitt Mead was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1836. His father, Lockwood Mead, was also a native of Genoa, where his father, Hewitt Mead, had settled a few years after the close of the War of the Revolution, having removed thither from Fairfield county, Conn. Hewitt Mead was a soldier in the American army during the War of 1812, and died in the service at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The progenitor of this branch of the Mead family in America was William Mead, who, at a very early period, probably about 1635, came from England and settled at the site of Greenwich, Conn. Some of the older members of the family were prominent and distinguished characters in colonial history. Rev. Solomon Mead, who was a graduate of Yale College in the

class of 1748, was a noted Presbyterian divine, renowned as well for his general learning and ripe scholarship as for his theological attainments. General John Mead was a brigadier-general of the Continental Army during the war for independence, and distinguished himself particularly under Washington in engagements with the British about New York. The mother of the subject hereof was Susan Miller. She was a native of New York, but her father, Peter Miller, was a Pennsylvanian, and of a sturdy, honest old Pennsylvania German stock.

Mr. Mead was reared in his native county, and received a liberal education. He graduated from Cazenovia Seminary in 1857, and in September following went to Kentucky and engaged in teaching. For three years he was teacher of languages in the Bradfordsville Institute, or "Home College," an institution of learning under the control of the Christian or "Campbellite" denomination, located at Bradfordsville, Marion county, Ky. Here he remained until the school was broken up by the disturbed condition of affairs in that region incident to the civil war.

Mr. Mead was a soldier for the Union, and his term of service was one of extraordinary peril, exposure, privation, and suffering, which strained even his superior powers of endurance and seriously impaired his health for life. In the summer of 1862 he assisted in recruiting the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, and upon the organization of the regiment, on August 25, 1862, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F. He participated in various campaigns against the Confederates in Kentucky and Tennessee during the latter part of the year 1862 and the first months of 1863, and in the summer of the latter year was under General Rosecrans in the movements of that distinguished commander against the rebels under General Bragg. On one occasion, at Franklin, Tenn., he captured two noted and very dangerous Confederate spies, whom he turned over to the proper authorities, and who were afterwards executed.

In the last day's fight at the desperate and memorable battle of Chickamauga, September 21, 1863, while with his command near the Crawfish Springs Lieutenant Mead was made a prisoner. He was held by the enemy for more than eighteen months, the greater portion of the time within walls, in close confinement. He "took all the degrees" and "graduated" from nearly every noted rebel prison in the Confederacy. He was for several months at Macon, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., and eight months in the famous (or infamous) Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va. He was among the Federal officers held as prisoners of war, who, in 1864, were placed by the Confederates under the fire of the Union General Gilmore's guns, then bombarding the city of Charleston, S. C., from the islands off the harbor. For three months shot and shell from the Federal cannon fell around his quarters day and night. In the meantime, to add to his other experiences, he underwent an attack of yellow fever in a prison hospital. On the 14th of February, 1865, while being transferred by rail from Columbia, S. C., on the approach of General Sherman's army to that city, and while near Winnsboro, S. C., he and a few of his comrades contrived to escape through a hole which they had cut with their pen-knives in the floor of the freight car in which they were riding. After wandering almost aimlessly about for a day or two he was recaptured by a scouting party of Confederate cavalry and taken to the headquarters of General Joe Wheeler. He was tired, half starved, and, though it was in the month of February, his clothes hung in rags and tatters from his emaciated limbs. His condition excited the commiseration of a Confederate officer from Kentucky, who gave him a complete suit of Confederate gray, coarse but fairly comfortable. In this garb, and accompanied by a brother officer similarly attired, he again escaped a few nights later, by running the rebel guards, and after weary and perilous journeyings through the Carolina swamps he finally reached the Union forces under General Sherman, then on the march through North Carolina. A few months later (May 15th) he was enabled to join his regiment at Nashville, Tenn., and was mustered out of service July 14th following.

After the close of his military services Mr. Mead completed a course of legal study which he had pursued at intervals for a considerable period, a part of the time while a captive in Libby Prison, and in December, 1865, was admitted to the bar at Louisville, Ky. Soon after he returned to his old home in New York, where he spent a brief season. In the spring of 1866.

after his marriage, he came to Northfield, Minn., and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at that point for about three years.

In 1870 Mr. Mead came to St. Paul and opened a law office in the Masonic block, on Wabasha street, which he occupied until in January, 1889. He formed a copartnership with Cyrus J. Thompson, esq., under the firm name of Mead & Thompson, and this relation existed until 1880, since which time Mr. Mead has continued in the profession alone. He has been engaged in general practice with uniform success, and is regarded as a careful, painstaking and sound lawyer, very capable and thorough, rather than showy or pretentious. He is counsel for some of the most important corporations in the city, and his entire time is occupied in his business. By certain timely and fortunate investments he has acquired large and valuable property interests in the city and has gained and handsome competence, which he wisely enjoys and prudently directs.

Plain and unassuming, neither seeking or desiring public notoriety of any sort, Mr. Mead is recognized by his fellow-citizens as a gentleman of worth and influence. In 1877 he was elected to the State Legislature for one year, and in 1878 was re-elected for a term of two years. His service was in keeping with his marked characteristics and was of utility and acceptability to his constituents. He has ever since avoided public life and attended strictly to his own business interests and those intrusted to him by others. He has, however, taken a little time for relaxation, has visited Europe and various portions of his own country, and has a good knowledge of the world and its ways.

There can be no higher type of true manhood than a man actively engaged in professional and business life, who has, by honorable effort, amassed a comfortable fortune, and who at the same time has treasures laid up "where moths do not corrupt and thieves break through and steal." In his religious views Mr. Mead is a zealous Calvinist. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an unpretentious Christian gentleman. He is a teetotaler and an earnest advocate of temperance reform. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Minnesota Loyal Legion.

Mr. Mead was married March 7, 1866, to Miss Frances A. Hughes, daughter of the late Henry C. Hughes, of Geddes, N. Y. Mrs. Mead's family is well known throughout Central New York, and some of her ancestors were members of the noted Loomis family of Connecticut, Mr. and Mrs. Mead have had born to them two children, viz.: George H. now book-keeper in the office of the St. Paul *Globe* newspaper, and Charlotte L., an accomplished young lady, who has spent several years in Europe, and is at present with her mother in Paris.

BECKER, GEORGE LOOMIS, was born in the town of Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., February 4, 1829. His father, Hiram Becker, was a native of Schoharie county, N. Y., and a descendant of an old Dutch family of the Mohawk Valley, whose progenitors in America had settled in the country some time in the seventeenth century. The maiden name of his mother, who is still living at the age of eighty-four years, was Sophia Millard; she is of Huguenot extraction. The Millard family driven from France into England by religious persecution, finally emigrated to America and landed at Boston in 1650. Hiram Becker was a merchant, able and disposed to educate his children, and to properly prepare them for the duties of life.

Mr. Becker obtained his early schooling in his native town, and afterwards more fully at an academy in Moravia, in the same county. Subsequently, when but a lad of twelve years he attended the preparatory department of Western Reserve College at Hudson, O. His parents having in the meantime removed to Auburn, N. Y., he returned home and completed his preparatory course at the Auburn Academy, then in charge of Professor William Hopkins. In 1841 his family removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., and he entered the Freshman class of the Michigan University at that city in 1842, and was graduated from that institution in 1846, at the age of seventeen, being the youngest member of his class. Immediately after this graduation he entered the law office of George Sedgwick, esq., of Ann Arbor, and pursued the study of law with that gentleman for about three years.

In October, 1849, Mr. Becker emigrated from Michigan to Minnesota, arriving in St. Paul on the 29th of that month. In January, 1850, a few weeks before he reached the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the bar in this city, although he had engaged in the practice to some extent prior to that time. Soon after he formed a co-partnership with the late Hon. Edmund Rice and Ellis G. Whittall, under the firm name of Rice, Whittall & Becker. A year later Mr. Whittall withdrew, and the accomplished William Hollinshead was admitted to the firm, which then became Rice, Hollinshead & Becker, and until its dissolution in 1856 this was one of the most successful, and one of the best known law firms of the territorial era of Minnesota. Mr. Rice retired in 1856, and in 1858 Mr. Becker withdrew and soon after abandoned permanently the active practice of the law.

Mr. Becker was prominently connected with certain railroad interests of the State for a number of years. In 1862 he was made land commissioner of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. Upon the organization of the first division of that road February 6, 1864, he was elected its president, and this position he held until in 1876. He bore his full share of the long period of hard work attendant upon the furthering and completion of that enterprise, and under his management, and very largely by his efforts and influence several hundred miles of the road were constructed, connecting the Mississippi with the Red River of the North, and binding with an iron ligament the commercial interests of Manitoba to those of Minnesota and the northwestern portion of the American Republic. In the prosecution of his duties he performed an immense amount of physical and mental labor, making frequent business visits to the East and to Europe, besides conducting his large official business at home, and filling responsible public offices at the same time.

He has performed his share of public service. In 1854, at the first municipal election in St. Paul under the city charter, he was elected an alderman, and subsequently chosen president of the council, serving in that body two years. In 1856 he was elected mayor of the city. In 1857 he was elected one of the delegates from Ramsey county to the State Constitutional Convention, and acted with the "Democratic branch." In October of that year he, with Hons. James M. Cavanaugh and William W. Phelps, was elected a representative in Congress from Minnesota, to take his seat upon the admission of the then territory into the Union. At the time of the election it was believed that the new State would be entitled to three representatives, but in May following, when the admission proceedings had been perfected, the number was reduced to two. The selection of the two representatives out of the three who had been elected was made by lot, and Messrs. Cavanaugh and Phelps drew the lucky numbers. Mr. Becker gracefully accepted the decision without murmur or protest, and returned to his home.

Mr. Becker has always been a Democrat of the old school and the ancient faith. He belongs to that class of gentlemen-politicians, happily, not yet wholly extinct, whose professions are born of their convictions, and who act solely from pure and patriotic motives. He has grown gray in the service of his party; has served in its ranks, sat in its councils, and led it in many a hard contest, sometimes to victory and sometimes to defeat. In 1859 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for governor of Minnesota, but was defeated after a gallant fight by Hon. Alexander Ramsey, the Republican nominee. At this time Mr. Becker was but thirty years of age. In 1860 he was a delegate to the memorable National Democratic Convention that sat at Charleston, S. C., and which, after a stormy session of several days, adjourned without making a nomination. After the dual nominations had been made at Baltimore—the result of the fell spirit of distraction and dissension which had seized upon the party for the time—he supported the ticket headed by Breckenridge and Lane, in company with other staunch and reliable Minnesota Democrats.

In 1867 he was elected a member of the State Senate from Ramsey county, and was re-elected in 1869, on the last occasion without opposition, and he served in the tenth, eleventh twelfth and thirteenth Legislatures, from 1868 to 1872. In 1872 he was again nominated by his party for representative in Congress, but the overwhelming majority of the Republican op-

position in the district, added to the fact that it was the "Greeley year," and many recalcitrant Democrats would not go to the polls, prevented his election, and his Republican competitor, General John T. Averill, was elected.

Upon the creation of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, in March, 1885, Mr. Becker was appointed by Governor Hubbard as one of the members. He was re-appointed by Governor McGill in 1887, and by Governor Merriam in 1889, and is still in service. He came to the position with a full and peculiar knowledge of its duties, by reason of his previous connection with the railroad interests of the State, and his thorough acquaintance with the rights of the people and of the corporations, and he has discharged his responsibilities with singular intelligence, fairness, and acceptability. As senior member of the board he acts as its chairman during its formal sessions, and altogether the State has no other more faithful or efficient public servant.

As a citizen of St. Paul Mr. Becker has ever stood high in the general esteem. He has aided with a generous hand all the benevolent, literary, and educational institutions of the city, and his influence has always been marked, and for good. Of his personal reputation and character one who has known him long and well says: "No gentleman in Minnesota stands higher in every respect, and more fully enjoys the confidence, esteem, and love of a host of friends. He is one who, in a word, is the true type of the upright man, the high-minded and honorable advocate, the faithful public officer, the generous and hospitable friend, and the public-spirited citizen." The State of Minnesota, in recognition of his many services, and in honor of the man himself, has perpetuated his name by giving it to one of the northern counties of the State—Becker county. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Association, and was its president in 1873; he was president of the Minnesota Historical Society in 1874, and is much interested in its work. He is still in the prime of vigorous and stalwart manhood, erect as a grenadier, with a commanding presence and somewhat of martial bearing; is always courtly and accomplished; clear and intelligent in speech and conduct, and there is a career of at least a quarter of a century more of usefulness and honorable life before him.

Mr. Becker has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1853, died in six months after marriage. In 1855 he was married at Keeseville, N. Y., to Miss Susanna M. Ismon, a native of Essex county, N. Y. Of the latter marriage there were born four sons, all of whom have reached mature manhood, viz.: Edwin and Charles Walter, who at present are conducting the farm comprising 3,000 acres, at the head of Big Stone Lake, on the Dakota boundary; George Ismond, of the banking house of Becker, Chadbourne & Co., at Brown's Valley, Minn.; and William Merriam, paying teller of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul.

MANVEL, ALLEN. Mr. Manvel, the present president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad company, and recently vice-president and general manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, was born at Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., September 26, 1837. His father was Bennett Manvel, a descendant of an old Huguenot family, and he was by occupation a nurseryman and horticulturist. The maiden name of his mother was Lucy Benedict, and she was a member of a very prominent and well-known family of New York.

The early life of Allen Manvel was spent in his native State, chiefly in employment in his father's nursery, and as a clerk and book-keeper in various mercantile establishments, etc. His education was mainly acquired in the public schools at Phelps, Ontario county. In March, 1859, he came to Chicago as a clerk in the office of the purchasing agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and he has since been continuously engaged in railway service. He remained in Chicago for twenty-two years, or from 1859 to 1881, and was successively in the service of the Rock Island road as clerk of the purchasing agent, paymaster, purchasing agent, and assistant superintendent, and assistant general superintendant and purchasing agent. In the spring of 1881 he came to St. Paul as assistant general manager and general superintendent of

the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, which position he held from May 3 to November 1, 1881, when he was appointed general manager of the Manitoba system, with the added position of vice-president since September 25, 1888. September 9, 1889, he was appointed to the office he now holds. His position, as is well understood, is one requiring large ability and intelligence, executive and administrative qualities of a high order, and rare tact and discrimination in their exercise. But the record of his official career shows that he is in full possession of these essentials, and that he has always met the requirements of his position and the demands upon him, and he stands high in the confidence and good opinion of his associates and in the esteem of the public generally.

Mr. Manvel was married in 1861 to Miss Anna E. Fellows, of Batavia, N. Y. There are three daughters of this marriage, named Florence, Harriet Goodrich, and Adine.

MERRIAM, HON. JOHN L. Mr. Merriam was born in the town of Essex, in Essex county, N. Y., February 6, 1825. On the paternal side his ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and his grandfather was a soldier for the Colonies in the War of the Revolution. His father, William S. Merriam, was an iron manufacturer of Essex county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Ismon, was descended from a New Jersey family. His education, which was begun in the common schools, was completed at the academies of Westport and Essex, in his native county. Early in life he engaged in manufacturing, which pursuit he followed for several years, or until he came to Minnesota. In 1857 he was elected treasurer of his native county, and served two years.

In October, 1860, Mr. Merriam removed to Minnesota. Locating in St. Paul he associated himself with J. C. Burbank and Captain Russell Blakely, in the firm of Burbank, Blakely & Merriam, proprietors of the Minnesota Stage Company and of the Northwestern Express Company. He also engaged in merchandising in St. Paul and St. Cloud.

Mr. Merriam's connection with the important enterprises and the general material interests of the city of St. Paul and of the State of Minnesota has been very conspicuous and influential. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of St. Paul, and of the Merchants' National; and of the latter he was president for several years. His connection with the railroad interests of the State has been very prominent. He was one of the incorporators of the old Minnesota Valley Railroad, better known in late years as the St. Paul and Sioux City, and was vice-president of the road. He was also vice president of the Worthington and Sioux Falls road; a director of the Sioux City and St. Paul, and of the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls, all of which roads were long since consolidated with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad. Mr. Merriam was president of the construction company which built the Northern Pacific road from the junction with St. Paul and Duluth to Morehead. He was one of the early stockholders of the St. Paul Foundry and Manufacturing Company, and for many years was connected with that organization engaged largely in the manufacture of heavy machinery, car wheels, etc. He retired from active business pursuits in 1875, having been more than ordinarily successful, and having, by the character and magnitude of his operations, materially added to the welfare of his city and State, as well as to the advancement of his own private interests.

During the existence of the Whig party, Mr. Merriam was one of its most zealous members, but since its disorganization and downfall he has been a Republican. In 1869, and again in 1870, he was elected in a Democratic district as one of the representatives from Ramsey county in the State Legislature. Upon the organization of the House, in January, 1870, he was elected speaker, and at the following session was re-elected. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Hayes and Wheeler. Though not an active politician, he still manifests a lively interest in the success of his party for which he has, in times past, performed some very valuable service.



Wm. Parker

Mr. Merriman has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1848, to Miss Mahala K. Delano, of Westport, N. Y., who died in February, 1857, leaving one son, who is now the Hon. William R. Merriam, governor of the State of Minnesota. In November, 1858, Mr. Merriam married Miss Helen M. Wilder, of Lewis, Essex county, N. Y., a sister of A. H. Wilder, esq., the well-known citizen of St. Paul. To the latter union there were born six children, four of whom are now living.

MANNHEIMER, ROBERT. Mr. Mannheimer is a native of Germany, born in the village of Moenchsroth, in the kingdom of Bavaria, in the year 1839. His parents, Dr. Maurice and Johanna Mannheimer, were also Bavarians. His father was a prominent physician, and gave to his son, the subject of this sketch, a good education. He attended school first in his native village, and completed his studies at a Latin or classical school in the town of Dinkelsbuehl.

In 1854 Mr. Mannheimer came to America. His first location was at Adrian, Mich., where he was employed for some years as clerk and salesman in a dry goods house. In 1857 he went to Chicago and engaged as a mercantile employé. He profited by his experience, and in a few years engaged in the retail dry goods trade, and continued in that business until in 1871.

Mr. Mannheimer came to St. Paul in 1876. In that year, in connection with his brothers, Messrs. Emil and Jacob Mannheimer, he founded the now well-known firm of Mannheimer Bros. The first business location of the firm was at No. 7 East Third street, but in 1882 the magnificent Mannheimer Block, at Third and Minnesota streets was erected, and occupied, in part, during the spring of that year. With the affairs of his house, which is the largest retail and importing dry goods establishment west of Chicago, and one of the best equipped in the country, as well as one of the prominent institutions of St. Paul, Mr. Mannheimer has always been actively and influentially connected. He has largely shaped its policies and controlled its operations, and contributed in an eminent degree to its unvaried record of success. The business of the firm has kept pace with the development of the city and tributary country, and has grown from rather modest beginnings to vast proportions. As the chief buyer and purveyor of the firm, Mr. Mannheimer has kept its business interests well in hand, assisted, of course, by his partners, and the result is the standing reputation and solidity of the house, so well-known and understood at home and abroad. His characteristics as a business man are somewhat remarkable. He is conservative in his methods, but at the same time enterprising, cautious but courageous, combining prudence with energy and "push." He never fails to supply the demands and requirements of trade, but he is also ingenious in creating demands.

In the welfare of his adopted city he has always been interested, and from the first he has been identified with its leading interests, and one of the chief promoters of many of its enterprises. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been connected in an influential capacity with various business enterprises and associations, and schemes of development and improvement. Personally he possesses a modest dignity of manner and speech, and is always accessible and courteous. In commercial circles and among his fellow business men he occupies an enviable position, and is esteemed for his high character, his honorable conduct, his public spirit, and his manly qualities generally.

OAKES, THOMAS F. Thomas Fletcher Oakes, the well known president and general manager of the Northern Pacific Railway, was born in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1843. His parents, Francis Garaux and Caroline Comfort, (*née* Page) Oakes were both of New England birth and lineage. His paternal great-grandfather, Rev. William Oakes, was a Presbyterian clergyman, who lived at Norridgewock, Me., in early colonial times. His grandfather, Daniel Oakes, was a soldier of the Revolution. His father, Captain Francis G. Oakes, was a well-known shipmaster of Boston, who sailed from that port to various quarters of the globe for a period of twenty-six years.

Mr. Oakes was reared to early manhood in his native city, and completed his education in the grammar and high schools. He was one of three sons, all of whom were compelled in early life to go out into the world, and each wrought out his fortune in his own way. His brothers, Francis G., and Marshall Oakes, are now intelligent and thrifty farmers, respectively of Connecticut and Maine. In June, 1863, when hardly twenty years of age, the subject of this sketch came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, then newly organized chiefly by Thomas C. Durant and John D. Perry, of St. Louis, and he remained in the service of this company, whose headquarters for the first years were in St. Louis from first to last, sixteen years. For two years he was secretary to the contractors; for two years was purchasing agent; for three years was purchasing agent and assistant treasurer; and, rising steadily in the scale of promotion, he was for six years general freight agent, for one year vice-president, and for a year and five months was general superintendent.

When he first came to the West, the State of Missouri and the eastern portion of Kansas were in the midst of the war of the rebellion, and some of his experiences during the succeeding two years were frequently exciting and sometimes perilous. The first shovelful of dirt on the new road was thrown at the State line between Kansas and Missouri, near Wyandotte, in November, 1863. The locality was then a dense forest. During the summer of 1864 a section of the roadbed was completed, beginning at the State line and stretching westward up the valley of the Kansas River. There was no railway connecting it with the east, and practically it had neither initial nor terminal point—neither beginning nor end. The iron, the rolling-stock, and the other equipments of the road were brought to Wyandotte from Pittsburgh, Pa., on steamboats, *via* the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri rivers. There was, incident to the state of war, a great deal of lawlessness and crime. In July, 1864, Mr. Samuel Hallett, the principal contractor, was cruelly murdered in the streets of Wyandotte. In the discharge of his duties Mr. Oakes was required to make frequent trips from St. Louis to Wyandotte over an extent of country swarming with Missouri guerrillas and Kansas "jay-hawkers," of whom it has been well said that as to their general bad character it was "six of one to half a dozen of the other." On one occasion, while Mr. Oakes was sleeping in a room with some Federal soldiers at Warrensburg, Mo., his arms (two revolvers) were taken from him, and he was well nigh stripped by his graceless fellow-lodgers. While stationed in Wyandotte, he was made to do military duty in guarding the town from an anticipated rebel attack, and he was in St. Louis in the fall of 1864, when the Confederates, under General Brice, approached within twenty-five miles of the city, and seriously threatened its capture.

During his connection with the Kansas Pacific, (which since 1880 has been a part of the Union Pacific system) Mr. Oakes took all of the degrees in railroading, and especially in railroad building. The company was composed chiefly of St. Louis gentlemen. John D. Perry, president; Robert E. Carr, Carlos S. Greeley, Giles F. Filley, O. D. Filley, Adolphus Meier, Colonel Thomas L. Price, and other directors of ability and character, who recognized personal worth when they saw it and rewarded meritorious services according to their value. Mr. Oakes, though a very young man, took an active and industrious part in the construction of the Kansas Pacific, and his advancement was fairly earned.

In April, 1879, he left the Kansas Pacific and became general superintendent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf, and the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Railroads. His subsequent career may here be only epitomized. A year later, or in May, 1880, he became vice-president and general manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and removed to the Pacific Coast, where he remained one year. In May, 1881, began his connection with the Northern Pacific Railway. From that date until in November, 1883, he was its first vice-president. In November, 1883, he was made vice-president and general manager, and in October, 1885, came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. In September, 1888, he was given, his present position, that of president and general manager. The magnificent banquet given him by the citizens of St. Paul a few days later—which is noted elsewhere—was a fitting testimonial, and fairly indicates the local esteem in which he is held.



Wm Nettleton

His abilities and characteristics as a railroad manager may not here be fully delineated. A simple statement of the fact, that, by gradations and promotions fairly and honorably won, he is now at the head of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, one of the greatest railway corporations on the globe, ought to be sufficient. He is thoroughly a railroad man, and perhaps no other man in the country is better informed in this specialty in all its details, connections and influences.

But while attending closely to the affairs of the gigantic corporation of which he is the acknowledged controlling spirit, Mr. Oakes finds time for the conservation of his private concerns. He has valuable property interest in St. Paul, Duluth, and Helena, and is an extensive owner of real estate in Tacoma, W. T. He is a member of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, and takes an active interest in the vital affairs of his adopted city. He has a large following of personal friends and admirers, who esteem him almost as much for his genial, social qualities and his natural excellencies of character, as for his genius and abilities and what he has accomplished. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York, of the New York Club, of the New York Yacht Club, as well as of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul.

January 27, 1864, before he had reached his majority, Mr. Oakes was married to Miss Abbey R. Haskell, a daughter of Deacon Henry Haskell, a very worthy gentleman, of Gloucester, Mass. Of this marriage there are two sons and three daughters. The elder son, Walter, is now in railroad employment at Springfield, Mo., and the other children are being reared and trained to careers of industry and usefulness.

NETTLETON, HON. WILLIAM. Mr. Nettleton was born in Ashtabula, O., April 25, 1822. His father, Joshua Nettleton, was a native of Connecticut, but settled in Ashtabula county in 1812, when the locality was almost an unbroken wilderness. His mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Andrus, was a native of Vermont. Mr. Nettleton was reared on his father's farm, educated at the common schools of his native county, and followed farming and stock-raising until the age of twenty-eight.

In certain respects Mr. Nettleton has been prominently connected with the early history and development of Minnesota. In the year 1850 he came to the then territory, making the journey by way of the Lakes to La Pointe, then by canoe to the St. Louis River, and thence up that stream to Sandy Lake, which he reached September 1. At that time the Chippewa Indian Agency was at Sandy Lake, in charge of J. S. Watrous, esq. Mr. Nettleton at first secured employment at the Agency under Mr. Watrous and was engaged that fall transporting goods for the Indian annuities from Crow Wing to Sandy Lake. In the following spring he entered the employ of the government as farmer for the Chippewas and was sent down on Gull River, near its junction with the Crow Wing, where he opened a large farm for the Indians. Here he remained about three years, discharging his somewhat responsible and difficult duties with fidelity and efficiency. He gained a thorough knowledge of character of the Indians, learned their language, and secured their confidence and esteem.

In the fall of 1853 he resigned his position under the government and formed a business connection with a land and town company, which was composed chiefly of St. Paul parties. Going to the head of navigation of Lake Superior he selected a town site, whereon the following spring his company laid out the town of Superior, Wis. Mr. Nettleton was selected as the agent of the company and had general charge of its interests and affairs for the first few months.

Perhaps Mr. Nettleton's chief distinction in his connection with the history of the Northwest is as one of the principal founders of the now important city of Duluth. In the spring of 1855 he went over from Superior and pre-empted in his own name 160 acres on the main land, now a prominent part of the site of the city. In 1856, in company with his brother, George E. Nettleton, Orin W. Rice, J. B. Culver, and R. E. Jefferson, he laid out the original town, on "Minnesota Point." Here he remained about sixteen years, contributing his full share to the upbuilding and development of the city, and becoming prominent in its general affairs. It was

his donation of sixty-five acres of land, for depot and other purposes, to the old Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad which largely influenced the selection of Duluth as the initial point of that road, and gave the city its first "boom." In 1859 he was elected to the State Legislature as the first representative from St. Louis county—which then comprised not only its present area, but what are now the counties of Lake, Cook, and Carleton. In attending the session of the Legislature of 1860 he was compelled to make the trip to the capital by way of Chicago and La Crosse, for at that date there was not a single line of transportation between St. Paul and "the zenith city by the great unsalted sea." His service in the Legislature was practically useful to his constituents and the State, in securing the charters of certain railroads whose construction largely aided in the development of the country, and his record was very creditable. Since then he has always declined political preferment or distinction of any sort.

In 1871 Mr. Nettleton purchased a tract of land of 130 acres to the westward of the city of St. Paul, which is now that part of the city proper known as Nettleton's Addition. To this tract he removed the following year and opened a dairy farm, which he conducted for eight years. In 1886 this estate was regularly platted and laid out by his son, George O. Nettleton, and became the addition mentioned. As is well known this addition is one of the most desirable locations of the city of St. Paul, and is undergoing a high state of development and improvement, and rapidly appreciating in favor and value. Upon one of the most commanding portions of the addition stand the Nettleton family residences, imposing in appearance, attractive in arrangement, and the abodes of comfort and prosperity.

For many years Mr. Nettleton has been engaged in real estate transactions on his own account, with uniform success. He has valuable landed interests at Duluth, and at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, in addition to his St. Paul property. In a life of active industry he has acquired by honorable efforts and by his own exertions a handsome competency which he has fortunately been permitted to enjoy. In May, 1860, Mr. Nettleton married Miss Helen M. Scoville, of Ashtabula, O., and of this marriage there are three children, viz.: George O. Nettleton, and two daughters, Laura Louisa and Julia C., who are at home with their parents.

THOMPSON, HORACE. A name that will ever be conspicuous in the commercial annals of St. Paul, and plain upon the roll of its best and most useful citizens, is that of Horace Thompson, a former well-known banker and business man. He was distinguished for so many excellencies of character, was so influential in his conduct upon the welfare of his adopted community, and performed so many good deeds in behalf of society and his fellow-men, that it is difficult to sum up in one brief record the characteristics for which he is best known and will be longest remembered. He was a business man of extraordinary intelligence and capacity; a financier of acknowledged superior ability; a Christian of humble pretension, but thorough earnestness; a philanthropist in the correct sense of the term; a public-spirited citizen of enlarged views and liberal purposes; a patriot of unselfish conviction; a man of integrity and unsullied purity of character, and these qualities were blended into a combination so harmonious and perfect, that, while each was distinctive, the aggregation was a symmetrical whole.

Mr. Thompson was born at Poultney, Vt., May 2, 1827. He was the youngest son of Amos Thompson, and the maiden name of his mother was Nancy Christie. His father was a leading citizen of his community; for a period of eleven years, from 1809 to 1820, he was one of the judges of the Rutland county (Vt.) court, and was chief judge of that body from 1821 to 1824; he also represented his county for several terms in the Vermont Legislature. The Thompson family is of English origin, and the maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch came originally from Scotland.

In his boyhood Horace Thompson was taken into the family of Harvey D. Smith, esq., a lawyer of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. His education was completed at an academy in Gouverneur, but at the age of seventeen he withdrew from school and returned to

his native village of Poultney, where he became a clerk in the general store of his brother-in-law. His educational opportunities were, therefore, in a certain sense, limited; but they seem to have been sufficient. They furnished him the keys and he unlocked the storehouses of knowledge for himself. To natural scholastic and literary tastes he added such self-culture as he could obtain in the leisure intervals of his active and very busy life, and he became an accomplished writer and speaker of terse, forcible and correct English. It is recorded of him that few men in business life could wield a pen as well, or with such influence in the presentation of a subject in which he was interested; and when he chose to urge his views before an assembly, he did so readily and fluently, and acquitted himself gracefully and with power.

Mr. Thompson's business career covered a period of more than one-third of a century, or from 1845 to his death in 1880. In the former year, at the age of eighteen, he left his native State and emigrated to the State of Georgia, where his brothers, Norman B. and James E. Thompson, were in business as merchants, at Perry, Houston county. After a year spent in their employ, he commenced business for himself as a dealer in general merchandise in the village of Pondtown, Sumter county, Ga. The little Yankee boy-merchant stepped at once into the favor of the generous, hospitable Southerners—always prompt in the recognition and admiration of true merit and honorable enterprise—and he did a prosperous business from the first. His successful operations attracted the attention of his elder brother, James E. Thompson, and at the end of the first year the two brothers entered into the intimate business relations with each other, which subsisted until the death of the senior brother in 1870. In the year 1854 the Thompson Brothers removed their business from Pondtown to Americus, the county seat of Sumter county, in order to meet the demands of their rapidly increasing trade. For the few succeeding years they remained at Americus they did a large and profitable business, and as a result of their aggregate operations in the Empire State of the South, they accumulated a considerable cash capital. They were pleasantly situated, too, had troops of friends, a trade and patronage that were constantly increasing and their immediate prospects were very flattering. But they were men of acute perceptions, and from their vantage ground they saw that the War of the Rebellion was inevitable, even before the clouds had risen, and when the only sign of the coming storm was the lambent lightning playing low along the Southern horizon. Mr. Thompson was married on June 27, 1854, to Miss Carrie Scarborough, a daughter of Judge James Jackson Scarborough, of Americus, Georgia.

In the year 1859, with his brother, Mr. J. E. Thompson, he visited St. Paul and formed a partnership with Parker Paine in the banking business, under the name of Thompson, Paine & Co. Returning to Georgia the same year he closed up the business there, and in 1860 removed with his family to St. Paul and became actively connected with the business of the new firm. In 1861 this partnership was dissolved and the well-known banking house of Thompson Brothers was established. In the end this house became the First National Bank of St. Paul, an institution known in financial circles, at least, throughout the country. Upon the organization of this bank Mr. J. E. Thompson became its president, and after his death, May 28, 1870, Mr. Horace Thompson (who had previously been cashier) became president, a position which he filled with very great intelligence and ability thereafter up to the time of his death, the bank in the meanwhile having grown into one of the largest and strongest financial institutions in the Northwest.

He became, too, one of the most prominent business men of this section. His connection with the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad was largely instrumental in the construction of that important highway and to him, more than to any other person, was due its preservation from a fate that overtook so many other enterprises of like character during certain critical and trying periods. In 1864 he was one of the incorporators of the St. Paul and Sioux City, and thereafter, until the date of his death he was treasurer and one of the directors of the company. In 1865, at the close of the War of the Rebellion, the road was commenced, and its construction was persistently pushed until it became the central figure of one of the leading railway systems of the West.

To the affairs of this corporation and those of the First National Bank Mr. Thompson gave his largest attention and best efforts. It was through his connection with these institutions that he was best known to the commercial world, and in this relation he found wide range and free scope for the display of his superior financial abilities. During the War of the Rebellion he was a most enthusiastic and devoted friend of the Union. He subscribed liberally to the various patriotic funds in aid of those who bore the battle, and of their widows and orphans, and his belief in the righteousness of the Union cause found fitting expression whenever circumstances called it forth. He was an ardent advocate and supporter of Mr. Jay Cook's plan of popular subscription to the government loans, and his bank was the chief agency in placing the 5-20 and 7-30 bonds in this section.

During the period succeeding the financial panic of 1873 no man did more to preserve and maintain the public confidence in the monetary institutions of the city. He occupied at once, a prominent and precarious position. Had he been illy informed as to the situation, or of a timorous and hesitating disposition, much of the aid afforded by banking institutions to business communities where his influence was the greatest, might have been withheld at the most essential and critical moment. The railroad interests of the State would have suffered had not he and his fellow stockholders stood manfully by their trusts and continued to uphold the great burden they had so long and so patiently borne. In his case, at least, devotion was rewarded. The scheme which he had forwarded with all the resources at his command, for the consolidation of the St. Paul and Sioux City and the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad companies with the West Wisconsin and its branches, was consummated and became an accomplished fact almost at the instant of his death; and thus the handsome fortune which he left to his heirs was largely increased after his death as the result of his planning in life.

As a citizen of the city of St. Paul and the State of Minnesota, which he had adopted as his home, he has been aptly described as "public-spirited, broad-minded, and liberal-handed." He was the first vice-president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, was treasurer of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company at the time of his death, and was a member of various other business associations. At different periods he was chosen president and treasurer of the Hudson and River Falls Railroad of Wisconsin, and of the Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad of Minnesota; treasurer of the St. Paul and Sioux City, the Stillwater and Taylor's Falls, and the Chippewa Falls Railroads. At the time of his death he had several thousands of acres of land in the State in cultivation.

It was natural that his influence should be chiefly in financial affairs. He was a staunch upholder of the public credit, municipal, State, and national; always wise in his advice as to the methods of its establishment and maintenance, and prompt in rendering substantial aid in carrying these methods into effect. He fought as a knight of the Crusades for the restoration of the State's good name and the removal of the stain of repudiation upon her escutcheon, in the matter of the dishonored railroad bonds, and no other man labored more patiently and faithfully or more efficiently, to accomplish the righting of this great wrong. When the great State treasury defalcation occurred he was one of the sureties. Calling together his fellow bondsmen, he took the initiative and declared that the full amount of the loss, over \$180,000, must be made good to the last dollar, without any attempt at shirking or a resort to legal quibbles. His financial position was such that he was enabled to advance the money to the State at once, and the credit of the bond was maintained to the letter and in the full purpose of its spirit. His integrity and honor were parts of his natural system and dominated his entire conduct. Comprehending, too, the geographical and commercial advantages of the city and locality of his residence, he joined wisely and zealously in all efforts to develop their material resources.

Mr. Thompson was a very faithful, as he was a very humble Christian. For many years prior to his death he had been a member of the First Baptist Church of St. Paul, always contributing largely to its financial and moral support, and being chiefly instrumental in the erection of its present house of worship. He was a liberal contributor to the support of other churches, and to various charities. He was particularly interested in the care of those on whom the Al-

mighty, for some inscrutable purpose, had lain His hand of affliction, and who were unable to care for themselves. At an early day he became interested in the work of educating the deaf and dumb children of the State, and after the establishment of the State Institute for Defectives at Faribault, he never lost sight of the school or lacked interest in its general success. He was concerned in the welfare of the institution generally *per se*, and often rendered it substantial assistance. His private charities and benefactions were very numerous and bountiful.

On the 17th of January 1880, Mr. Thompson left his residence in St. Paul for a business trip to New York City. A few days later he contracted a severe cold, and at midnight of the 27th of January, (or perhaps a few minutes later) he died, after a brief but very severe illness from pleuro-pneumonia. His remains were returned to St. Paul, and interred in Oakland Cemetery, after every demonstration of public and private respect, and all befitting ceremonial. Numerous public meetings were held in his honor, the most prominent men in the city paid eloquent, heartfelt tribute to his worth, and the press of the city teemed with eulogies to his memory. All who knew him felt that his life and death had proven that a rich man may enter the Kingdom of Heaven and mingle with the redeemed in the Society Celestial, and that the city had lost one of its ablest leaders and one of its strongest friends.

THOMPSON, JAMES E. Mr. James Egbert Thompson, a former very prominent and influential citizen of St. Paul, whose memory is still respected and cherished, was the senior of the Thompson Brothers, *par nobile fratrum*, the noted financiers, so frequently mentioned on other pages of this volume. He was born at Poultney, Vt., in July, 1823, and was a son of Hon. Amos Thompson, who was a very prominent citizen of the Green Mountain State, for many years presiding judge of the Rutland County Court, a representative in the State Legislature for several terms, etc.

In his early youth Mr. Thompson was designed for the profession of law, and was sent to the High School at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., with the view of his preparation for a finished education; but his health gave away under his studies, and he was compelled to leave school on several occasions, spending the intervals of his vacations in his native village, and being engaged occasionally as a clerk in a general store. In 1840, when but little past seventeen years of age, he went to the State of Georgia and joined his elder brother, Norman B. Thompson, who was then in business as a merchant in that State. His removal to the South was intended mainly for the benefit of his health; but this benefit becoming permanent, and being delighted with the country, he decided upon a location in the Empire State of the South, and was admitted to a partnership with his brother. At first they were established at Perry, Houston county; afterwards at the hamlet of Pondtown, Sumter county, and finally at the city of Americus, the county seat of the latter county. In 1845 they were joined by their younger brother, Horace Thompson. The operations of the firm came to be very large and were entirely successful. Mr. J. E. Thompson was for many years connected with the branch of the State Bank of Georgia at Americus, and was well known in commercial circles throughout the State. He was fully identified with the citizenship and interests of his adopted State, and universally esteemed and respected. As stated elsewhere¹ he was attached to the Union, and upon the approach of the civil war he declined to remain longer in the South and to consider himself an alien enemy of the government of the United States. In the fall of 1859, therefore, he left Georgia, while there was yet time to do so, without either the loss of his property or the impairment of his friendship toward his legion of Southern friends and neighbors, and came to St. Paul.

His subsequent history has been, perhaps, sufficiently narrated. He formed a partnership with Mr. Parker Paine in the banking business, and the following spring was joined by his brother, Horace Thompson, who had remained in Georgia to close up the business of their firm. In 1861 the banking house of Thompson Brothers was established, and this was succeeded in

¹ See biography of Horace Thompson.

1863 by the historic First National Bank of St. Paul. Upon the organization of this institution Mr. J. E. Thompson was made its president, and remained in that position subsequently until his death. He became prominently identified with the railway interests of St. Paul and Minnesota, and was one of their most efficient promoters. He was treasurer of St. Paul and Chicago Railway Company, and a director in the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad for several years. His services, especially in behalf of the latter enterprise, were notably of great value. He was also one of the incorporators of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, and at the time of his death was a director in that association. From 1861 to 1864, during the critical period incident to the War of Rebellion, he was a member of the City Council as alderman from the old First ward, and as chairman of the committee of ways and means—a position which he was so well qualified to fill—he rendered much of valuable service to the municipality. Without any sort of ostentation or pretentious effort he took a deep and an active interest in the city's affairs, official and otherwise. His bank never refused its assistance to the city, even when the situation was most dubious and forbidding, and every private enterprise and every good work in St. Paul had always a staunch friend and willing and liberal promoter in James E. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson died very suddenly, from internal rupture and, hemorrhage, on the 28th of May, 1870, in the forty-seventh year of his age. At the time of his death he was on a fishing excursion, with his wife, his daughter Lena, and a Mr. Charles Wintermute, at Bowles' Creek, in Washington county, a locality of about eighteen miles distant from St. Paul. The fatal stroke was wholly unexpected, as swift as a dagger's thrust, and he survived it but a few minutes. The startling and shocking intelligence of his sudden and untimely end in the prime of his manhood and usefulness and in the midst of a career marked by honor and distinction and full of promise for the future, occasioned general and heartfelt regret throughout the city. Appropriate action was taken by the different bodies with which he was connected; his funeral obsequies were made the occasion of a public demonstration, and his remains were followed to Oakland Cemetery by a very large concourse of friends.

Mr. Thompson left a widow and five daughters, all of whom are yet living. He was married in October, 1853, to Miss Susan L. Norton, a daughter of Dr. Wm. S. Norton, of Fort Edward, N. Y., a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of that locality and a direct descendant of one of the earliest Puritan families. The widow, a most refined and accomplished lady, whose present residence is in Europe, four of her daughters—now Mesdames A. K. Barnum, F. B. Clarke, W. S. Morton, and Edmund Rice, jr., are well-known members of St. Paul society. The remaining daughter, Mrs. Kate Ashton, resides in New York. A gentleman of quiet, domestic tastes and an affectionate disposition, Mr. Thompson was greatly devoted to his family. All his happiest hours were spent within the sacred precincts of his home and in communion with his wife and children. Only upon the most urgent demands did he ever leave his household after nightfall. It was a domain over which he was absolute monarch, loving, fond, and tender in his sovereignty, and ruling over his faithful and affectionate subjects by his mere presence alone. He was of refined and literary tastes, delighted in their exercises and indulgence, and was fond of reading and study. On one occasion, when solicited to co-operate in the organization and conduct of a literary society, he stipulated that its meetings were to be held in the daytime, "for I can't leave home after night," he added. He was a sincere Christian. From his boyhood he was a member of the Baptist Church, and was always one of the most active members of that denomination. He was, however, most favorably impressed with the creed and practices of the Episcopal Church, of which his wife was a member and in which all his children were confirmed. In no sense and in no particular was he bigoted in his views, but accorded to every man the right to judge for himself in matters of conscientious opinion. Always courteous and kindly in manner, he was a general favorite. Always upright and honorable in his every method and rule of conduct, he was trusted and confided in. Always intelligent, well informed, and sagacious, his opinions were respected and his advice constantly sought. To the demands of the community and the needs of humanity his hand was as open as his heart; and in brief it



R. L. Haudenberg

is the testimony of those who know him best that James E. Thompson, the renowned financier and man of business, great as he was in his mental equipments, and noble as his conduct was on all befitting occasions, was at his greatest and noblest as a *man*, purely and simply, in all that constitutes true manhood, in all that is worthy of emulation and perpetuation.

HARDENBERGH, P. R. L. Mr. Hardenbergh was born in New York City, January 23, 1834. He was a member and descendant of an old Dutch family of genuine Knickerbocker stock. On the paternal side the progenitor of the family in America was Arnold Hardenbergh, one of the first settlers on Manhattan Island, having secured a grant of land from the king of Holland in 1644 for distinguished naval services. His own father, Rev. James Hardenbergh, was a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed denomination, and well known to the last generation of New York church goers.

He was educated in the schools of his native city, and began his business career in the book importing and publishing house of Newman & Ivison, but after two years he associated himself with his brother-in-law, the late Loring Andrews, at that time the largest leather manufacturer and dealer in the country; and it was in the "Swamp," (as that portion of the city devoted to the leather traffic is known), where he learned the business to which he devoted himself during his life. In 1855 he moved to Chicago, and the firm of Hardenbergh & Williams engaged in the importing and manufacture of leather, operating the *first* sole-leather tannery built in that city. In 1867 he came to St. Paul, and after establishing the business that still bears his name he found that his health required a change of climate, and after a few years he started for the Pacific coast, the city of Portland being his objective point. A brief sojourn on the coast having restored his health he returned to Chicago, and from that time until the great Chicago fire in October, 1871, the firm of Hardenbergh & Page were the largest dealers in their line in the West. In 1873 he returned finally to St. Paul, bought back the business he had established six years before, and devoted his time, talents, and energies to building it up. The result of his labor soon became apparent, for his business soon outgrew the original modest quarters on Upper Third street, and in 1881, having added the jobbing and manufacturing of saddlery and saddlery hardware to his former line, he moved into the commodious quarters the firm now occupy. About this time he admitted his son, W. A. Hardenbergh, and in 1887 M. W. Fitzgerald, both of whom had received their business education and experience under him, into partnership, and during the last two years of his life, retained only a general supervision of the affairs of the firm, allowing the details to be managed by his juniors; but the business policy begun by him, his broad views and withall his care of detail, carried out by his juniors and subordinates, have placed the firm of which he was the head and founder, among the largest and most successful in the country.

During the three years preceding his death the health of Mr. Hardenbergh was broken, and much of his time was spent in Europe and the South in expectation of relief. After spending the summer of 1888 in St. Paul, he started South in October, stopping *en route* at Philadelphia and Baltimore. In the latter city the complication of diseases to which he was subject culminated in his death on the 31st of January, 1889. His wife, and his son, W. A. Hardenbergh, previously mentioned, have survived his decease.

Of the many strong and valuable citizens that the city of St. Paul has lost Mr. Hardenbergh was one of the strongest and most valuable. He was a man of great public spirit, of patriotic impulses, of enlarged and liberal views, and of strong intellectual powers, natural and acquired. Polished and courtly in manner, of distinguished appearance, sympathetic in his nature, charitable in the same thoroughly practical manner that marked all the actions of his daily life, of wonderfully sound judgment and well balanced mind, his advice was as often sought by his business associates as his good offices were invoked by those in the humbler walks of life; and it is doubtful if the loss of any one of St. Paul's citizens was deplored by a larger and more varied number than his. The busy merchant and the humble toiler seemed to feel that they had equally

experienced a personal loss. The press and the public, without distinction, eulogized his character and his services, and every honor was paid to his memory.

He had been prominent in the general affairs of the city, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, director of the German-American Bank, etc., and a champion of many measures of municipal reform. Yet deeply interested as he was in the popular and commercial growth and well-being of the city of his choice, he could not be prevailed upon to accept political honors from his citizens, though at one time the chief magistracy of the city was offered him, with a pledge of the support of both parties. He served as a county commissioner for a short time in 1884 and in 1885, but resigned before his term expired.

The son of a Reform clergyman, he became, at about the age of thirty-five, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was particularly active in promoting the religious, educational, and charitable institutions of that denomination. He was for a long time preceding his death the president of St. Mary's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which organization attended his funeral obsequies in a body.

The life of P. R. L. Hardenbergh was an example for the young business men of to-day. A thoroughly well-trained and successful merchant, in private life a man whose actions were above reproach, he presented the rare spectacle of one who brought his business methods to bear upon his good works, his charities and his daily life, and the honor, good will and goodfellowship of his daily life became a part of his business policy, not only to the detriment of neither, but to the well-being of each. To quote the words of one who had known him long and well, and whose duty it was to perform the last sad offices upon earth for him, "he was a living proof that one may become a successful man in the fields of commerce and retain his purity of life."

MITCHELL, REV. EDWARD CRAIG, A.M., was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 21, 1836. He was the second of three children, the sons of Edward Phillips Mitchell, of Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia, and Elizabeth Tyndale Mitchell, of Philadelphia, Pa. All four of Mr. Mitchell's grand-parents were of English descent. His father's family lived in Virginia through six generations. His paternal grandmother, Annie Walton, was descended from George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His mother was descended from a brother of William Tyndale, the English translator and martyr. John Tyndall, the scientist, belongs to the same family.

In 1841 Edward P. Mitchell, the father of Edward C., removed with his family to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was a merchant, and also president of the Commonwealth Bank. His eldest son, James Tyndale Mitchell, of Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was for many years editor of the *American Law Register*. The youngest son, George Walton Mitchell, died in childhood.

Edward C. Mitchell was educated in Philadelphia, graduating from the Central High School, or Public College in 1856, with the title of A.B., and in 1861 he received the title of A.M. In 1856, he began the study of the law in the office of Richard McMurtrie, esq., of Philadelphia, and also took the law course in the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, and at once took a position to employ his mornings in the law office of Davis & Birney, of Philadelphia, where he remained until January, 1860. In 1858, and before his admission to the bar, Mr. Mitchell had determined to enter the ministry, but he first preferred to secure a practical training. From January to May, 1860, he employed his mornings as assistant editor of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, a daily newspaper. From 1858, and especially in 1859 and 1860, he was also preparing for the ministry, using his afternoons and evenings for that purpose. From the age of fifteen he had been reading and investigating the doctrines of the prevailing churches; but he had not found any system of theology satisfactory to both heart and head, until, in 1858, he met the theological writings of Swedenborg, to which he was led by his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Tyndale, of Philadelphia, well known as an active worker in many charitable organizations, and originally a



B. Michel

Friend or Quaker. In 1861, Mr. Mitchell, as a student of the ministry in the New Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian) Church, of Philadelphia, was authorized to preach, and in 1862 he was ordained. From 1860 to 1863, he preached in Philadelphia; from 1863 to 1866, in Providence and Pawtucket, R. I.; from 1866 to 1869, in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass.; from 1869 to 1872, in Detroit, Mich.

In April, 1872, Mr. Mitchell removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and in 1876 he came to St. Paul, Minn., where he has since resided. From 1872 to 1880 he officiated in both cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul; but since 1880 he has served the St. Paul church only. His first preaching in St. Paul was in the lecture-room of the Y. M. C. A., on Third street, near Minnesota street, from 1872 to 1876, when the society purchased and refitted the old First Methodist Church on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

In 1887 they built the new and picturesque church at the corner of Virginia and Selby avenues, on St. Anthony Hill. As a preacher Mr. Mitchell's style is logical, rather than rhetorical. His aim is to help his hearers to open their minds to spiritual truths; his earnest effort being directed to unfolding the profounder meaning of the Scriptures, and to applying such meaning to the practical walk of daily life, in the belief that all religion relates to life, and that a religious life is in living from well-defined religious principles in every relation of practical daily life. It has been said of him that his discourses are clear and forcible—"written from the head and spoken from the heart;" but that the strongest argument that he makes in favor of his religion is his own daily life. Of strong mental gifts and attributes, Mr. Mitchell is a very accomplished gentleman in all true essentials. He is a scholar, a thinker, a *litterateur*, a theologian. As an author, Mr. Mitchell, in addition to many sermons, lectures, etc., has published an octavo work on "The Parables of the New Testament, Spiritually Unfolded," being an interpretation of the symbolic meaning of the forty parables of the New Testament. Without the semblance of dilettanteism, he is refined and polished. And on proper occasions he can be a man of business, familiar with business principles. Personally he is universally esteemed and no man in the city has stronger friends and admirers.

In 1865 Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Louisa C. Fernald, of Portland Me., for whose health he moved to Minnesota; but she did not long survive. In July, 1876, he was married to Miss Annie Iungerich, daughter of Louis C. Iungerich, esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., a well-known merchant and banker. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have one son, Walton Mitchell, born December 26, 1887.

Besides his church work Mr. Mitchell has always been active in charitable and benevolent organizations. For many years he has been in the board of managers, and in the executive committee of the St. Paul Society for the Relief of the Poor; and at present he is one of the vice-presidents of the society and the chairman of the executive committee. He was the originator of the free kindergartens of St. Paul, and he is now the president of the Free Kindergarten society of St. Paul. He also organized the St. Paul Day Nursery or Creche, in which he takes an active interest. He is also a vice-president of the Humane Society for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. In financial circles also Mr. Mitchell is known as an investor of large amounts of trust funds, in connection with his Eastern relatives; and as one who has great confidence in St. Paul.

MICHEL, BERNARD. Mr. Michel was born in Marsberg, in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, February 11, 1832. He was educated in the common schools, and in his early manhood learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for a number of years. In the year 1852 he came to America, and for the next year or more was engaged in his calling in the cities of New York, Buffalo and Chicago. In October, 1853, he came to St. Paul, and here has ever since resided. For the first few years after he came to the place—which was then little more than an insignificant village—he was engaged in carpentering. In 1856 he began the manufacture of sash and doors, and continued in this business with general success for eleven years, or

until 1867, when he established a grocery and feed store at the corner of Martin and Rice streets. Here he was located until in the spring of 1888 when he retired, and was succeeded in business by his sons. Since that time he has devoted his time and attention to the management of his extensive real estate and loan interests.

Mr. Michel as an old settler and business man of St. Paul, is well identified with the history and progress, and has done his full share in bringing about its present prosperous situation. He is well known in business and financial circles, was a director for several years in the National German American Bank, and at present is a director in the St. Paul National Bank. From 1877 to 1880 he was a member of the board of control, and has always been a useful and honorable member of society and of the community.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. Michel was married in St. Paul to Miss Francisca Breker. There have survived this marriage five children, all of whom were born in St. Paul, and are still residing here, viz.: George, proprietor of the grocery and feed store at his father's old stand, corner of Rice and Martin streets; Theodore and Joseph, hardware dealers and plumbers, No. 751 Wabasha street; and two daughters, Lena now the wife of John F. Venne, esq., and Annie the youngest child, who is at home with her parents. The family are members and communicants of the Catholic Church.

MAINZER, JACOB, CAPT. Of the many examples of self-made men which the city of St. Paul has produced none are more worthy of record than the life of this well-known German American citizen, and his career well exemplifies what may be accomplished, even under the most forbidding circumstances, by industry, perseverance, and a rigid adherence to a line of honorable conduct. Coming to America a callow youth practically unacquainted with either the people or their language, poor and friendless, he has fought for the preservation of his adopted country, attained to responsible positions in its public affairs, has wrought for himself a competence and gained the abiding esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens of all classes.

Capt. Mainzer was born December 16, 1834, in the village of Neumagen, in the governmental district of Trier, in Rhenish Prussia. His father, Adolph Mainzer, was a wine manufacturer and vintner, and also a ship-owner on the river Moselle. The maiden name of his mother was Agnes Kohr. In his boyhood he attended the parochial schools of his native village, and his education was completed at the gymnasium in the city of Trier. He studied the classics and became a master of several of the natural sciences, acquired a proficiency in French, which he yet speaks and writes with fluency, but did not graduate.

At the age of nineteen, partly to avoid enrollment and service in the German army, he left the Fatherland for the United States. In the month of November, 1853, he landed in the city of New York. The ensuing two years were passed under various trying vicissitudes in the metropolis and partly at Cleveland, Ohio. In May, 1855, he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. Soon after his arrival here he was prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid fever, and for two months lay near to death, an inmate of St. Joseph's Hospital. Upon his discharge from this noble institution which has done so much good work during its existence, he was without money or friends, and pale and emaciated, but still determined, he walked the streets of the then young and incomplete city in search of employment. That was, as now, an era of speculation and money getting, and then as now Levites were numerous; but at last the good Samaritan was found in the person of Mr. Amidon, proprietor of a marble yard on Third street, and with him the young wanderer engaged to learn the vocation of marble cutter, at a salary of three dollars a week and board at the home of his employer. He soon became quite proficient as a workman, and many of the monuments which still mark the resting places of the silent sleepers in Oakland Cemetery, are specimens of his handiwork. Another product of his chisel was the arch-stone with an inscription in German, which occupied a place over the portal of the old Assumption German Catholic Church, and this relic the captain now possesses.

Forced to abandon the marble shop by reason of ill health, and being an accomplished pen-



Engraving

J. M. Winger

man, he secured the position of recording clerk in the office of the recorder of deeds of Ramsey county, and here he remained for one year. Meanwhile he employed his leisure time in the acquisition of the English language, and in the study of law. After a thorough course of study he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1858, and in July, 1860, was licensed to practice before the Supreme Court. In 1858, without being consulted in the premises, he was elected a justice of the peace and held the office two years.

Upon the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he gave up his profession and with his fellow-countryman, Colonel A. R. Kiefer, assisted in the organization of the German Company of St. Paul, and was made its first lieutenant. With this company, which became Company "G" of the Second Minnesota Infantry, and whose record is noted elsewhere in these pages, he served nearly two years, or from June, 1861, until in March, 1863, when by reason of severe and protracted ill health, he was compelled to resign. During his term of service he took part in the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., the siege of Corinth, Miss., and in various other operations and movements of the Federal army under Generals Buell and Rosecrans in Tennessee, being uniformly in active and honorable duty, and making for himself a worthy record as an officer and soldier.

Returning to St. Paul he re-engaged in his profession, and in May, 1863, he was married. From 1864 to 1867 he held the position of court commissioner. In the fall of 1865 he was elected register of deeds of Ramsey county, and three times thereafter was re-elected to that office, serving in all four terms, or eight years, from 1866 to 1874. His administration was very efficient, as the records attest, and was in the highest degree acceptable to the people. The same kindliness and courtesy of manner which has always characterized his intercourse with his fellow-men, marked his official conduct, and rendered him universally popular.

Retiring from politics and from public life Captain Mainzer engaged in his professional duties, and opened a general abstract office, in the conduct of which he is still engaged. His long and large experience in the register's office qualified him to a peculiar extent for the latter business. No man understands better the subject of title to St. Paul and Ramsey county real estate. He has invented and copyrighted a system of making abstracts of title to real property which is claimed to be equal, if not altogether superior to any other known system, and is in especial favor where it is known and understood. It is already largely in use and growing in popularity. In his own office which is very large and completely equipped in all its appointments, he has a complete set of abstract books to every foot of realty in Ramsey county, and these books are carefully and promptly posted and marked by thoroughly competent clerks at the end of each and every working day. One of the valuable features of his system is the "Personal Index," so called, by the aid of which it can be readily ascertained whether or not any particular tract of real estate in Ramsey county appears in the name of any particular person.

Captain Mainzer was married May 18, 1863, to Miss Caroline Gendron, a native of Point Levis, C. E., of French extraction. Surviving this marriage there are seven children, viz.: Adolph, Justinia, now the wife of M. B. Brueggemann; Agnes, now the wife of E. P. Wilgus, esq.; Gertie, Felix L., Caroline and Emma. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically Captain Mainzer is a Democrat. Personally he is held in general esteem by his fellow-citizens for his kindly and affable manners, his upright and correct deportment, and his generous and noble qualities as a citizen and a man.

WILLIAMS, J. FLETCHER. John Fletcher Williams is the descendant in the seventh generation from John Williams, a native of Glamorganshire, Wales. His parents, natives of Pennsylvania, were both pioneers of the State of Ohio. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1834. He was educated at Woodward College in that city, and also at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., at which latter institution he was graduated in the Scientific Course, in 1852. After spending a few months in the attempt to learn engraving, he removed to St. Paul in 1855, and soon after was engaged to take charge of the department of city news on the *Daily Minnesotian*. Succeeding very gratifyingly in the profession of journalist,

he remained in its pursuit for about twelve years, being employed at various periods on the *Daily Minnesotian*, *Daily Pioneer*, *Daily Press* and *Daily Dispatch*. Having always a fondness for writing articles on the early history and biography of Minnesota, and having acquired considerable experience in that field, led to his being elected in January, 1867, as secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, to the success and upbuilding of which institution he gave, from that time on, his best efforts. In 1869 he withdrew from journalism, and has since that date been solely engaged in promoting the objects of the Historical Society, building up its library and other collections, gathering materials for Minnesota history, and writing books and papers on the same, for the published collections of the society and for other works. The largest separate volume of which he is author, is "The History of Saint Paul and County of Ramsey," published in 1876. Mr. Williams, in view of his interest in the subject of history, has been complimented by the election as corresponding or honorary member of thirteen historical and genealogical societies in the United States. He is also a member of the American Historical Association, and corresponding secretary of the Minnesota Old Settlers' Association. He was for six years a member of the St. Paul Board of Education and was in 1873 appointed by President Grant as U. S. Centennial Commissioner from Minnesota to the Philadelphia Exposition. He has had gratifying success in his labors for the Minnesota Historical Society. When he assumed charge of its work in 1867 it had but a mere handful of books of small value. Now it has a very valuable and well-selected library of 32,000 volumes, and is one of the most prosperous and successful institutions of its kind in the United States, mentioned with honor everywhere. Mr. Williams is still giving diligent and unremitting labor to its success, after twenty-two years of continuous service. He has also been since 1856 a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in St. Paul, and has been honored by his brethren with many high offices in its Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, viz.: Grand Secretary, Grand Master, Grand Representative, and, for the past seventeen years, Grand Scribe. Mr. Williams was united in marriage in 1857 to Miss Kate Roberts, a native of Utica, N. Y. He has five children and two grand-children.

MORRISON, SAMUEL HON. Hon. Samuel Morrison, at present judge of the Probate Court of Ramsey county, was born in the city of St. Paul, April 15, 1858. He is a son of Wilson C. Morrison and of Mary (Sweeney) Morrison, both well-known old residents of the city. His father, who is a native of New York, and of Scotch ancestry, was one of the first commission merchants and business men of St. Paul, and was subsequently connected with the Manitoba Railroad; he is still living, honored and respected by all who know him. His wife, the mother of Judge Morrison, was born in Ireland.

The home of Judge Morrison has always been in his native city. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the High School department in 1875, at the age of seventeen. For fifteen months thereafter he was employed as bookkeeper in the leather store of P. R. L. Hardenbergh & Co. In the fall of 1876 he went to New York City, and for four years was engaged in philosophical study and investigation in the Institute of St. Paul, conducted by the Paulist Fathers, under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Augustine F. Hewitt, the renowned metaphysician and scientist. In addition to the other mental developments and endowments acquired in this experience he became very proficient in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and thoroughly versed in the subtleties of metaphysics and other branches of mental and moral science to a marked degree, especially for one of his years.

In 1880 he returned to St. Paul and engaged in the study of law, at first in the office of Cole & Bramhall, and then with Hon. C. K. Davis. In April, 1882, he was admitted to the bar, and for a year thereafter was associated with his later and principal instructor. For two and a half years he was in partnership with H. H. Horton, esq., and then continued the practice alone. He was successful in his chosen profession, for which he seems to have a natural adaptation.

In the fall of 1888 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for the office of probate

judge of Ramsey county, and at the polls in November he was elected by a majority of 401 votes over the then incumbent, Hon. E. S. Gorman, the Democratic candidate. His election in a district which gave a large majority for the Democratic nominees generally, and over so strong a competitor as Judge Gorman, was certainly a substantial compliment from his fellow-citizens and a signal expression of their esteem and confidence. In January, 1889, he assumed the duties of his office which he has so far discharged with ability, efficiency, and credit, and to the general acceptance of the public.

On the 15th of April, 1885, Judge Morrison married Miss Cordelia Washburn, then of Yankton, Dak., a niece of ex-Governor C. K. Davis and a step-daughter of Hon. Bartlett Tripp, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota. This union was most unfortunately sundered by the death of the wife, who died March 27, 1886, leaving an infant daughter.

ROBERT, LOUIS, CAPT., deceased. As long as the city of St. Paul shall stand, the name of Captain Louis Robert will be preserved. He was chief among its founders, and this city is his monument. He cherished and protected it in its infancy, guarded its interests at all times, and lived and died one of its best friends and strongest champions. No history of St. Paul can be complete without some mention, however imperfect, of this prominent pioneer and enterprising citizen.

Captain Robert was born at the old French village of Carondelet, Mo., now a part of the city of St. Louis, on the 21st of January, 1811. His father was Charles Robert, and the maiden name of his mother was Jeannette Courtois. Both his parents were French-Americans, and his immediate ancestors were among the first white inhabitants of the country about St. Louis. His paternal grandfather, Louis Robert, was a resident of St. Louis in 1769, five years after the laying out of the town. The Courtois family was prominent in the first settlement of southeast Missouri, and a stream in that quarter still bears the name of *Fourche a Courtois*. One of the oldest and best lead mines in this region bore the name of *Mine a Robert*, and was discovered presumably by some of the captain's ancestors.¹

Until he was about thirty years of age Captain Robert resided in the region of his native village, spending the greater portion of his time in St. Louis, and making his home with his cousin, Joseph Guion, whose father, Amable (or Jean B.) Guion, it is claimed was the first white child born in the city. This Amable Guion had married Felicite Robert, a sister of Charles Robert, the father of the subject of this sketch.

When a young man Louis was inclined to a life of diversion and adventure. On one occasion he made a trip up the Missouri with the fur traders, but according to reliable information, did not spend much time in that region, as has been published, nor did he lead the life of perilous adventure at that period which has been ascribed to him. In about 1838 he came up the Mississippi to Prairie du Chien, and for some months was variously employed in that quarter, making boating trips up the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, accompanying parties sent out by the government, etc. In the fall of 1839 he returned to St. Louis, and early the following spring,² assisted by his cousin, Joseph Guion, before mentioned, he purchased a stock of goods and returned to Prairie du Chien in company with his young wife, whom he had married the previous winter. He was engaged in trade mainly with the Indians and soldiers at Prairie du Chien for about three years, and was fairly successful, his profits enabling him to discharge his obligations in St. Louis and have a considerable surplus besides.

In the fall of 1843, in company with Charles Bazille, he came to St. Paul with another stock, and purchasing the former claim of Pierre Parrant, at the foot of Jackson street, he opened an-

¹ This statement of the ancestry of Captain Robert is made in view of the fact that previous publications of very respectable authority contain the statement that his parents were French Canadians.

² According to the statement of S. P. Folsom, who was a passenger on the steamboat *Ariel* with Captain Robert. Mr. Folsom states that the boat left St. Louis in March and arrived in Prairie du Chien April 11, 1840.

other trading establishment. At that time the "town" contained but three or four insignificant log cabins, and the region around about was practically unsettled. In 1844 he removed his family here from Prairie du Chien. Subsequently he purchased a part of the claim of Benjamin Gervais, running from the river north along both sides of Robert street to the bluffs, and when the town was surveyed the street was given his name, which it still bears. He also acquired property in other parts of the town, and owned a very large portion of the original town site. For a considerable period after his location here he was engaged in the Indian trade and other operations. In 1847 he was one of the original proprietors of the town of St. Paul, and this distinction alone must give him a permanent place in the city's history. He took a prominent part in the Stillwater convention of 1848, and by his efforts and influence was largely instrumental in securing the location of the Territorial capitol at St. Paul. When Charles Bazille donated the site of the capitol building to the Territory Captain Robert gave him as a part recompense two lots near the corner of Minnesota and Eleventh streets. When Vital Guerin made certain donations of land to the Catholic Church, Robert reimbursed him to a partial extent by the gift of a lot. In 1849 he was appointed county commissioner for Ramsey county, and he was also a member of the Territorial board of building commissioners. Although without the advantages of scholastic education, he possessed a large fund of information, gained by travel and contact with his fellow-men, and he was gifted with strong good sense and excellent business capacity and judgment.

He was very active and energetic, and his business operations became quite extensive. He often conducted trading expeditions far into the Indian country, was a licensed trader at various points in the State, having establishments at Redwood Falls, Yellow Medicine, Belle Plaine, Jennetteville and elsewhere, and frequently took government contracts of different kinds. In the year 1852 he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi. He purchased the *Greek Slave* for twenty thousand dollars and commanded her for two or three seasons. He also purchased the *Time and Tide*, the *Globe*, built the *Jeanette Robert*, named for his favorite daughter, and at one time owned five steamers. He disposed of his fleet at an opportune time, and realized handsomely from his maritime operations.

At the time of the Sioux outbreak, in 1862, he was in the vicinity of Redwood Falls, where he had a store, and he was chased by the savages. He had a narrow escape for his life. The Indians pursued him into a swamp and he escaped by hiding for several hours in the water and mire with only a portion of his face exposed. He lost a large amount of goods and merchandise by the Indians, who plundered his establishments, but received the value of the greater portion afterwards through the action of the government.

He and his brother, Joseph Robert, performed valuable service for the whites in the military campaign under General Sibley. As soon as peace was restored he again opened stores at Redwood, Madelia, and elsewhere, and prosecuted a large and successful business. Closing an eventful career seldom equaled, Captain Robert died at his residence in St. Paul, May 10, 1874, after a long and distressing illness.

He was married in St. Louis, in February, 1841, to Miss Mary Turpin, a daughter of Amable and Eulalie Turpin, who were also of old French families of Missouri. Mrs. Robert was born in 1827, and at the time of her marriage was but a few weeks past fourteen. Her bridal tour was the trip to Prairie du Chien, before mentioned. She came to St. Paul in 1844, when there were but three other white women in the place. In 1846 her husband built a frame dwelling house, the only one of its kind then in town, and of this she was "very proud," the chronicles tell us. This burned down a few months after its erection, and Captain Robert built another house on the bluff, wherein, in 1851, Mrs. Robert entertained Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, then on a visit to St. Paul. Mrs. Robert was a befitting helpmeet for her husband. She cared well for his household, often accompanied him on his trading expeditions among the Indians, and shared his hardships and perils. There were born to them several children, but only two, both daughters, reached mature years. One of these, Jeannette, a lady of many charms of person and character,

is now the wife of Uri L. Lamprey, esq., a well-known attorney of St. Paul. Mrs. Robert remarried some years after her husband's death, and died in 1882.

Captain Robert was a remarkable character. Physically he was of stalwart proportions, very muscular and athletic, and in the rough frontier life into which he was thrown his strength and courage were frequently tested. His manners were bluff and hearty, but frank and open. Of a jovial and convivial temperament, he enjoyed good company, social pleasures, and various forms of sport and diversion. He was fond of hunting, fishing, and field sports generally, but he never allowed any form of recreation or diversion to interfere with the demands of business. He was a natural leader, and always had a large personal following. As a politician he was not without real ability, and often performed valuable "work" during a campaign and at the polls. Though he generally acted with the Democrats, he was not a strong partisan, and uniformly worked for his friends and those he admired, regardless of their political affiliations. Whatever he did was done earnestly, vigorously, and effectually.

He was widely known throughout the State, and was widely respected by his fellow old settlers. He was a type of the true pioneer, brave, energetic, enterprising, generous, and when his sympathies were interested was liberal to a fault. The noblest attributes of his character, as they are the best possessions of any man, were his high sense of honor and his generosity of spirit. The aggregate of his benefactions amounted to half a dozen comfortable fortunes. Besides assisting numerous deserving relatives, he gave substantial aid to others and uniformly aided every worthy enterprise. The bells of the cathedral and of the French Catholic Church were his gifts, and from time to time he made liberal donations to the support of the church generally. He never refused to render a friend any favor that lay in his power, and although he possessed (as is common to all men of his class) certain frailties of character, his numerous generous deeds covered his weaknesses, and they are scarcely recalled against his memory. He gave of his substance fully and bountifully, and suffered on occasions large losses of his fortune, yet his returns were many, and at his death he left a valuable estate. He died in trust with his Creator, at peace with all mankind, and, "after life's fitful fever, he rests well."

PRINCE, Hon. JOHN S. Hon. John Stoughtenbury Prince, president of the Savings Bank, and one of the best known citizens of St. Paul, was born in Cincinnati, O., May 7, 1821. His parents, Joseph and Charlotte S. (Osborn) Prince, were natives of New England. On the paternal side Mr. Prince is a descendant of Rev. John Prince, who, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was the rector of the parish of East Shefford, Berkshire, England, and is the eighth John Prince in regular succession from this clerical progenitor. The second John Prince came to America in about 1632, and settled first at Watertown, and subsequently at Nantasket, (now Hull) Mass., in 1636. Joseph Prince was born in Boston in 1788, and died in Cincinnati, O., in 1833. At the time of the birth of his son John, the subject of this sketch, he was a well-to-do merchant at Cincinnati, but a few years later lost the greater portion of his capital in a trading venture to New Orleans.

When he was ten years old Mr. Prince went to Mendon, Mass., and spent a year or more with his grand-parents. At the age of eleven he returned to Cincinnati and entered the employ of a commission firm. In time he acquired a remarkable knowledge of trade and business methods, and by devoting his spare hours to study contrived to receive a good practical education. After a few years he made some small investments on his own account, his first venture being in a stock of furs, which he sold at a fairly good profit.

In the meantime his widowed mother remarried. Her second husband was Gabriel Franchere, a gentleman of culture and scholarship, with large experience in and a superior knowledge of the fur trade in the West and Northwest¹. In 1840 Mr. Prince entered the employ of

¹ Mr. Franchere was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1786. He was one of the founders of Astoria, on the Pacific Coast, having been one of the party then sent out by John Jacob Astor in 1810 in the ship *Tonquin*.

the American Fur Company, with which his step-father was prominently connected, and remained with that company for two years, or until it suspended operations, by reason of the transfer of its interests to Pierre Chouteau jr. & Co., of St. Louis. During the period of his connection with the American Company Mr. Prince was stationed at Evansville, Ind., although his duties required his frequent absence from that point. Entering the services of the Chouteau Company he became its purchasing agent for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the then Territory of Wisconsin. In this capacity he traveled extensively throughout his district, and in 1854 came to St. Paul in the interest of his company, to care for its large property here, and has ever since been a resident of the city.

Soon after his location in St. Paul Mr. Prince established a steam saw-mill, on the river, in the then lower part of the city, which he operated very successfully for a number of years. He became interested in real estate transactions on his own account, which in the end proved very profitable. He has been prominently connected with the other interests and enterprises of the city. He was one of the incorporators of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company. Of the latter company he was from the first until its transfer one of its directors and always recognized as one of the most efficient promoters of the enterprise. Upon the organization of the Savings Bank he became its cashier, and has been its president since 1876. He has been a most generous supporter of public and private benevolent schemes, and the deserving poor of every class and nationality have no better friend. Every enterprise for the upbuilding of the city's interests and the advancement of its general prosperity has received his most cordial support, and the work he has done in this respect has been performed freely and without the hope of any other reward than an approving conscience. Mr. Prince's abilities were early recognized by his fellow-citizens, and he has performed his full share of public service. In 1857 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of Minnesota, and assisted very materially in framing the Organic Act of the State. Upon the election of Governor Sibley in 1858, he appointed Mr. Prince to a position on his military staff, with the rank of colonel. In this capacity Colonel Prince commanded the State forces in the "Wright county war" of August, 1869. The details of that episode in the history of Minnesota are given elsewhere, and need not be recounted here. At the head of three companies of militia, Colonel Prince proceeded to the "seat of war," at Monticello, reinforced the civil authorities, and by good management arrested a dozen or so of the lynchers and rescuers, vindicated the supremacy of law and order, and returned without having shed a single drop of human blood.

In 1860 Mr. Prince was elected mayor of St. Paul. He served by re-election during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1865 and 1866. His administrations in 1861-2 were especially notable. These were the first years of the civil war. Mr. Prince rose to the occasion with a patriotism that was sublime and altogether manly and heroic, and perhaps his greatest distinction in life was attained as the war mayor of the city of St. Paul. He presided over the first war meetings held after Sumter was fired on; aided in every possible way in raising of volunteers and the support of their families; and from first to last used all of his official and personal influence in aid of the cause of the Union. During the Sioux Indian War of 1862 the conduct of Mr. Prince

He remained at Astoria until the post was captured, during the War of 1812, by the British ship *Raccoon*. He then returned to Canada. In 1819 he published in French an account of his experiences during his journey to and from Oregon, and this volume was very largely drawn upon by Washington Irving, in the preparation of his well-known "Astoria." An English translation of Mr. Franchere's work, entitled, "a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America," was printed by Redfield in 1854. In 1842 Mr. Franchere became connected with the American Fur Company; afterwards with the firm of Pierre Chouteau, jr. & Co., and at the time of his death was the senior partner of the house of G. Franchere & Co. of New York City. Mr. Franchere was a gentleman of education and culture, and withal of many superior qualities. His kindness of heart endeared him to his step-children and to all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of strict integrity, of religious feeling, and though he lived a life of adventure for the most part, it was one of rectitude, morality, and good works. He died at the residence of his step-son, Mr. Prince, in St. Paul in 1862.

was worthy of all praise. Upon the news of the uprising of the savages and of their horrid massacres of the settlers, he speedily convened the council and employed all his authority toward the suppression of the outbreak and the rescue of those in peril. At one time he was selected by Governor Ramsey as the bearer of special dispatches to General Sibley, and rode night and day until he had fulfilled his mission, proving equally efficient as a courier and a mayor. Then when the poor refugees came crowding into the little city he labored incessantly in caring for them until all were provided for. He was mayor in 1865, and it was his privilege to again convene the City Council in special session and to direct that body to provide for the proper celebration of the final victory of the Union armies, the consummation of the work in which he had engaged four years previously. Throughout several terms at the head of the municipal department his influence in directing legislation and in shaping the municipal regulations of the city was most marked and of lasting benefit, and he discharged his full duty at all times and under all circumstances without fear or favor.

Mr. Prince has done much other service for his adopted city. He was president of the Assessment Commission for one year, and of the Board of Public Works for three years. He has been at the head of certain civic demonstrations on several occasions, officiating at the reception of notable visitors, etc., and always acquitted himself creditably. He has been instrumental in the erection a number of valuable buildings, and in various other ways has assisted in developing and improving the material interest of the city. Though at an age and in a condition which would justify his retirement from active life he is still hard at work, preferring to wear out rather than to rust out his days on earth.

In politics Mr. Prince has always been a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. Yet while holding tenaciously his opinions, which are grounded, as he believes, upon self-evident truths, he maintains his independence and does not hesitate in "scratching" a ticket when he believes there is a bad or an incompetent candidate upon it. He is liberal and tolerant in his views, cannot fairly be considered a politician, and was never an office-seeker. He and his family are earnest and consistent members of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Prince was married May 2, 1844, to Miss Emma S. Linck, of Evansville, Ind. To their union, which has been one of marked congeniality and rare domestic felicity, there have been born twelve children, viz. : Maria, Francis, John Fredrick, Charlotte, Antoinette, Mary, Frances, Joseph, Emma, Laura, Grace and John Sibley. Of these, Maria, Francis, Joseph, John Fredrick and Laura are dead ; Charlotte is now Sister Mary Evangelista, of the convent of the Visitation, St. Louis ; Antoinette is the wife of Brevet Brigadier-General M. R. Morgan, U. S. A. ; Mary is the wife of Dr. J. C. Markoe, of St. Paul ; Emma is the wife of Frank M. Bingham, esq., son of Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, U. S. A. ; Frances and Grace are with their parents, and John Sibley is connected with the Savings Bank of St. Paul. The family residence, a commodious and well-appointed mansion, on East Eighth street, erected by its honored head soon after his first arrival in the city, is the abode of comfort, taste, refinement and generous hospitality.

HALE, HENRY. Mr. Hale was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., June 21, 1814. He comes of good old New England stock. His paternal grandfather, Colonel Nathan Hale, was a native of Keene, Cheshire county, N. H., and was a colonel in the American army during the War of the Revolution. His father, Harry Hale, was a native of Rindge, N. H., but removed to the State of Vermont at an early day, where he became a prominent and well-known citizen. He was for several years bank commissioner for the State, and also held the office of clerk of the County Court of Orange county, and served in the State Legislature several terms. The maiden name of Mr. Hale's mother was Phoebe Adams, and she was also born in Rindge, N. H.

The children of Harry and Phoebe Hale were carefully trained and reared to careers of usefulness. One of the sons, Robert S. Hale, a distinguished lawyer of Essex county, N. Y., was a member of Congress for several terms, and was the counsel for the United States govern-

ment before the mixed commission for the adjustment of English and American claims at the close of the War of the Rebellion. Another son is Mathew Hale, also a very eminent lawyer of Albany, N. Y.; another, Wm. B. Hale, was for thirty years president of the First National Bank of Northampton, Mass.; and another is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hale was reared in New England and resided in that section until after he reached mature manhood. His education was received in the academies at Randolph and Newbury, Vt., and at New Ipswich, N. H., and in the University of Vermont, at Burlington; from the last named institution he was graduated in the class of 1840. Among his classmates at the university was the gifted and accomplished Henry J. Raymond, the noted American politician, author, and journalist, and the founder of the *New York Times*. After leaving college he engaged in the study of law for about three years under the instruction of Hon. George P. Marsh, the distinguished scholar and diplomatist, and during this period he was for several years the editor of the *Burlington (Vt.) Free Press*, and also the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Atlas*. He was also during the years 1841-2-3 secretary of civil and military affairs of the State, receiving his first appointment from Governor Charles Paine and was re-appointed by his successor, Governor John Mattocks, father of the late Rev. John Mattocks, of this city. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and for seven or eight years thereafter was engaged in the practice in Addison county, Vt.

In the year 1856 Mr. Hale came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. For some years he was associated in the practice of law with the late Judge E. C. Palmer, and the firm of Hale & Palmer did a general and successful law business. In 1864, however, Mr. Hale retired from the practice to devote himself more particularly to transactions in real estate. His operations in this specialty became very extensive and the results have been of great value to the city. Mr. Hale has developed and improved a great deal of the city's reality. When asked by the writer of this article how many buildings in all he had put up in St. Paul, he replied: "Over fifty, such as they are." He is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of the municipality of St. Paul, as well as one of its most respected. On abundant occasions he has shown his loyalty and devotion to his adopted city, and of his means has contributed largely to her growth and prosperity. In the year 1862 he was appointed a member of the board of commissioners for Ramsey county, and in this position performed very valuable service in bringing about the retirement of the county and city scrip and its reduction in cash at par. Near the close of his term he declined a re-nomination to the office, tendered him by the Republican party. For several years he was president of the St. Paul Library Association, and so wisely were its affairs conducted during his administration that at its close there was a handsome balance in the treasury for the first time in its history. Mr. Hale has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Library Association, and that organization has no better friend.

Of strict integrity and upright character, Mr. Hale has hosts of friends in St. Paul among those who know him best. He is very plain and unassuming in his manners and in his intercourse with his fellow-men, always frank, open and above-board in everything. Of large abilities and accurate preceptions, his success in life has been attained as the results of his own plans and methods. He is still in the enjoyment of full mental vigor, gives much of his personal attention to his affairs, and physically is well preserved. He is a gentleman of excellent literary tastes, with a fondness for reading and study, and a liking for foreign travel. Fortunately he has been able to gratify his tastes to the fullest. He has spent much time abroad in travel, sight-seeing and investigation, having repeatedly visited the principal countries of Europe, and those of the Orient as well. He has also visited Egypt and other portions of Africa, and made a voyage up and down the Nile, etc.

In 1855 Mr. Hale was married to Mary Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Paris Fletcher, a very prominent and well-known resident of Addison county, Vt. At present Mr. and Mrs. Hale occupy a tasteful and elegant home on Lafayette Avenue, in St. Paul, the abode of comfort and good cheer, and the resort of many of their friends.

SIMONTON, COLONEL EDWARD. Colonel Simonton is a native of the State of Maine, born at Searsport, Waldo county, in October, 1839. His father, Dr. P. Simonton, and his mother, *née* Elizabeth Eaton, were both members of old and well-known Maine families. He was reared in his native village, and in 1857 entered Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1861. For some months thereafter he engaged in teaching, but in August, 1862, joined the Union army, enlisting as orderly-sergeant in the Twentieth Maine Infantry.

Soon after its organization on the 2d of September, 1862, his regiment was hurried to the front and joined McClellan's army in time to participate in the battle of Antietam. In the following December he took part in General Burnside's sanguinary and disastrous assault on Fredericksburg. Soon after he was promoted to a lieutenancy. Later on he resigned, and in July, 1863, re-entered the service as a lieutenant in the First Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops. Subsequently he was promoted to a captaincy in his regiment. He served in General Butler's army in the operations before Richmond and Petersburg, and June 15, 1864, he was severely wounded in the first assault on the Confederate works at Petersburg. For "gallant conduct before Petersburg, Va.," in the latter action, he was commissioned brevet-major. He was with General Butler on the expedition of that commander against Fort Fisher, N. C., and his regiment, then a part of the Tenth Corps, participated in the operations of General Terry, which resulted in the reduction and capture of that important post. It was also engaged in the operations in front of Wilmington, joined Schofield's Corps of Sherman's army at Goldsboro, and then marched to and formed a junction with the main army, under Sherman himself, at Raleigh. Colonel Simonton was at the scene of the surrender of General Joe Johnston and his army to General Sherman. Subsequently he was stationed in North Carolina, at Plymouth and chiefly on Roanoke Island, in reconstruction duties, until September, 1865, when his regiment was ordered to Washington, and he was mustered out of service. He was afterwards commissioned lieutenant-colonel by brevet, by President Johnson, in recognition of his "gallant and meritorious services" generally.

For a few months after his retirement from service Colonel Simonton held a position in the Treasury Department at Washington. In March, 1866, he was appointed to a second-lieutenancy in the regular army and assigned to duty with the Fourth U. S. Infantry. He was afterward promoted to first-lieutenant and brevet-captain U. S. A. Upon re-entering the military service he was stationed first at Plattsburg, N. Y., but was finally sent to Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory. He remained in service on the plains about four years, during which period he performed a great deal of duty, mostly of an arduous character. His regiment built Fort Fetterman, on the Platte River, in Wyoming, and he was frequently given charge of supply trains and sent on various expeditions to distant posts and garrisons, and all in all his share of "fatigue duty" was very considerable. In the meantime he had married, and one of his children died at Fort Fetterman, far away from civilization and amid the uncomfortable surroundings of a frontier military post. His wife, unused to the discomforts of army life on the frontier, was greatly dissatisfied with her situation, and Colonel Simonton himself lost all regard and taste for the profession of arms in time of peace, and determined to abandon the vocation of a soldier for another more congenial, comfortable and profitable.

In 1870 he resigned his commission and returned to civil life. He had previously, while in garrison, read some law books in which he was much interested, and continuing his studies he was, in the fall of 1870, admitted to the bar in his native county in Maine. In December following he came to St. Paul, was admitted to practice in the Supreme and lower courts, and opened an office in Bridge Square. Subsequently he connected the business of real estate dealer with his profession, a part of the time, until 1874, with A. G. Manson, now deceased, in the firm of A. G. Manson & Co. From the first he was uniformly successful. His transactions were numerous, and many of them of considerable magnitude. He was a large operator in St. Anthony Hill real estate, and especially in Woodland Park and Summit Park property, and in

connection with Mr. Manson laid out the forty-acre tract known in the records as Manson & Simonton's Addition, which they purchased for \$600 per acre.

In 1874 Colonel Simonton dissolved his business connection with Mr. Manson and engaged in the practice of law chiefly until 1880, when he re-engaged in the real estate business on his own account. He connected with his real estate office a financial agency, and has conducted a large and very successful series of operations in both lines. He has disposed of a great deal of very valuable city property, a large proportion of which was his own, and has placed upon real estate in St. Paul, mostly for eastern investors, loans aggregating vast sums, without a single loss up to the present. His residence in St. Paul since 1870, when it was an inconsiderable city of 20,000, to this day, when its population is not far from 200,000, gives him important facilities for the transaction of his business in this particular, and a general knowledge of the situation, of values and securities, not to be obtained otherwise. Colonel Simonton has been prominently connected with the material welfare of his adopted city, and especially with its real estate interests. In 1887 he was president of the Real Estate Board, and he has been president of the Summit Avenue Boulevard and Park Association, and it was chiefly under his administration of the affairs of this organization when Summit avenue underwent its well-known magnificent system of improvement. He is also a director in the Chamber of Commerce. In 1885 he was commander of Acker Post of the G. A. R., and he is also a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Masonic fraternity.

Colonel Simonton was married January 4, 1866, to Miss Annie E. Hilton, of Portland, Me. There has survived this marriage one child, a daughter, who is now Mrs. Lizzie B. Bushnell, wife of A. R. Bushnell, of the well-known St. Paul real estate firm of Bushnell & Bushnell. The colonel's home is a handsome residence on Summit avenue, and his entrance upon the autumn of life is being made amid pleasant surroundings, which augur many more years of enjoyment and usefulness.

MACDONALD, DR. ANGUS. Dr. Macdonald was born in the county of Glengarry, Ontario, Canada, in March, 1842. He is a son of Alexander Macdonald, who came from Invernesshire, Scotland, to Canada, about the year 1820, and was subsequently engaged in the lumber trade and in merchandising, and who died in 1850. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Macdonald, (of no kinship to her husband) was born in Glengarry county, Canada, and died in 1872.

He was educated at St. Joseph's College, now the University of Ottawa, conducted by the Oblate Fathers, where he pursued his classical studies and learned French, becoming an accomplished master of that language. At the age of seventeen he went to McGill University at Montreal, Canada, where he spent four years in the study of medicine, graduating in May 1863, with the degree of M. D. C. M. During his course of medical instruction he spent the summer months in New York City in attendance upon the clinics of the best institutions. The year following his graduation was spent in the hospitals, both civil and military, of New York and Washington, D. C.

The town of Cornwall, Canada, was the site of his first professional practice. In the spring of 1872 he came to Minnesota, locating at St. Cloud, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Senkler, now of St. Paul, and this relation subsisted until in the fall of 1875, when Dr. Senkler returned to Canada. In 1878 Dr. Macdonald came to St. Paul where he has since resided, engaged in the active practice of his profession. He has been very successful and has acquired a large patronage, gained the confidence and esteem of the community, and attained an enviable professional and personal reputation. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, is thoroughly versed in the progress of medical science, and, all in all, is a physician of accomplished and acknowledged ability with a leading position in his profession.

In the fall of 1871 Dr. Macdonald was married to Miss Mary Christine Macdonell, second daughter of the late Angus Allen Macdonell, of Cornwall, Canada, and to their union have been born six children, of whom there are four sons now living.



yours truly
Augustus McDonald.

SIMPSON, GENERAL JAMES HERVEY, deceased. The illustrious career of this distinguished American soldier, scholar and citizen, can only be outlined in these pages. His fame belongs to the country at large, and his memory will ever be preserved and cherished by the patriotism, culture, and intellect of the country to whose service he was so long devoted, and for which he performed so many valuable labors. But no record of the personnel of the city in which his last years were passed, and with which he had come to be identified, is complete without some mention, however imperfect, of his life history.

General Simpson was born at New Brunswick, N. J., March 9, 1813. His parents were honored residents of his native city, and devout Christians, and his Christian name was bestowed upon him by his mother in honor of James Hervey, the renowned English divine. September 1, 1828, at the age of fifteen—through the influence of Hon. Samuel L. Southard, who had been Secretary of the Navy in President Monroe's cabinet, and of Hon. Lewis Condict, a Member of Congress from New Jersey—he was appointed a cadet at West Point, and graduated from that institution July 1, 1832. Among his classmates were Benjamin S. Ewell, of Virginia, who became president of William and Mary College; Jacob W. Bailey, subsequently a distinguished scientific writer and professor of geology at West Point; Erasmus D. Keyes, a major-general of the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and Randolph B. Marcy, for many years inspector-general of the U. S. army.

Upon his graduation he was assigned to duty as second lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Artillery. He served in that regiment until in 1838, and was on duty at Fort Prebble, Me., Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort King, Fla., and Charleston, S. C. April 30, 1837, he was promoted to first lieutenant. During the Florida War, in 1837-8, he served as aid-de-camp to General Eustis, and was engaged in the action of Locha-Hatchee, Fla., against the Seminole Indians, January 24, 1838. Upon its re-organization, in 1838, he was transferred to the corps of topographical engineers, and in this line of the service he performed his most distinguished labors. As assistant engineer he was engaged for several years at various periods upon harbor improvements on Lake Erie, in the construction of military roads in Florida, and in the survey of the Northwestern lakes. In 1849 he conducted the memorable exploration of the route from Fort Smith, Ark., to Santa Fe, New Mexico, during which he made his valuable investigations of the Zuni Pueblos, the results of which he gave to the world. He was chief topographical engineer of the Department of New Mexico in 1850.

In 1851 he was detailed to lay out the government roads of the then new Territory of Minnesota, while the Sioux Indians were in possession of the west bank of the Mississippi. In the prosecution of his duties he had frequent intercourse with the pioneers and became much interested in the people and in the development of the young commonwealth. He rented a residence for himself at an early period on the corner of Third and Oak streets, in St. Paul, and later erected a brick house on College avenue, which was afterwards the home of Governor Gorman. In January, 1852, he delivered the annual address before the Minnesota Historical Society, which was published. He was on duty in Minnesota until in 1856.

In March, 1853, he became captain of topographical engineers. From 1856 to 1858 he was on the coast survey. From February to August, 1858, he was chief topographical engineer with the army under Albert Sidney Johnston, in Utah. At this time, says Dr. Edward Neill, no attempt had been made to find a direct road from Salt Lake across the Great Basin toward San Francisco, and Captain Simpson, at his own request, was assigned to the exploration of a road as far as Genoa, in the Carson River Valley. His report was most satisfactory, as he found a road which shortened the distance to San Francisco more than two hundred and fifty miles, and this road was at once used by the telegraph lines, the pony express, and the overland mail.¹

Upon his return from Utah to Washington, in the early part of 1861, he found the War of the Rebellion in immediate prospect. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he was assigned to active

¹ His report was not printed, however, until several years later, owing to the breaking out of the civil war, about the time of its completion.

duty. From June to August, 1861, he was chief topographical engineer of the Department of the Shenandoah. In the latter month he entered the volunteer service as colonel of a regiment from his native State, the Fourth New Jersey Infantry, and was engaged in the defense of Washington from the autumn of 1861 until in April, 1862, when he took the field at the head of his regiment in the army of General McClellan. He was a very accomplished and a very brave soldier. At the desperate battle of Gaines's Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, he was posted in a wood to sustain the center of the Union line. Under an overpowering Confederate attack the Federal forces gave way, but Colonel Simpson held his ground until both the right and left wings of the army had fallen back, and continued fighting until every regiment but his own had left the ground. At length he was surrounded by a brigade of Texans, and when the sun had set and it was quite dark, and it was certain that no relief could or would come, he surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, of the Fifth Texas. Only one officer and eighty-two men of his regiment escaped. He was a prisoner at Richmond from June 28 to August 12, when he was exchanged.

General Simpson resigned his volunteer commission August 27, 1862, and re-entered the regular service. June 1, 1863, he was made lieutenant-colonel of Engineers, and during that year was on duty in the Department of the Ohio. He was in general charge of the fortifications in Kentucky from December, 1863, until June, 1865, and chief engineer of that district from February till June of the latter year. In March, 1865, he was made a brevet brigadier-general, and in August following became chief engineer of the Department of the Interior at Washington, serving until October, 1867, having in the meantime, general direction and inspection of the Union Pacific Railway, and of government wagon roads. In March, 1867, he was commissioned colonel of the Corps of Engineers. For the succeeding six years he was on duty in connection with fortifications and river and harbor and coast improvements at various points in the Gulf States. He served as engineer in charge of the removal of obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, White, and St. Francis rivers; of the improvement of the Ouachita, Yazoo, Little Missouri, Current, and Osage rivers, and of the Mississippi between Alton, Ill., and the mouth of the Ohio; of the surveys of various rivers, and as a member of several important boards of engineers from January, 1873, until March 31, 1880, when, at his own request he was retired, after an active and eventful service of nearly forty-eight years as an officer of the army. During his entire career he maintained an unsullied reputation as an able, upright, faithful, brave, conscientious, and efficient officer, "who," said his chief, General Horatio Wright, announcing his death, "lived as he has died, an exemplary Christian soldier."

Upon his retirement from the service General Simpson took up his residence in St. Paul; the previous six years having been on duty at St. Louis. From the time of his first visit he had always been interested in this city, and it was this consideration which largely influenced his selection of his dwelling-place. His last years were spent in the home he had selected, a center of unpretending but rare happiness, and with his friends and his books. He had an extensive correspondence, and a large circle of admiring and appreciative acquaintances. His literary tastes were well marked and of correct form, and his literary talents were of a high order. His scientific reports and military papers are models of their kind, and gained for him an enviable reputation in army circles and in the departments of the government at Washington. He was the author of certain historical papers of rare value, among which may be mentioned his "Coronado's March in Search of the Seven Cities of Cibola," first published in the Smithsonian Institute reports of 1869, and which was based largely upon General Simpson's examinations and investigations while in New Mexico. Its publication, which was subsequently made in pamphlet form, attracted general attention, and the paper itself is an invaluable contribution to the early history of the West. In 1848 he received the degree of master of arts of Princeton College, and subsequently was made a doctor of laws. He was a member of the historical societies of Missouri and Minnesota, and of various other societies and associations throughout the country. He was a sincere and earnest, but an humble Christian, a consistent member of the Episcopal

Church, to whose support and sustenance he was a cheerful and liberal donor of his somewhat ample means. He was identified with the church in Minnesota in the earliest days of its existence, and at the time of his death he was junior warden of St. Paul's Church, in this city, and treasurer of the diocese. His piety was of that deep and pure character which needs no proclamation of its existence, and manifested itself on every proper occasion.

General Simpson died at his residence, No. 2 Monroe Place, St. Paul, at midnight of March 2, 1883. His fatal illness was pneumonia. Proper cognizance of his death was taken in the city, State, and throughout the nation, and numerous testimonials to his eminent worth were made in the public prints and by numerous associations and individuals. Measured by what he accomplished his life was a success, and he entered into his final rest with a sublime trust that was in itself his greatest victory.

He was twice married. His first wife was Jane Champlin, a daughter of Commodore Champlin of the U. S. Navy. His second wife, to whom he was united in 1871, was Mrs. Elizabeth Sophia Champlin, a daughter of the late Dr. Charles W. Borup, who still survives. Their family consists of a son, James Hervey Simpson, jr., and a daughter, Marion Suzette, and two adopted daughters, Mary, the wife of Octavius Knight of Washington, D. C., and Minerva L., now deceased, who was the wife of Captain Edgar C. Bowen, U. S. A.

GILFILLAN, HON. C. D. The Hon. Charles Duncan Gilfillan was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., July 4, 1831. His parents, James Gilfillan and Agnes Gilman, were both natives of Bannockburn, Scotland. His father was a carpet-weaver and woolen manufacturer, who emigrated to America in 1830, and his son Charles was the only member of his family born in the United States.

When the subject of this sketch was eleven years of age and after the death of his parents, he removed to Chenango county, N. Y., and there he remained for about five years, attending school during the winter season and working on a farm and in a saw-mill the remainder of the year. At the age of seventeen he entered Hamilton College, and remained about two years. In 1850, a young man of nineteen, he came to the State of Missouri, and the ensuing fall and winter engaged in school-teaching at Potosi, in the iron region, southwest from St. Louis.

In the spring of 1851 Mr. Gilfillan came to Minnesota, locating at Stillwater. For eighteen months after his arrival in the territory he taught school at Stillwater, employing his leisure time in the meanwhile in the study of law, under the instruction of that original character, the polished and imperturbable Michael E. Ames. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after he succeeded to a considerable portion of the practice of Mr. Ames, in Washington county, in partnership with Mr. Gold T. Curtis. In the spring of 1854, at the first municipal election held in Stillwater, he was elected to the office of recorder of the then young city, but during the succeeding fall he resigned his office and removed to St. Paul, which has since been his permanent home. In the year 1857 he formed a law partnership with his brother, Hon. James Gilfillan, the now eminent chief justice of our Supreme Court, and his association continued until 1863, when he retired from the practice and practically abandoned the profession.

Mr. Gilfillan's name will ever be permanently associated with the early history of the city of St. Paul from his connection with its water system. For a considerable period he gave to the subject much thought, study and investigation, visited other cities and inspected their works, consulted all of the best authorities, and then commenced, practically single-handed, with what money he had and what he could borrow, to construct the present system, which he carried to successful completion, and which will always remain a monument to his enterprise and genius. The history of this subject is fully treated elsewhere and may only be referred to here. Work was begun in 1868 and in the fall of 1869 water was introduced and began to flow. Mr. Gilfillan was president, secretary, and indeed the leading and master spirit of the old water company from its organization until the sale of the system to the city in 1882, since which time he has been a member of the board of water commissioners.

No man has been more intimately connected with or more prominent in his relation to the material interests of St. Paul. In 1882 he built the well-known Gilfillan block, at Fourth and Jackson streets, and this splendid structure, in its massive solidity and architectural beauty, was, so to speak, the pioneer building of the kind in the city. He has operated largely in valuable city property, has been largely identified with the banking interests, and has held many positions of trust and responsibility. His private interests are large and somewhat varied and require much of his time and attention. He owns a very fine farm in Redwood county, Minn., which is the largest and perhaps the best stock farm in the State; and besides attending to his official duties, which are not neglected, he is engaged in banking, farming, and building. He has traveled extensively throughout the world, and has resided at intervals and for considerable periods in the city of Dresden, the renowned and beautiful capital in the Kingdom of Saxony. The education of his children has been completed in France and Germany, and his family spend much time abroad.

Mr. Gilfillan was present at and participated in the first formal organization of the Republican party of Minnesota, at the capitol in St. Paul, in February, 1855, and has never yielded his devotion to the principles then enunciated, nor faltered in his faith in the righteousness of his party's cause since that time. He has been somewhat active in politics in past times, and always affective as a worker. He was the first chairman of the Minnesota Republican Central Committee, and held the position for four years. In 1859 he was the first regular Republican candidate for mayor of St. Paul, but was defeated by Hon. John S. Prince, by an inconsiderable majority of about a dozen votes. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Ramsey county in 1864 and 1865, and again in 1866. From the latter year until 1886 he was a member of the State Senate, and thus served in the Legislature in all for a period of thirteen years. That he was very faithful and efficient as a legislator, and that his services were appreciated by his constituents it is unnecessary to state.

Mr. Gilfillan has been twice married. His first marriage was in January 1859, to Miss Emma C. Waage, daughter of Rev. Fred Waage, a Lutheran clergyman, of Pennsylvania; she died in 1863, and in 1865 he married his deceased wife's sister, Miss Fanny S. Waage. By the latter marriage there are four children, viz.: Emma C., Fannie W., Charles O., and Frederick J.

NEVIN, JOHN. Mr. Nevin is well-known throughout the city of St. Paul as a prominent stone and brick building contractor, and his life is representative of a numerous class of our foreign-born citizens who, by their own exertions and a course of conduct of their own choosing, have achieved success and attained an honorable position in a community. He was born in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in October, 1827, and was one of a family of eleven children born to the marriage of Samuel Nevin and Mary Walker. His father was in moderate circumstances, but a man of strict morality and integrity. His mother was a most exemplary Christian woman, with many natural beauties of character, and was careful to instill into the minds of her children the principles of true morality and the fear of the Lord, "which is the beginning of wisdom." Her admonitions have ever been present in the memories of her children, who have always remembered her with deepest reverence and respect.

In early life Mr. Nevin commenced an apprenticeship at the trade of stone-cutting in the city of Glasgow. His compensation was five shillings per week for the first year of his service, with an advance of one shilling per week for each succeeding year. He was contented and, happy with these wages, and in company with his fellow-apprentices passed many a delightful leisure hour,

"Sporting wi' the lads and the lassies on the green,
In the dear auld land of Scotland far awa'."

Strolling in the moonlight and singing old Scotch songs on Glasgow Green and along the banks of the River Clyde. But at the age of twenty-two he became discontented with his situation

and impatient at his future prospects, and determined to emigrate to America, whither two of his brothers had already located.

In March, 1851, having received the blessing of his father and mindful of the counsels of his then departed mother, he embarked from the port of Glasgow on board the ship *Cora Lin*, and after a voyage of six weeks in duration landed in the city of New York. At that time the metropolis was undergoing a building boom. Stonecutters were in demand at twenty-two and a half cents per hour, and Mr. Nevin went to work at nine British shillings per day. He participated in the reception of Louis Kossuth, the noted Hungarian exile, and altogether his experience in the great city was one he yet vividly remembers. During the succeeding seven years he visited different portions of the United States, and spent some time in Canada, making and losing in business and experiencing the vicissitudes of fortune common to young mechanics beginning life on their own account. In 1858, with his wife and eldest child, he came to Chicago, and made a location for a time. It was the year following the panic of 1857, and times were quiet, but he secured employment and was given charge of the work of building a considerable structure for the water company of Chicago, and upon the whole was rather fortunate. At that period, however, the demand for the services of stonecutters in the Northwest was limited, and that class of mechanics were largely engaging in farming. The then young State of Minnesota presented superior advantages for agriculturists, and the young city of St. Paul offered employment to those who were willing to work.

In the early spring of 1859 Mr. Nevin came to St. Paul. Relating his traveling experience *en route*, and his reception and something of the situation here at the time of his travel, he says:

"The people of Chicago ridiculed the idea of our removal to St. Paul. They assured us that the population here consisted almost entirely of Indians and half-breeds. For more than a week we were detained at Reed's Landing, at the foot of Lake Pepin, which was then frozen over, waiting for a strong wind and a warm sun to break up the ice in that beautiful sheet of water. The steamboats made daily trips in search of an open channel, but for some time were compelled to return. At length our boat found a channel and succeeded in getting through, but received many hard knocks. At last we reached the landing at the foot of Jackson street in St. Paul, and met a cordial welcome from many warm-hearted friends. We crossed the river on the ferry-boat, *Little Dorrit*, to West St. Paul, or "Frogtown" as it was then called. The ferry landing on the west side of the river was down at the eastern limits of the town. The indomitable Bartlett Presley was running a grocery store; there were other business houses in the neighborhood. Indians were very numerous on both sides of the river. There was a great stir along the levee from Robert to Sibley street. Steamboats were arriving from St. Louis, bringing in supplies of which the city, at the close of a long winter, stood much in need, and steamboat navigation was the only means of communication the city had with the outside world at that time."

Soon after his arrival in the city Mr. Nevin located his little family in a dwelling-house near the Seven Corners, where they resided until the fall of 1859, when he removed them to a farm in Rice county, and here they remained about eighteen months. In the spring of 1861 they returned to St. Paul, and in July, 1862, located on a farm of forty acres in Reserve township, and afterwards he added more acres which Mr. Nevin had purchased opposite Minnehaha Falls, on what is now Cleveland avenue, St. Paul. On this farm the family resided for twenty-three years, and here the children were reared to maturity. In the year 1885 Mr. Nevin removed to his present residence on Harrison avenue, near Smith avenue. Since coming to St. Paul Mr. Nevin has been actively and almost continuously engaged in his vocation and in general contracting. For eight years he pursued his calling in Minneapolis, cut the stone on the original Washburn "A" mill, and various other buildings. He has done much bridge work, superintending the stone work of the bridge across the Minnesota at Fort Snelling among others. He also did the stone work on the bridge at Hastings, and for other bridges across the Mississippi, notably the Plymouth avenue bridge at Minneapolis. Some years since he formed a copartnership with his sons, Hugh M. and John D. Nevin, and the firm did an extensive business in general stone and

brick contracting. In St. Paul they built the stone and brick work of the Manitoba Railroad building at the corner of Third street and Broadway, and constructed the foundations of the Globe building and the Ryan Annex.

Mr. Nevin is still actively at work, and as the result of his long period of service, straightforward conduct, and the superior manner in which he has executed every contract of his undertaking, he has an enviable reputation, and his services are always in demand. He is a man of inflexible integrity, stands high in the esteem of his fellow-man, and the city of St. Paul has no worthier citizen. He and all of the members of his family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul, and have been regular attendants upon the services of that organization since coming to the city.

Mr. Nevin was married in Orange county, N. J., December 1st, 1851, to Miss Cherry Douglass, a native of the State of New York, but a descendant of the historic Black Douglasses, of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Nevin have had born to them five children, named in the order of birth, Mary Walker, John Douglass, Hugh M., Ida Anna, and Priscilla. The son John D., who had attained to full manhood and was a most exemplary and highly respected young business man was killed by a boiler explosion, which occurred at the junction of Fourth street and Trout Brook, in St. Paul, June 6, 1888, an incident well remembered by many of our citizens.

STARKEY, JAMES. James Starkey was born in the county of Kent, England, October 16, 1818, and is the son of Richard and Ann (Ballard) Starkey. His education was mainly received in London. Two years after leaving school he passed in acquiring the brass and silver plating trade, but this occupation was not congenial to his tastes and he abandoned it to begin his career as civil engineer, railroad and sanitary engineering being the fields in which he principally directed his attention. He was engaged as surveyor on one of the first railroads that ran into London. He was engaged for some years under the commissioners of sewers for the city of Westminster and part of Middlesex in the superintendence and management of the construction of several very large and important sewers in the above named district, and largely contributed in aiding the adoption of what is known as the oval or egg-shaped sewer.

In 1849 he entered the services of an emigration and colonization society, composed of English and American capitalists, as superintendent and surveyor. The engagement brought him to America in the spring of 1849. After his arrival here the society he represented abandoned their project and Mr. Starkey was left without employment. In the following spring he secured a position as engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, but after a short period in this field he came to St. Paul where he has ever since resided. Here he became deputy secretary of the Territory under Alexander Wilkins, retaining this position about a year. He then, with Henry McKenty, became a general real estate dealer.

In 1857 Mr. Starkey was elected a member of the State Legislature, and during his term of two years, served as speaker *pro tem.* of the house. Having a natural love for military life, he became in 1855 captain of the St. Paul Light Cavalry, which company did excellent service under his command in protecting the settlers at Rum River from the Indians. In 1859 Mr. Starkey retired from the real estate business and for a time followed his old profession of land surveying. From this he drifted into general railroad contracting, his first contract being on the Lake Superior, now the St. Paul and Duluth road. He was the first to break ground for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and remained with his enterprise until the road was built to Brainard. He also built the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor Falls road. In 1872 he secured a contract to construct a branch of the Northern Pacific road into Wisconsin, and after getting it under way the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. put an end to the enterprise.

It is Captain Starkey's connection with the construction of the city sewers which constitutes perhaps his most valuable service. Speaking of his work in this regard Mr. Newson says in his "Pen Pictures of St. Paul": "At the request of the Board of Public Works in 1873 Captain Starkey was induced to take charge of the city sewers and inaugurate a system, or in other



J. H. Pomroy

words bring order out of chaos. This he succeeded in doing by establishing a sewer department, compiling the sewerage ordinances and preparing plans and specifications for a large number of mains and lateral sewers, which were constructed under his supervision, and so I am informed there has been no material change in Mr. Starkey's plan or system since, although succeeding engineers have attempted to improve on the same. . . . That his labor in the sewerage department have stood the test of years and the further fact that his youngest son, Albert, a promising engineer, has now sole charge of the city sewerage department, is a source of gratification to those who know the subject of my sketch."

Upon his retirement from the sewerage department in 1875 Captain Starkey became a contractor for city works and continued in this line of work until 1883, when he accepted the position of deputy inspector of buildings, and has held that position ever since. In 1855 Captain Starkey built a saw-mill and a hotel at Columbus, Minn., several years in advance of the construction of the Lake Superior Railroad to this point. He successfully ran the saw-mill for some time, and was elected county commissioner of Anoka county.

In the commencement of the War of the Rebellion Captain Starkey organized a cavalry company which tendered its service to the government, but it was not accepted. He also raised another company of mounted rangers which was mustered into service as a part of the First Minnesota Regiment. This regiment became a part of General Sibley's command and did effective service against the Indians in the Sioux uprising in 1862. Captain Starkey commanded his company during this entire campaign, which lasted about a year, his three sons William, Edward and James, being members of his company. While detailed with his command for the purpose of discovering the remains of those massacred by the Indians he found the mangled bodies of thirteen white settlers on the shore of Lake Shetek.

Captain Starkey is a member of the Church of the Ascension, and holds the office of churchwarden. He is also a member of the society of St. George, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is president of the Sixth Ward Building and Loan Association. Personally Captain Starkey is affable and agreeable in manner, and in appearance is strong and robust. Thoroughly honest and conscientious in all things, he holds the respect and confidence of all who know him. For many years he was a prominent figure in political circles, but during recent years he has had little to do with political affairs. He is thoroughly independent in action, and was never a time server, or for personal aggrandizement a political trimmer. He bears lightly the years he has lived, and with a well preserved physique which no excesses has impaired he bids fair to live for many years to come. He was married in England to Miss Sarah Ann Norburn on July 12th, 1839. They have had ten children of whom seven are now living, in order of birth as follows: William, James R., Edward C., member of the Board of Public Works, St. Paul; Henry, inspector of city sewers; Eliza, wife of Edward L. Drewsey; Albert R., and Emily Grace, wife of M. B. Henderson of St. Paul.

POMROY, JESSE H. Jesse H. Pomroy, one of the earliest settlers in St. Paul, was born in Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on October 23, 1821, and is a son of John P. and Narcissa (Henderson) Pomroy. On the paternal side his ancestors were of English descent and among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. His mother's family originally settled at Fort Ann on the Hudson River, and at an early date moved to St. Lawrence county. His father was a carpenter and pursued his trade in Hopkinton for many years where, at an advanced age, he died honored and respected.

His son, the subject of this sketch, received a common school education, and for two winters taught a district school in St. Lawrence county. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the carpenter trade with his father, and at the age of twenty came to Cleveland, O., where he was employed for about a year at the carpenter and millwright trade. He then returned home and remained for some months, when he again returned to Cleveland where he was employed at his trade until the fall of 1845. At this time Cleveland was suffering from great business

depression; building was almost entirely suspended and Mr. Pomroy was unable to secure employment. Thus forced to seek new friends, he determined to visit the then almost unknown region of the Northwest. Leaving Cleveland he proceeded by canal to Portsmouth, O., and from there he came by boat to Stillwater, Minn., arriving in November, 1845. He remained at Stillwater until the following spring when he came to the present site of St. Paul. Little then existed to foretell the present greatness of the city, which now, with all its ramified interests, proclaims this locality the commercial center of the teeming, prosperous Northwest. A few log cabins, and one or two hewn log buildings used for trading posts, completed the habitations occupied by the few settlers at this point. With Mr. Pomroy from Stillwater came Aaron Foster; together they undertook the erection for Louis Robert of the first frame building erected in St. Paul. The timber used in the frame was cut here and hewn by Mr. Pomroy. The flooring, clapboards, and other lumber used came by boat from Stillwater. This building, which was burned the winter following its erection, stood on Bench, now Second street, a short distance above Robert street, and near where Presley warehouse now stands.

In the fall of 1846 Mr. Pomroy returned to Cleveland, but returned early in the following spring. With Mr. Foster he erected several buildings in the summer of 1847. Among them was another house for Louis Robert, which was almost a facsimile of the first. It still stands back of the Chamber of Commerce building, although some additions have been made to it. He also built a store for Mr. Hopkins, another for A. L. Larpenteur and a warehouse near the levee. He was thus constantly employed in the building business until the spring of 1849 when he secured employment in the construction of Fort Ripley, located about forty miles above Sauk Rapids. Before he began work upon the fort he sold the home he had erected in St. Paul and other lots he had purchased, property which at the present day would command a princely fortune. The residence referred to and occupied by Mr. Pomroy during the first years he was in St. Paul, stood on the north side of Third street, between Jackson and Robert street. Mr. Pomroy occupied the upper story, and rented the lower floor to James Goodhue who used it as a printing-office, the first in St. Paul.

Mr. Pomroy was engaged for two years in the construction of Fort Ripley, and during most of the time had entire supervision of the work. He then returned to St. Paul and again resumed his building operations, and was thus employed until the spring of 1853, when he took charge of the erection of Fort Ridgeley. The latter work engaged his attention for two years after which he returned to St. Paul and here he has continued to reside ever since.

During the latter period of thirty years Mr. Pomroy at different periods has been engaged in the grocery, furniture and lumber business. With the latter business he has been connected for many years, dealing entirely in hardwood lumber. He also owns several stores and is quite largely interested in real estate. Last year he built a saw and planing mill at Maiden Rock, Wisconsin, at the mouth of Rush River, and here for the last few months he has spent most of his time. We have not attempted to give Mr. Pomroy's personal experience during the pioneer days of Minnesota, a complete history of which would make most interesting reading. When he came into this section it was comparatively an unknown region, and he has been an eye-witness of all the marvelous changes which have taken place, and which to him even seems almost the work of magic. He has seen St. Paul in all the stages of its growth, from an insignificant trading post to a great and populous city, with all the auxiliaries of the highest civilization and advanced progress in the arts and sciences. He braved the hardships and privations of the unprotected settlement around which was centered the faith of brave men when the future gave little promise of even a small share of the present magnificent achievements. To these men, the present sharers of all the comforts and advantages of St. Paul owe a debt of gratitude, and their names and memories should be fondly cherished. Modest and unassuming Mr. Pomroy has quietly performed his part in life. Under all circumstances he has so acted as to hold the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. No duty or obligation has he ever assumed which he has not fully and honestly discharged. In the estimation of those who have

known him during all the long years he has resided in St. Paul, he stands as the representative of an honest, honorable man. Such is the record he has made, and it is one of which he and those who shall come after him will have just cause to be proud. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Minnesota, and for over thirty years has been a consistent member of Plymouth Congregational Church.

Mr. Pomroy has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eveline Ames, of Clayton county, Ia., who died in 1856, having borne one son, Edwin F. Pomroy. His second wife is Miss Lucretia Brush, of Hopkinton, N. Y., whom he married in 1858. They have had two children: Linda, wife of James F. Jackson of St. Paul, and Frank B. who resides at home.

SAUNDERS, EDWARD N. Edward N. Saunders, president of the Northwestern Fuel Company, and a well-known business man of St. Paul, was born in the village of Geneva, Ashtabula county, O., April 26, 1845. His father, Rev. Alanson Saunders, was a Presbyterian clergyman of learning and ability, who graduated from the scholastic departments of Yale College in the class of 1827, and from the Theological School in 1831; he was a native of Connecticut, and of Puritan ancestry, his forefathers coming to America early in the seventeenth century; he died in 1855. The wife of Rev. Alanson Saunders and mother of the subject hereof was Cornelia Converse, a native of Vermont, and of New England parentage.

Left an orphan at the age of twelve years, the boy Edward Saunders went to live with a Mr. Ephraim Sturtevant, of Cleveland, O. He attended school at the Madison Academy, Lake county, O., and subsequently, by working for his board and maintenance, was enabled to pursue a course of study in the preparatory department of Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O. He was a very poor boy, and his circumstances compelled him to work whenever he could find employment at reasonably remunerative wages. At the age of seventeen he returned to Cleveland, O., and took a position in a forwarding house. For five years subsequently he was in the employ of a dry goods firm, and in the meanwhile he had made some small accumulations.

In the year 1870 he came to St. Paul, *via* Duluth, and not long after his arrival he engaged in business as a dealer in and jobber of carbon oils, having his office in St. Paul and his warehouse in Duluth, shipping his goods in car lots from the latter point to his customers when ordered. In 1871, upon the completion of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, he added the coal business to his oil trade, and shipped the first carload of anthracite coal over that railroad from Duluth to St. Paul. In 1874 he formed a partnership in his fuel business with Mr. James J. Hill, and George S. Acker, under the firm name of Hill, Saunders & Acker.

In May, 1877, Mr. Saunders became one of the incorporators, with other well-known citizens of St. Paul, in the organization of the Northwestern Fuel Company, in which company he assumed the position of general superintendent, which he filled until the spring of 1879, at which time Mr. James Hill, its first president, retired from the Fuel Company to engage in railroading, and Mr. Saunders assumed the position of president and treasurer of that company, which position he at present occupies. Under his management the business of the company has expanded, with the growth of the country, from a comparatively small tonnage of 67,000 tons of coal, handled in 1879, to a tonnage of over one million handled in 1888, and its capital increased from \$100,000 to \$400,000. Mr. Saunders was also projector and originator of a large coal mining enterprise at What Cheer, Keokuk county, Ia., carried on in the name of the What Cheer Coal Company, which has a capital of \$850,000 and produces annually from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of coal. He is at present president of that company. In 1884 he organized and incorporated the Spring Valley Coal Company, of Spring Valley, Bureau county Ill., another large mining corporation, with a capital of \$2,500,000, and has been president of that company from its organization. From the first he has been practically at the head of the vital affairs of these corporations, has devoted his time and energies to their conduct, and has managed them with very eminent ability and successful results.

In 1874 Mr. Saunders was married to Mary Proal, daughter of the late Charles Proal, esq., of St. Paul, and there are four children of this marriage. The family are members of Christ's (Episcopal) Church.

SUMMERS JOHN. Mr. Summers was born at Hamilton, a suburb of the city of Glasgow, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, August 12, 1830. He was the third son of a family of five children born to William and Elizabeth (Chestnut) Summers. His father was a gentleman of some means, able and disposed to educate his children. His son John attended the schools of his native town and completed his education at the School of Design, in Glasgow. In early life he was apprenticed in that city to the trade of carpenter and joiner, and his studies in the School of Design were usually pursued during his leisure evening hours. For some time after finishing his trade he was employed in its exercise in Glasgow, but in 1852 he came to America and joined his fortunes for a time with his brother, George Summers, (now a well-known builder of Minneapolis) who had preceded him to the United States the previous year. His first location was in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained about eighteen months. In the spring of 1854 the brothers came to Chicago and pursued their vocation as contractors and builders in that city for two years.

In September, 1856, Mr. Summers located in St. Paul and continued in his employment. Soon after his arrival he took charge of the building of the M. E. Church, on Jackson and Ninth streets, for a Mr. Smith. Subsequently he built the Mackubin block and the bishop's palace. He then opened an office and work-room as an architect and builder at the corner of St. Peter and Fifth streets, from which he conducted a very successful business for nearly twenty years. In time he became the most prominent building contractor in the city. Among other well-known edifices which he constructed were the residences of ex-Governor Ramsey, ex-Governor Marshall, and Mr. Dennis Ryan, together with the Music Hall, at Third and Wabasha, and the Davidson block. In 1876 he designed and built as his own property the present well-known Windsor Hotel, on a site which he had formerly purchased, and on which had stood his office and workshop. Towards the completion of the hotel he disposed of the interests in the contracting business to the Taylor-Craig corporation. On the 1st of January, 1877, the Windsor was opened to the public, with Mr. Summers and John Baugh as proprietors. Two years later Mr. Baugh retired and was succeeded by Mr. Charles J. Monfort, who has been connected with Mr. Summers in the management and conduct of this popular resort since that time.

Mr. Summers has contributed his share to the reputation of St. Paul. He had entire charge of the construction of the first two ice palaces, and has been prominently connected with the carnivals and other enterprises. He is conspicuous as a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Sir Knight, and has attained to the Eighteenth Degree of the Scottish Rite. Personally he is possessed of natural politeness and enlightened tastes. He has a fondness for literature and art and for sight-seeing, and has been enabled to gratify his likings in these particulars. He has twice visited Europe since leaving his native land. In 1887-8, in company with his wife, he made an extensive tour of the Old World, visiting the notable places of interest in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, and traversing Great Britain thoroughly, "from Land's End to John O'Groat's."

Mr. Summers has been twice married. His first wife—to whom he was married in Chicago in 1856,—was Miss Isabella Pierce. She died in 1875, three children having preceded her to the Better Land. In 1877 he married Miss Francis Eleanor Monfort, a native of Unadilla, N. Y., and a sister of the Monfort Brothers of St. Paul.

A DAMS, JOHN Q. Mr. Adams was born at Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 19, 1837, and was the eldest child of Dr. L. S. and Eliza Prentice Adams. On both sides his ancestors were typical New Englanders. His maternal grandfather was a clergyman, an associate of Dr. Field and Dr. Beecher in early days, while a paternal ancestor was, during the War of the Revolution, an American officer who was especially admired and trusted by Washington, and who became one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. In the year of 1839 the parents of Mr. Adams removed to Stockbridge, Mass., which place, even at that period, was noted as a favorite resort for people of artistic and literary tastes and accomplishments.



John Summers

After receiving his early education at Williams Academy, Mr. Adams earned his first salary as an amanuensis to the celebrated English author and *litterateur*, G. P. R. James, esq., who, for some time resided at Stockbridge. At the age of fifteen he entered the Housatonic Bank, at Stockbridge, as a clerk. Soon after he was promoted to the position of teller in the Pittsfield Bank, an institution of which his uncle, J. D. Adams, was for many years the manager. Here he remained until his departure for Europe in 1858 in company with a son of the late Dr. Todd. After spending nearly a year abroad he accepted a position as cashier under Mr. C. S. Gzowski and Sir David Macpherson, who at that time, were largely interested in iron works at Toronto, Canada. In the autumn of 1865 he removed to New York City, where he was engaged in banking until his emigration to Minnesota, in 1873.

In this State, first at Duluth, and afterward at St. Paul, Mr. Adams represented for many years the well-known firm of David Dows & Co., of New York. In 1887 he was appointed president of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, with headquarters at Minneapolis. He has been identified with and has promoted many of the developments in the grain trade of the Northwest from the early periods of its history, when transit by the Mississippi River was the main outlet in the spring for the wheat raised in Minnesota, down to the present time, when the corporation of which he is president, owns and operates grain elevators on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway from the Mississippi westward to Puget Sound. In his adopted city of St. Paul, Mr. Adams is the pioneer resident of Crocus Hill, a locality certainly one of the most naturally beautiful portions of the city and destined to become one of the most attractive and popular. While his time is largely occupied in looking after the interests of large business enterprises, Mr. Adams has preserved a taste for quiet, studious enjoyment, and may usually be found every evening of the year in the library of his elegant home which overlooks an expanse of many miles of the beautiful Mississippi Valley.

Mr. Adams was married in Toronto, Canada, May 17, 1865, to Miss Ada Walker, a daughter of Artemus B. and Adeline E. Walker. His children are a son, John Walker Adams, born in New York, August 30, 1866, and married in June, 1888, to Miss Priscilla F. Horn, a daughter of Henry J. Horn, of St. Paul; and an adopted daughter, Charlotte Bell Adams, married in May, 1888, to Samuel C. Stickney, the eldest child of A. B. Stickney, also of St. Paul.

SMITH, JAMES, JR. The family of which Mr. Smith is a member was founded in this country about the year 1700, when his great-grandfather, John Smith, of Bristol, England, a captain in the English military service, settled in Fauquier county, Va. He was the father of eight sons, all of whom served in the American army during the War of the Revolution, and were present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Daniel Smith, one of these sons, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and married Jane Harrison, of Charles City county, Va., and settled in Rockingham county, near Harrisonburg, Va., and reared a numerous family. Two of his sons, James and Daniel, upon the decease of their father, (Daniel being a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and James in the Christian Church), having conscientious scruples regarding the moral right of any person to hold slaves, resolved to liberate their slaves, having each inherited a number as their portion of their father's estate, and to get married and go West. They manumitted their slaves. James married a daughter of the Rev. John Emmett, of Augusta county, Va., and in 1805 the two brothers settled in Ohio, Daniel near Lancaster, Fairfield county, and James at Mt. Vernon, in Knox county, where his son James Smith, jr., was born October 29, 1815.

Mr. Smith availed himself of such educational advantages as the country then afforded, occasionally assisting his father, who was clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of Knox county for nearly twenty years, in his office, and having determined to adopt the profession of the law, entered the law office of the Hon. John T. Brazeel, in Lancaster, O., and remained there until the year 1839, when he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio. Shortly after his admission to the bar, Mr. Smith was attacked with ophthalmia of such a violent char-

acter that for two years he was unable to see to read, and from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. In the year 1842 he formed a law partnership with Colonel Joseph W. Vance, returned to his native town, and was from that time until he came to St. Paul, Minn., engaged in an extensive practice, taking part in the municipal government of his native city as attorney and otherwise. In 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth L. Morton, who was also a native of Mt. Vernon. During the year 1855, business calling him to Burlington, Ia., he concluded to visit the Upper Mississippi. He came to St. Paul, and was so impressed with the opinion of the future greatness of the then young city that he made a business arrangement with Hon. Lafayette Emmett, and in the spring of 1856 moved to St. Paul, where he has ever since resided, having been successively a member of the law firms of Emmett & Smith, Smith & Gilman, and Smith & Egan.

In politics Mr. Smith was first a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party acted with the Republicans until the year 1872, when he joined the Liberal Republican party, and has ever since acted with the National Democracy. In 1861, 1862, 1863, 1876 and 1877, he represented one of the Senatorial districts of Ramsey county in the State Senate, and was a member of the House of Representatives from St. Paul in the years 1879, 1881 and 1883.

In 1861 Mr. Smith introduced the bill in the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and aided its passage. He assisted as attorney in the organization of the company, and in 1864 was elected a director, and continued to hold that position and that of attorney of the company until the organization of its successor, the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, in 1877, and has been a director in the last named company and its attorney since its formation to the present time; four years of the time he so acted as director he was president of the company. The family of Mr. Smith now consists of three daughters and one son, all residents of St. Paul, Minn.

RHODES, HON. WILLIAM. In his lifetime perhaps no other individual was better known in St. Paul than Hon. William Rhodes, and yet many of the details of his life career were known to but few. He was of a somewhat retiring disposition, seldom spoke of himself, was without egotism or love of notoriety, and very seldom related his own experiences, even to his most intimate friends. Mr. Rhodes was born in Devonshire, England, in 1825. He was the only son of William and Anna (Gedye) Rhodes. For a considerable period his father was a prominent merchant and extensively engaged as an army and navy contractor for the British government. He was educated at Christ College, London, and when a youth of sixteen or seventeen he entered the Royal Navy and served a year or more as a midshipman.

In 1843 the senior William Rhodes removed with his family to America and purchased a farm near Parkersburg, Va., (now West Virginia) on which he located and engaged in farming. Soon after his arrival in this country Mr. Rhodes engaged in school teaching. A year or two later he went to Cincinnati, O., and secured a situation as clerk and bookkeeper in a commission house, where he remained for several years. For three years prior to 1857 he was a member of the commission firm of Law, Rhodes & Barr, of Cincinnati.

In 1857 Mr. Rhodes came to St. Paul and took the position of secretary and treasurer of the old St. Paul and La Crosse Packet Company. In time this company was changed or merged into the Northwestern Union Packet Company—often called the "White Collar Line"—which, in turn, became the Keokuk and Northern Line Company, the largest steamboat corporation ever on the Upper Mississippi. Its magnificent fleet of steamers, elegantly finished and furnished, and superbly equipped, were among the finest ever seen on the western waters, and the business they did was, in the aggregate, simply enormous. Mr. Rhodes's connection with these companies was very prominent and important. He was the general secretary and treasurer of each of them, and no man knew better than he their exact financial condition and general standing. Frequently he visited St. Louis, and resided in that city in the interest of his corporation from 1870 to 1874. He came to be well known not only in St. Louis but in the inter-

vening river towns between that city and St. Paul. It is no disparagement to anyone else to say that he had charge of the real vital interests of the company, and controlled them with signal success. On various occasions he extricated the company from certain very embarrassing and perilous situations, and those who were informed as to the circumstances considered that to his financial ability and thorough business principles the success of these companies was mainly due.

Severing his connection with the Packet Company in 1874, by reason of protracted ill-health, brought on by overwork, Mr. Rhodes returned to St. Paul and engaged extensively as a dealer in fuel supplies. He organized and was made secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Fuel Company, and was subsequently a member of the fuel firm of Messrs. Griggs, Johnson & Rhodes, which, by the retirement of Mr. Johnson, was changed to Griggs, Rhodes & Foster. He controlled not only the financial affairs of these companies, but, to a large extent, dictated their general policy; and it was largely due to his efforts that they became so successful. He possessed a natural taste for and eminent attainments in bookkeeping and general accounting. He believed in properly recording all kinds of business transactions, and he was without a superior in his modes and methods. His penmanship was very beautiful, and his balance-sheets and tabulated statements were models of elegance, clearness, precision and symmetry.

For many years Mr. Rhodes was prominent in the official affairs of the municipality. In 1868 he was elected a member of the City Council, and served by re-election until November 10, 1870, when he resigned. In 1877 he was again elected to the council, and remained in that body the remainder of his life, being at the time of his death its president. The records show that he was a very active member of the municipal legislature, faithful, intelligent and efficient. His position as presiding officer was given him at a time when the council was composed of some of the most prominent and influential of his fellow-citizens, whose confidence and esteem he fully possessed.

In 1853 Mr. Rhodes married Miss Lydia S. Merrill, a native of Maine. She is still a resident of St. Paul. Of this marriage there was born one child, a son, William Rhodes, jr., now a well-known and somewhat prominent young business man of this city, who has been reared here since childhood. A daughter by a former marriage is now Mrs. Amy Darling, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Rhodes died at his residence in St. Paul, February 14, 1881, after a short illness, of pneumonia. His sudden and untimely death was learned with surprise and genuine sorrow by his fellow-citizens of all classes. The same day Mayor Dawson convened the council in special session to take proper action on the occasion. In his message to that body, referring to the official and general character of its deceased president, the mayor said:

. . . I have always found him ready and willing to bear his full proportion of the arduous duties his office imposed upon him, and always with a full conviction that what he did would be done intelligently, honestly and faithfully; and I can truthfully say that in the death of Alderman Rhodes the city of St. Paul has lost one of its most efficient and valuable citizens.

The following day, February 15th, the council convened and passed unanimously a series of resolutions which set forth the real character of William Rhodes, as an official, a citizen, and a man, as well and as truthfully as it may be described, and which indicate the esteem in which he was held by his associates and those who knew him best. The preamble and resolutions referred to were as follows:

WHEREAS, We are called to mark with appropriate action our sorrow at the death of the honorable president of our Common Council, Hon. William Rhodes, who has so suddenly been taken from our midst; and,

WHEREAS, During the many years of his residence among us he has ever been an honest and true man, a most faithful public officer, discharging his duties with high ability and unswerving integrity, bearing the highest esteem of all, and receiving the utmost confidence of his business and official companions; now, therefore,

Resolved, By the Common Council of the city of St. Paul, that, in the death of Hon.

William Rhodes, our city has lost one of her most faithful and upright citizens, and one of the most painstaking, impartial and prudent officers that has ever presided over the council.

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect, our council chamber be draped in mourning for three months, and that the members of the council wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that we will attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we invite all officers of the city and county governments, the Chamber of Commerce, the Fire and Police departments, to participate in the funeral, and that we invite all business houses, as a mark of respect, to close their doors on the afternoon of the funeral.

Resolved, That, as a perpetual memorial of the great worth of the deceased, and of the high esteem in which he was held by his associates in the city government and the entire community, these resolutions be spread at length upon the records of the council proceedings.

The funeral ceremonies were imposing and impressive, and the public regret was generally manifested. It was felt that a good man, a faithful worker, and a strong pillar of society had been removed. The press of the city paid warm tributes to the worth and virtues of the deceased, and his memory is still revered and respected by the hundreds who knew him in life.

EASTMAN, ARTHUR MAYNARD, M.D. Dr. Eastman is a native Minnesotian, and was born in the town of St. Anthony, now Minneapolis, May 1st, 1855. He comes of a very ancient and historic New England family. On the paternal side he is a descendant in the eighth generation of Roger Eastman, who emigrated from Wales to America in the ship *Confidence*, and settled at Salisbury, now Amesbury, Massachusetts, in the year 1638. The next in line was his son, Philip Eastman, who was one of the original proprietors of Haverhill, Mass. Next to him is Captain Ebenezer Eastman, who was one of the original proprietors of "Pennycook" now the city of Concord, N. H., in 1728, and had a garrison, or fort on the town site, who commanded a division of Colonial troops in the expedition which accomplished the reduction of Louisburg, in 1745, during "Queen Anne's War" who distinguished himself in the French and Indian War, and who was a very prominent personage in the early affairs of New Hampshire. Next after him was his son, Moses Eastman, who was a lieutenant in the Patriot army during the War of Revolution. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Eastman was William Kimball Eastman, who was born in Concord, N. H., in 1794, and died at Minneapolis, October 18, 1887. He was for many years a prominent manufacturer and business man of Conway, N. H., a member of the State Legislature, etc. It may be stated that he was a life-long Democrat, and very zealous in his devotion to his party. His first vote was cast for James Monroe in 1816, and at every presidential election thereafter he voted regularly for the Democratic candidate. When Grover Cleveland was elected in 1884, the old Democratic veteran, past ninety years of age, addressed the president-elect a letter of congratulation and received from his hand a very grateful reply. The children of William K. Eastman have been largely identified with the early history, and growth and development of Minneapolis. His son, John W. Eastman, the father of the subject of this sketch, located in Minneapolis, or rather in old St. Anthony, in 1854. He built and operated the first regular flouring mill in the place, known as the old Island Mills, and was the first manufacturer of flour for export. During the War of the Rebellion he supplied large quantities of flour to the army. He is still a citizen of Minneapolis, where also resides his brothers, all of whom are well-known and leading business men, manufacturers, etc. The maiden name of the doctor's mother was Susan Maria Farrington, and she also comes of old Puritan ancestry. The progenitors of her family in America came to the country in 1636, and were among the first settlers of Lynn and Andover, Mass., and Concord, N. H.

The doctor is the eldest son of a family of three children. He was reared to manhood in his native town. His scholastic education was completed at the University of Minnesota, where he pursued a scientific course, devoting special attention to the exact sciences, particularly to chemistry. In 1876 he began the study of medicine. Going to Philadelphia, he entered the Hahnemann

Medical College, where he took a three years' graded course. In the meantime he resided in the family and was a student of the famed Dr. Constantine Hering, eminent for his learning and abilities, and distinguished in the medical world for his scientific attainments, his writings and his invaluable labors generally in behalf of science and humanity. Graduating in 1879 with the degree of M.D., Dr. Eastman was soon afterwards elected by the college faculty resident physician of the Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. Some months later, however, he resigned and went to New York City to accept a position on the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital in that city. Here he served as house surgeon and resident special pathologist until April 1, 1881. In June of that year he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided, being engaged from the first in a very active and successful professional career. His practice is large and of an enviable character, and his numerous patrons express implicit confidence in his skill, judgment, and ability. He is thoroughly identified with and well known in his profession. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, was one of the founders of the Academy of Homeopathic Medicine of St. Paul and Minneapolis, has held responsible positions in these organizations, is the author of numerous medical papers, and has made contributions to various prominent medical journals. Recently he has given much time and attention to the study and investigation of nervous diseases, and is well informed generally in the progress of medical science. He is also a member of the American Association for the advancement of science, and altogether is a gentleman of elevated tastes and intelligent ideas, active, alert and enterprising. He takes concern in important affairs outside of the pale of his profession. For the past two years he has been largely interested in the development of the mineral deposits in the Thunder Bay region, on the north shore of Lake Superior, in the Dominion of Canada. He has purchased a considerable extent of valuable mineral lands in that quarter, and has the undisputed distinction of being the projector of a large manufacturing city at the Kakabeka Falls, on the Kaministiquia River, twenty-two miles from Lake Superior and the city of Port Arthur, in the Province of Ontario.

Dr. Eastman was married January 3, 1884, to Miss Harriet Lord Welles, a daughter of Hon. H. T. Welles, of Minneapolis, who was the first mayor of St. Anthony, the first president of the Town Council of Minneapolis, and is still a prominent and well-known resident of the latter city. Mrs. Eastman, like her husband, is a native of Minneapolis, and like him too, is of honorable New England ancestry. She is a lineal descendant of Thomas Welles, who was the fourth Colonial governor of Connecticut in 1636, and of Gurdon Saltonstall, who was governor of the same Province from 1707 to 1724. To the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Eastman have been born three children, named Mildred, Welles and Harriet. The family residence at No. 186 Summit avenue, St. Paul, a commodious and well appointed structure, was erected by the doctor in 1883, and stands on one of the most desirable residence sites in the city.

RYDER, MERRELL. Mr. Ryder was born on a mountain farm in New Hartford, Litchfield county, Conn., March 22, 1825. His father, Chester Ryder, (whose family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters) was a farmer and the youngest son of Sylvester Ryder, who located the farm when the country was chiefly inhabited by the Indians. Sylvester Ryder was engaged in the War of the Revolution, and rendered invaluable service to the cause of American Independence. On one occasion, during the winter season, when a deep snow lay on the ground, he saved the Patriot army under Washington from a condition approximating starvation. Mr. Ryder was an acting commissary. The roads were impassable for the transportation of supplies by horse teams, and he secured a number of pairs of oxen to draw his conveyances, and by this means was enabled to convey supplies to the encampment of the army, and to relieve the famishing soldiers. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Esther Merrell who married Chester Ryder in 1823. She was a daughter of Eli Merrell, a noted millwright, who, it is claimed, built the first saw-mill of the modern variety in the State of New York, and the first in the State of Ohio.

Merrell Ryder was educated in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he left his native homestead, and for three years thereafter was engaged in mechanical pursuits. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in merchandising in his native town and continued in that business for seven years. He then sold out and removed to New York and from thence to the West in 1854. He then became engaged for a portion of the year as a dealer in wool, hides and wheat, and during the fur season was in the employ of the American Fur Company, successors to the historic old company of John Jacob Astor. In the prosecution of his duties as an agent of the Fur Company, he visited the traders and dealers in the furs and robes at the frontier towns and posts of the Northwest, over a vast extent of the territory, and met with many interesting experiences. He first visited St. Paul in the interest of his company in 1856, and the following year went overland to Winnipeg, and was the first fur buyer there after the license of the Hudson Bay Company had expired. He has ever since annually met the northern traders at Winnipeg for the purchase of the fur crop of that region. He was a passenger on the first steamboat that passed down Red River from Georgetown to Winnipeg, and assisted in staking the first corner lot on Main street, in the latter city. In 1858 he settled in St. Paul, and has since conducted a store here, and has been engaged in shipping furs and skins to Europe and in manufacturing all kinds of fur goods. He is not only the oldest established dealer in his specialty in the city, but is the best known throughout this section, and is perhaps the best informed.

In 1857 he was married in Chicopee, Mass., to Miss Anna Corbin. To this marriage were born four children, viz.: Georgia, now the wife of James B. Fishleigh, esq., an attorney of St. Paul; Susie Williams, now the wife of Frederic Swift; Jennie, at home with her parents, and Frank, who died at the age of eight years. Mr. Ryder was schooled in the faith and doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, but for thirty years has been a firm believer in communication with spirits, through their materialization, personation, and transfiguration through a natural law.

WARNER, LUCIEN, Esq. Mr. Warner is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Granby, Hampshire county, in that State, February 22, 1837, the son of Park and Joanna (Adams) Warner, both formerly of Amherst, Mass.

Of English descent, his ancestors on the father's side were early settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts--one, Captain Seth Warner, who removed to Bennington, Vt., in 1765, taking a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, being in service from 1775 to 1782; another, Hiram Warner, who emigrated from Hampshire county, Mass., to Georgia, in 1819, became chief justice of the Supreme court of that State.

On the mother's side the family tree spreads out on American soil from Henry Adams, of Braintree, Essex county, England, who, in the language of an old record, "took his flight from the dragon persecution" in 1634, settling at Braintree (now Quincy), Mass.

From this family, in the fourth generation, came John Adams, and in the fifth John Quincy Adams, presidents of the United States, and in the seventh the greatly loved and honored mother of the subject of this biographical sketch, who died at Springfield, Mass., in 1887, after a life of good works, at the age of eighty-two.

Trained from early boyhood to labor, and careful management of affairs by a father who was called "the model farmer" of that portion of the Connecticut Valley, he early acquired habits of energy and the desire for a wider field of usefulness than could be found in the small country town, where, during the autumn and winter months only, he attended the common and high schools. Leaving home, he took a mathematical course of study at Amherst, Mass., (having there the benefit of lectures in the college), and at Nashua, N. H., learning and for a time practicing the profession of civil engineer in the latter place. In 1857 he came to the West, locating first at Chicago and subsequently at Davenport, Iowa, where he was for a time assistant city engineer. In February, 1865, he located permanently in Minnesota, engaging in business with an older brother, Hon. Charles A. Warner, who came to the



Yours Truly
Lucien Harner

then Territory in 1857 and located at Chaska, and who was largely interested in Territorial politics and the establishment of a State government, and under the State was senator from Carver county. To be in business then meant the setting up of a little bureau of supplies of one's own into which was to be gathered, in the late autumn rich stores of merchandise, articles of luxury and necessity, covering the widest possible range of usefulness, comfort and pleasure; then to be locked in by the icy bars of a Minnesota winter for five long months until the welcome sound of the first steamboat whistle of spring told of the opening of the gates of trade, and the stock of comely merchandise had become transmitted into stores of grain, furs, ginseng, hoop poles and cord wood. To add to the variety of a frontier store, which would seem great enough already, the elder brother held the office of postmaster while the younger edited and published the *Weekly Valley Herald*, the official and only paper published in the county. The older brother dying in 1867, Mr. Warner continued the business and succeeded to the office of postmaster, which office they together, in their several terms, held for fifteen years.

Soon after, the apparent scarcity of good clay in Minnesota, (owing to the general diffusion of limestone and the excellent quality of that found at Chaska) led Mr. Warner to add the manufacture of brick to his other business. His mechanical turn of mind led him to visit all the large cities east and west, and investigated the different modes of manufacture and many patents, with the result of hastening about the development of a business there which now exceeds by far that of any other town in the State, and will reach this year a capacity of 40,000,000 brick per annum. To show the need of this industry at the time it is only necessary to say that the demand came and shipments were made as far as Duluth on the north, Austin on the south, Fargo and Bismarck, D. T., on the northwest, and even to Chamberlin, Dak., on the southwest.

With the increase of the brick business Mr. Warner changed his residence to St. Paul and entered into contracting and the superintendence of the erection of buildings. Even here the old ideas of trade were not forgotten and bricks were exchanged for lots, thus helping along the construction of some of our largest blocks of stores; and although at the time the subject of this article was ridiculed by competitors for trading such a cash article as brick for so uncertain an equivalent as residence lots, the increase has been more than ten fold. Ever since coming to the State Mr. Warner has been a believer in the future greatness of St. Paul and has profited largely, gaining a handsome competence by investing in its soil.

He is well identified with the other material interests of the city, being a perpetual member and director of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the St. Paul National Bank; and also a member of the executive committee of the Relief Society and director of the American Home Missionary Society for Minnesota, and connected with other charitable work. On his twentieth birthday, and just before starting out to seek a home in the West, he united with the Congregational Church, which was the church of his childhood, and he has always carried his religion with him. He is now senior deacon of the Plymouth Church organization of this city, and one of the leading and influential members of that organization.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Adelia F. Silvey, of Champlain, N. Y., and of this marriage there has been born six children, Lily, Alice, Arthur, Minnie, Grace and Bessie, four of whom are members of the same church with their father. Mrs. Adelia F. Warner, the first of the family to enter into the eternal home, died July 24, 1884, of consumption, and rests in Oakland Cemetery. July 28, 1886, Mr. Warner was married to Mrs. Sadie K. Jones, of Macon, Mo., widow of the late General Fielden A. Jones, U. S. Army, and by this union they have one child, a daughter, Lucia Clayton Warner, now two years old.

SWEM, THOMAS M. Thomas M. Swem, the well-known photographic artist of St. Paul, was born at Lima, Allen county, O., September 29, 1848. His father, John Swem, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, an honest, kindly man of noble impulses and generous deeds. He loved his children and was beloved by them in return. He was a firm patriot, a devout lover

of his country and during the War of the Rebellion sent three of his sons to fight for the cause of the Union, and deeply regretted that he was too old for a soldier himself. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Sarah Glass, a woman of many excellencies of character and a worthy companion of her husband.

Mr. Swem's boyhood days were passed mainly in his native county and the adjoining county of Auglaize. At the age of thirteen his parents removed to southwestern Michigan, locating on a farm near the city of Niles, and here he grew to early manhood. When he was seventeen years of age he engaged to learn the trade of carriagemaker, and two years later, having acquired the trade, he entered upon the business for himself and conducted a shop for about one year. In 1868 his family removed to northeast Missouri, locating at first in the village of Hunnewell, on the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad, in Shelby county. Not long after his arrival in Missouri he engaged to learn photography with his brother, D. W. Swem, at Shelbyville, Mo. He was in partnership with his brother at this point for about four years, when their establishment was burned, and soon after he removed to Macon City, a considerable town in northern Missouri, where he opened another gallery and where he remained for ten years, meeting with fair success, and devoting much of his time to perfecting himself in his art.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Swem came to St. Paul, and opened a gallery of somewhat modest proportions at No. 438 Wabasha street. His business increased to such an extent that in a few years he was compelled to seek more spacious quarters, and in the fall of 1885 he came to his present location in the Michaud building, No. 419 Wabasha street, where rooms had been built especially for his use. He has perhaps the best appointed and the best equipped photographic gallery in the Northwest. His instruments are all made by Dallmeyer, of London, and are the finest and best in use. He executes the best specimens and varieties of the art, from a moderate size photograph to one of life size and natural proportions, taken direct from the camera and finished in elegant style. He employs seven operatives, does a large amount of work, has met with most extraordinary success since coming to St. Paul, and has gained a very valuable reputation. At the Minnesota State Fair of 1888, the only fair at which he ever exhibited specimens of his work, he was awarded the gold medal for the best collection of portrait photography. He is a member of the National Association of Photographers, a practical artist, and is always interested and informed in the progress and advancement of his profession.

Mr. Swem was married at Shelbyville, Mo., September 19, 1872, to Miss Cassandra Purcell, and there have been born of this marriage two sons, D. Roy and Thomas L., both bright and interesting lads. Mrs. Swem is a native of Ohio, but was reared mainly in Missouri. She is well known in St. Paul society and is noted and universally admired for her rare charms of person, as well as for her many graces of character. She and her husband are members of the Christian Church. In his civic relations Mr. Swem has passed all of the chairs in Odd Fellowship, and is a treasurer in the order of Knights of Pythias.

QUINBY, Hon. J. C. The Hon. John Cloudman Quinby, for several years an influential member of the Board of Public Works of the city of St. Paul, and a prominent business man of long service and experience, was born in the town of Westbrook, Cumberland county, Me., January 16, 1835. On both sides his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, emigrating from Massachusetts to its then province of Maine early in the eighteenth century, and taking an active and prominent part in the old French and Indian War of 1754-63, and in the War of Independence which followed a dozen years later. His father, Moses Quinby, was a carriage-maker, and the maiden name of his mother was Reliance Cloudman.¹

¹ The Quinby family is of remote Norman-French origin, but, under the name of Quinborough, resided for a considerable period prior to the emigration to America at Norfolk, England. The family names of Quinby, Quimby, and Quinbury are all derived from the original name of Quinborough, which was corrupted to Quinbury and finally contracted to Quinby, which is now the generally accepted orthography. In America the progenitor of the family was Robert Quinby, who settled at Salisbury, Mass., in 1653, married Elizabeth Osgood, and had four children, three sons and a daughter. Two of the sons removed to New Hampshire, and were the progenitors of the family in that State. The Quinby families in the State of Maine are presumed to have descended from one of the two sons who settled in New Hampshire.

Mr. Quinby received a fair education in the common schools of his native county, but early in life he was set to work in his father's shop, and in time learned several of the branches of carriage-making and much of the business detail as well, so that at a comparatively youthful age he was fairly fitted to make his way in the world. When he was eighteen years of age his family removed to Worcester, Mass., and he engaged at once in the employ of the well-known car-builder, Osgood Bradley, of that city. Here he made further progress in his now chosen vocation of fancy painter, but in two years he became dissatisfied with his situation and the surroundings, and came to the West, locating at first in Chicago. At that time the now great city by the lake was not in railroad communication with the Mississippi, and possessed but few of its innumerable present advantages, commercial and otherwise. While at Chicago Mr. Quinby determined upon a trip to the then new Territory of Minnesota.

In the early spring of 1855 he set out for St. Paul. Reaching Galena, he found the river still closed, and while waiting for the opening of navigation he engaged in employment, not even spending a single working day in idle leisure. At that period all of the steamboats in the trade of the Upper Mississippi were accustomed to put into Galena, then the leading port of the upper river. On the 14th of April young Quinby embarked on the steamer *Lady Franklin* for St. Paul, against the advice and wishes of his Galena employers, and after a somewhat uneventful trip of four days he landed from the boat at the wharf at the foot of Jackson street in this city, on the night of the 18th of April, 1855. His naturally industrious and energetic disposition was manifested at once, and although the next day was Saturday he looked up a job of carriage painting and put in three-fourths of the day at work, winning the favor and good opinion of his employer by his evident skill and efficiency. Soon after he was admitted to a partnership. A year later Mr. Quinby succeeded to the entire business, which, proving successful, was continued for several years, being conducted with all the energy and spirit of which the proprietor was capable. From the first day of his residence in St. Paul Mr. Quinby has been one of the most active men of the city and constant in his connection with business enterprises. On the first of May, 1857, he formed a partnership with A. H. Cavender and others in the establishment and operation of a carriage manufactory. The building used as a factory was a wooden structure, erected by the firm on the corner of Fourth and Robert streets, and was recently torn down to make room for the present site of the new *Pioneer Press* building. The operations of the firm became quite extensive. A stonemith shop, and subsequently a three-story stone building, 25 by 100 feet in area, were erected, and finally the manufactory became very prominent among the industries of the city. For nearly twenty years the business was conducted under the firm name of Quinby & Hallowell, whose carriages came to have a very high reputation and obtained a wide sale. For some years past Mr. Quinby has been associated with Mr. Phillip Abbott, formerly of Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the furniture trade, and the present location of the firm is at the corner of Third and Minnesota streets. He still takes an ardent interest in the public affairs of his adopted city and in its material and general welfare, and for many years has been a member and director in the Chamber of Commerce. It may be proper here to state that as the result of his long and industrious business life he has acquired a substantial competence which he controls intelligently and uses beneficially.

Mr. Quinby's connection with the official affairs of the city has been of importance and of long duration. In 1871 he was the Republican candidate for alderman from the old First ward against J. J. Shaw, then and for many years the popular proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel the Democratic nominee, and was elected for a term of three years by a handsome majority. At the close of his term he again received the Republican nomination, and so acceptable had been his service that his candidacy was indorsed by the Democrats and he was re-elected without opposition. Upon the reorganization of the council in 1874, he was chosen vice-president, and continued to hold that position until the close of his aldermanic term. In his political views he is and has always been a staunch Republican, and his opinions are well known. His indorsement by the Democrats, therefore, for positions of trust and confidence in the affairs of

the city, when political battles are uniformly sharply fought and party lines closely drawn, may well be considered a high compliment to his general worth and a demonstration of the personal esteem in which he is held by all classes of his fellow-citizens. He is now serving his third term as a member of the Board of Public Works. His appointments have been received respectively from such stalwart Democratic mayors as Win. Dawson, Edmund Rice, and Robert A. Smith, and have met with universal public approval. It will be understood that his appointments have been given him because of a confidence in his special fitness and capacity for the position based upon the record of his past services. That he has merited the confidence reposed in him and has discharged his duties with fidelity and the highest efficiency goes without saying.

In 1857 Mr. Quinby united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the first regular meeting held in the old Jackson street building, and has been a constant, faithful and very valuable member of that religious organization since his connection with it as trustee and treasurer, in which positions he is still serving. When by a vote of the congregation it was determined to sell the old church site, and to reorganize and build a new church, the trustees, through their president, C. D. Strong, esq., secured the passage of a legislative act of incorporation, and it was at his suggestion that the new society was designated, "The Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church." A very prominent and beautiful feature of the city is the stone church of this society, at the corner of Minnesota and Twelfth streets, and in the erection of this edifice Mr. Quinby took a conspicuous part. He negotiated the sale of the old site and the purchase of the new, taking the title in his own name, and when the work of building was in progress he paid the contractors regularly, often when the construction fund was exhausted, and even went so far as to borrow upon his individual paper the sum of \$18,000 in order to promptly meet the bills for construction.

His daily walk and conduct have been in accord with his Christian profession, and throughout his entire life career no act of dishonor has tainted his transactions, and no stain rests upon a single page of his record. He is trusted and esteemed by all who know him, and is an honorable, useful citizen, and a true gentleman. He was married in 1857 to Miss Hattie L. M. Edwards, a daughter of Captain James Edwards, of Gorham, Me.; their union has been blessed with one daughter named Lillian M. The family residence is on Nelson avenue in a very attractive and beautiful portion of the city.

STONE, GEORGE C. George C. Stone was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., on November 11, 1822, and is a son of Calvin R. and Susan (Fitch) Stone. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Gregory Stone, who came to New England in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. His ancestors on his mother's side were also English, who settled about the same time in Salem, Mass. His father for many years was a merchant in Shrewsbury, but in 1830 located in St. Louis, Mo. He was killed in the explosion on the steamboat *Moselle*, which occurred near the city of Cincinnati on April 25, 1838.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the common schools of Shrewsbury, and at the age of fourteen moved to St. Louis where he was placed in Kemper College. Here after the death of his father he was thrown upon his own resources to gain a livelihood. He thereupon became a clerk in a store in St. Louis and was thus employed until 1842, when he located in Bloomington, now Muscatine, Ia. Here, with Joseph A. Green, under the firm name of Green & Stone, he began a general mercantile business. They prospered in their undertaking and at the end of a few years embarked in the banking business, which gradually grew in volume until for several years prior to the late civil war they did the largest banking business in the State. The unsettled state of the country and the consequent unstable condition of financial affairs, which resulted from the expectancy of war between the States, for a time made precarious and uncertain any business venture. In this period of uncertainty as to the future, Mr. Stone suspended his banking operations in 1861, immediately after the beginning of the war.

For some years thereafter Mr. Stone was located for different periods in Chicago, New York,

and Philadelphia, but was engaged in no regular line of business. He then, with George B. Sargent, came to Minnesota, and the year before the completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, now the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, settled in the embryo city of Duluth. Here he was engaged in the real estate and banking business until the failure of Jay Cooke in the Northern Pacific enterprise in 1873. In the meantime he had become interested in mineral investigations in Minnesota, and had become fully convinced of the value of the iron ore deposits in the Northeastern part of the State which is now known as the Vermilion range. When he first proclaimed his faith in the iron ore of this region then eighty miles in the wilderness, he was looked upon as a dreamer. Few shared his faith, but undismayed by lack of support, he undertook with all the persistence of his nature the great task of securing the necessary capital to develop this great natural wealth producing field. Comparatively alone and with little encouragement at home, he visited the moneyed centers of the country and assiduously labored to induce men of capital and enterprise to embark in an undertaking the future possibilities of which he so clearly foresaw. They were slow to become interested, but with a faith that never wavered, Mr. Stone persisted in his efforts with an enthusiasm which begets enthusiasm.

The first men whose support he secured were Charlemagne Tower, then of Pottsville, Pa., and Samuel A. Munson, of Utica, N. Y., both men of enlarged ideas and great wealth. They became sufficiently interested to invest the necessary funds to secure a proper test of the matter. Professor Chester, of Hamilton College, was sent out on two occasions. Later on Mr. Munson died and after the lapse of a few years Charlemagne Tower, then a resident of Philadelphia, undertook, and did furnish the required means to make the development, which involved an expense of four millions of dollars for a railroad of eighty miles in length, docks and other facilities.

The railroad was opened in July, 1884, and there was shipped that season 62,124 tons of ore. In 1885 the shipments reached 225,000 tons; in 1886, 304,000; in 1887, 394,000 tons, and in 1888 the magnificent product of 512,000 tons. During the present year, 1889, the output will exceed 850,000 tons, as the road has been extended twenty-five miles easterly to other mines; prior to which all the ore has been shipped by the original company, the Minnesota Iron Company. The extent of the operations of this company and the great factor it has been in the present advanced development of Minnesota can be somewhat realized from the foregoing figures, but with a comparatively inexhaustable deposit of the highest grade of ore, the limit of its possibilities upon the future material development of the State it is almost impossible to foretell.

In all the operations of this great corporation from its incipency to the present, Mr. Stone, who in truth may be called the father of the enterprise, has been a conspicuous figure. For ten years he labored on, accomplishing but little, but never for a moment did he abandon his purpose. He vanquished oppositions which would have crushed a less determined man, and overcame difficulties which to a mind less broad in its grasp and fertile in resources would have been impossible. The success of his great undertaking has in many ways enriched the State, and if he had done nothing else, his labors in this particular entitle him to a full share of the credit now so freely given to those who in greatest measure have promoted the material development of the Northwest. To have been the original promoter of an enterprise which has already achieved so much would be a sufficient monument to the ambitions of most men, but the work he was mainly if not solely instrumental in inaugurating is destined to make the present accomplishment, great as it is, seem in comparison but a limited achievement.

Mr. Stone removed to St. Paul in the fall of 1881, and here on Central Park he has erected one of the most beautiful double residences in the city. Besides his connection with the Minnesota Iron Company, he is largely interested in financial enterprises in the Northwest, but has relinquished all active participation in their management. His life has been a remarkably active one, and he has gained a well earned right to retirement.

He was married in September, 1849, to Miss Catherine M. Baldwin, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Goddard) Baldwin, of Shrewsbury, Mass. They have had two children, the eldest of whom is the wife of T. L. Blood, and the younger the wife of W. A. Hardenbergh of St. Paul.

BREEN, MATHIAS. Mr. Breen was born in county Clare, Ireland, in 1833. His father, Thomas Breen, who died but a few years since, was a farmer, and the maiden name of his mother was Mary Maroney; she died in 1846. He worked on his father's farm, attending the parish schools at intervals, until he reached the age of eighteen, when, accompanied by a younger sister, he emigrated to America. He landed in New York City August 5th, 1851, a poor Irish lad, without friends or money, a stranger in a strange land, and dependent upon his own exertions for the support of himself and his sister.

He first found employment as a laborer on the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland, Md., where he was at work for about a year. He then spent a year in Washington City, and from thence went to Richmond, Va., where he engaged to learn the trade of stonecutter and mason, and where he remained for about three years. Having finished his trade, he set out from Richmond as a journeyman, and the first work he did was on the post-office building in Alexandria, Va. From Alexandria he returned to Richmond, and in 1857 removed again to Cumberland, Md. In 1858 he was employed on the Washington City aqueduct, and the same year he was married. In 1859 he was engaged on the stone-work of the Charlottesville and Lynchburg Railroad, and in the fall of that year again returned to Richmond. He remained in that city the ensuing five years, and during three of these five years Richmond was the capitol of the Southern Confederacy, and endured an experience never undergone by any other American city. Mr. Breen's situation during this period was uncongenial and not without its dangerous features. He avoided military service in the Confederate armies by being detailed in the Medical Purveyor's Department, but in the spring of 1864 he, with his family and other Union refugees, contrived to escape to the Federal lines. Arriving in Baltimore with a few hundred dollars in money, he obtained work under the government, and was engaged for about two months on the construction of Fort Carroll on Chesapeake Bay. He then went to Washington City and for four years thereafter was employed on the United States Treasury building.

In 1868, in company with John T. Young and John Stewart, he took the contract for cutting the granite used in the erection of the United States custom-house and post-office building at St. Paul, and the same year removed to this city. He and Mr. Young did the first granite-cutting in the State of Minnesota. Upon the completion of the post-office, in 1871, they engaged in general contracting, remaining in partnership until 1885, when Mr. Young retired, and Mr. Breen has since continued in business alone. While the firm of Breen & Young existed it built about two-thirds of the State Insane Asylum at St. Peter, executed a number of other building contracts, and constructed several bridges in various parts of the State.

In 1884 they took the contract for building the present city and county court-house, but when the excavation had been made, and the building was up to the water table, Mr. Young retired from the firm, and Mr. Breen completed the contract for the superstructure alone, finishing his work in the fall of 1888.

The St. Paul court-house is the monumental evidence of Mr. Breen's skill and intelligence as a builder, and is a piece of work of which any man might be proud. He performed all of the brick, stone, and iron work in its composition, and his work was done in a most superior manner and to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. The building will stand for centuries, a credit to the city and county, and a monument to the man who built it.

Mr. Breen has erected other notable buildings in the city; among them may be mentioned. Colonel John L. Merriam's residence, built while the work on the court-house was in progress. He did all of the stone work on the imposing buildings on the New York Life Insurance Company in St. Paul and Minneapolis; did the stone work on the Endicott building, and furnished the mammoth blocks of granite for the substructure of the Germania Life Insurance building, and besides has executed a number of other contracts. He is still actively engaged in building and in operating his valuable stone quarries. He owns two extensive stone quarries at St. Cloud requiring in the proper season from 250 to 300 men in their operation, and he also owns a valuable quarry at Kasota, from which the principal part of the stone in the new court-house was



Matt Breen

taken, and here he generally employs about 100 men. He is a member of the Contractors and Builders' Board of Trade and very well known among the members of his profession throughout the country.

Mr. Breen was married in Cumberland, Md., in 1858, to Miss Eliza Howard. They have had five children, three of whom are yet living, viz.; Thomas M. Breen, who is in charge of his father's granite quarries at St. Cloud; Mary L., the wife of H. T. Quinlan, of St. Paul, and Annie, who is at home with her parents.

WILKIN, HON. WESTCOTT. The Hon. Westcott Wilkin, who for so many years has filled the position of judge of the Second Judicial District of Minnesota, was born at Goshen, N. Y., January 4, 1824. The Wilkin family is of Welch origin, but in the seventeenth century certain of the members emigrated from Wales to Ireland, from whence, in time, the ancestors of the subject of this sketch came to America, locating on a tract of land now embraced within the boundaries of the counties of Ulster and Orange, in the State of New York. The grandfather of Judge Wilkin was General James W. Wilkin. He was an ardent supporter and an intimate friend of Hon. Dewitt Clinton, and was prominent in public life. He held various important offices and positions in his own State, and at one time was member of Congress. Judge Wilkin's father, Hon. Samuel J. Wilkin, deceased, was distinguished as a lawyer, and, like his father, was quite prominent in the political affairs of his native State. He, too, held many important State offices, and was a representative in Congress from New York during the administration of President Jackson. His wife, the mother of Westcott Wilkin, was Sarah Gale Westcott, a daughter of David Mandeville Westcott, who in his day was a well-known Jeffersonian Democrat of Southern New York. Mrs. Wilkin was a lady of gentle and womanly nature, but possessed a strong mind and many other intellectual gifts and personal graces. She was a friend and adviser of the poor and afflicted, was honored in the church, and revered and loved for her many good works.

Judge Wilkin received his early education in the schools of his native town of Goshen, and of these schools it may truthfully be said that they were much inferior to those now open, all over the land, to the humblest and lowliest among the boys of America. After a brief experience under private tutors, he was sent to the Grammar School of Columbia College, then under the direction of the celebrated author and scholar, Professor Anthon. From this school he entered Princeton College, where both his father and grandfather had been educated, and from which old and renowned institution they had received their collegiate degrees. Princeton was then far inferior in resources, equipments and educational advantages to the magnificently endowed and efficiently appointed institution of to-day, but Judge Wilkin and his living associates remember their *alma mater* with gratitude and affection for the influences they received and the training and benefits bestowed upon them. He pursued a full course and was duly graduated, not with the "honors" of his class, but with a very creditable and respectable standing therein.

Soon after leaving college he engaged in the study of the law in the office of his father, who was then associated in practice with Joseph W. Gott, esq., who is still remembered in Southern New York as a lawyer of eminent ability and as a gentleman of high character. Three years of assiduous office study were supplemented by a course in the Yale Law School, and his admission to the bar followed. He then commenced the practice at Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., but in a few years he was elected county judge of that county, an office to which, in addition to ordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction, were attached the duties and powers of probate judge. While in this position his name was presented by his friends in convention for the nomination as a candidate for representative in Congress from the district composed of Orange and Sullivan counties, but he failed of the nomination by a very close vote. At the close of his term as county judge he was nominated for re-election, but the situation and the circumstances were unfavorable to his candidacy. The "Native American," or "Know Noth-

ing" excitement was then prevailing. A large number of his friends and former political associates had joined the new party, and he refused to follow them. After an exciting contest he was defeated by Hon. Henry R. Low by a small majority.

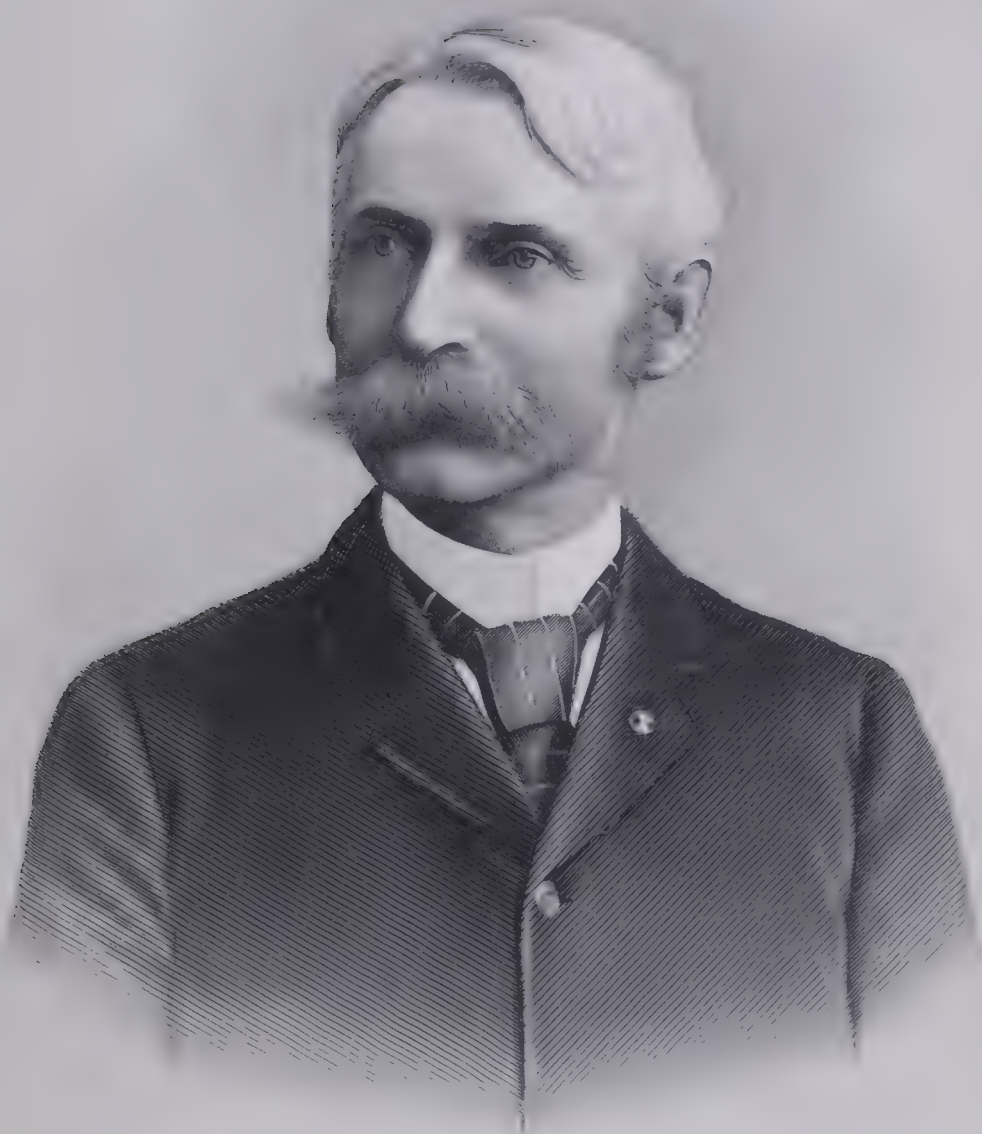
In the spring of 1856, at the solicitation of his brother, the late Colonel Alexander Wilkin, who for several years had been a resident of Minnesota,—and in response to an offer of a partnership with Hon. I. D. V. Heard, who was then fairly entering upon his successful and honorable career—Judge Wilkin came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. He witnessed the "boom" of 1856, the memorable financial disaster of 1857, and underwent the vicissitudes of the succeeding years of trial and disaster, so well remembered by all of the old settlers of Minnesota.

In 1864 he was nominated for the office of district judge of the Second Judicial District of the State, and after an animated and exciting contest—but which was conducted without acrimony on either side—he was elected, defeating Hon. J. P. Kidder, by about 300 majority. Since then he has been constantly re-elected, without opposition, at the close of his several terms, and is now on his twenty-fifth year of service on the bench. At one time, against his earnestly expressed wishes, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State, in opposition to his old and firm friend, Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, but owing to the existing large majority of the opposition he was defeated. During his residence in Minnesota, Judge Wilkin has not taken an active part in partisan politics. Reared in the tenets of the old Whig party, he has, by the death of that party, and from the changes brought about by the passage of time and the progress of events, become attached to the Democratic party. He is, however, by no means a strenuous partisan, and controls his own action with all of the license of individual freedom, dictated by unbiased investigation and intelligent discrimination.

As a jurist he occupies an exalted position in the public esteem and consideration. He brought to the bench a great store of legal learning and ability and an aptitude for the station, and his experience has added largely to his qualifications. An old member of the St. Paul bar, a gentleman with large experience in courts, and possessing an intimate knowledge of Judge Wilkin and his manners and methods, says of him:

Judge Wilkin is a complete lawyer, in all of the branches of the profession. In jury trials he remembers all that the witnesses say, and reviews the evidence on each side, generally much better than the counsel who sum up the case, and is therefore able to charge the jury upon the issues so impartially that neither side can tell to which his inclination leans. In equity cases he is fully informed as to the decisions, and his natural sense and perception of what is due from man to man enables him to do the most ample justice, so far as human power can do it. He has no fear of personal disapprobation in the discharge of his duty, and possesses the rare quality of being able to decide a cause in favor of a friend, when that friend is in the right, without apprehension that somebody may say that his friendship influenced him. When he came upon the bench he was the only judge of the District Court in Ramsey county, and so remained for a considerable period. A large amount of unfinished business was handed down to him by his predecessors, and the rapidly accumulating litigation of the growing city severely tried the powers and capacities of a somewhat delicate constitution, but he met every requirement with readiness and fidelity and demonstrated his ability to perform a vast amount of important work in a brief time. An examination of the cases in equity which he has tried in years past cannot fail to exact a tribute to his conscientious industry respecting the most minute details. In addition to his official labors he has largely assisted in shaping the jurisprudence of the State, and has rendered valuable aid in arranging a somewhat confused mass of material and placing it upon a broad and abiding foundation.

He possesses the confidence and esteem of the entire legal fraternity, and his decisions and opinions are seldom overruled by the Supreme Court. He is still a hard worker and always to be found engrossed with his public cares and duties. His years sit lightly upon him,



Ammonson

and his manner is kindly and unassuming, while in speech and intercourse he is affable and genial. He is not a professing member of any religious denomination, but having been reared under the teachings and influences of the Presbyterian Church, he still retains for that particular form of Christian faith the respect and admiration with which he became imbued in his earlier years.

In the year 1884 Judge Wilkin was induced by his friends to take a little rest and recreation from the exacting duties of his office, to which he had unremittingly devoted himself for over twenty years. In company with his friend, Hon. C. E. Flandrau, he visited San Francisco, and sailed from that city to Japan, through which interesting country he traveled extensively, enjoying privileges and facilities kindly extended by distinguished citizens and officials of that empire, which lent much additional interest to his visit, relieving it very much from the ordinary routine of the mere tourist and sight-seer. The judge continued his voyage westward through China, India, Egypt, and a very large portion of Europe, returning to Minnesota after having circumnavigated the entire globe. His many friends in the legal profession, and, in fact, the entire community, trust that the rejuvenating results of his extensive travels may extend his official labors over many years in the future.

WORTHEN, C. H. Charles H. Worthen, the present secretary and treasurer of the Powers Dry Goods Company, was born at Lebanon, N. H., March 28, 1851. On both sides he comes of an old New England ancestry. His father, George W. Worthen, was a prosperous merchant of Lebanon for a period of twenty-five years, and his mother was Eveline Dustin, of the historic family of that name.

He received a high school education, and from his early youth until in the year 1871 he was engaged in his father's store. He then engaged in business for himself in his native village for about two years, when he sold out and entered the employ of the extensive dry goods house of Field, Leiter & Company, of Chicago, as salesman, and served with that firm for about two years. Returning from a summer vacation, in July, 1875, he was the victim of a railroad accident on the Grand Trunk line, at a point about three miles from the city of Detroit, from the effects of which he suffered the loss of his left limb, and was practically an invalid for some years thereafter. In 1881, in company with his wife, he visited St. Paul, on a trip of recreation, and attracted by the general situation here, he determined to make this city his future home. In March, 1882, he returned and entered the firm of Powers, Durkee & Co., as "credit man."

Upon the organization of the Powers Dry Goods Company, January 5, 1886, he became secretary and treasurer of that corporation, and this position he has since held. Of the character of this well-known house it is unnecessary to speak in this connection. It is proper to say, however, that Mr. Worthen has performed his full share towards the accomplishment of its success and its large and constantly increasing prosperity. He is recognized in the commercial circles of his adopted community as an intelligent, clear-headed business man, of strong abilities and qualifications, and of much promise for future success and usefulness. He is a member of the Jobbers' Union, the Chamber of Commerce, a communicant of the Plymouth Congregational Church, he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Mystic Shrine in Free Masonry, and is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and other civic organizations; but while he feels and manifests an interest in the general affairs of his adopted city, he devotes himself almost exclusively to his business concerns, and chooses to be identified as distinctively and merely a business man. Mr. Worthen was married at Lebanon, N. H., to Miss Nellie E. Rogers, a native of Vermont, and who is also of New England parentage and ancestry.

NEWPORT, GENERAL R. M. General Reece Marshall Newport, the well and extensively known senior member of the firm of R. M. Newport & Son, real estate dealers and investment bankers, was the second of six children born to the marriage of Reece Cadwallader and Mary A. Newport, and was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27, 1838. On the paternal side his ancestors, for many generations, were sturdy Pennsylvania Quakers, devoted to the teachings of

George Fox, but his father forfeited his birthright membership in the Society of Friends by marrying outside of the Quaker communion Miss Mary A. Cole, a lady of many excellencies of character, who was descended from a Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their son, the subject hereof, was taught at home habits of industry and economy, to fear God, to tell the truth, and to uphold the courage of his convictions.

In his early childhood the family removed to a large farm near the village of Newport, Washington county, O., which his father had purchased, and here he passed his boyhood days and remained until after the death of his parents, his father dying in 1854. Thereafter he took care of himself, engaged in farm work, and in attending and teaching school and preparing for college. In 1856 he entered Marietta College, at Marietta, O., and was graduated therefrom in 1860. Inheriting from his mother a delicate constitution, he has always been embarrassed, and sometimes his most cherished and promising plans have been thwarted, by ill health. At college his studies were frequently interrupted from this cause and yet he graduated second in his class, and he was given the best "marks" as a speaker ever received by a student of the college up to that time. After his graduation he edited for a few months the Marietta *Intelligencer*, a local Republican paper, and in the exciting presidential campaign of that year, he contributed his full share to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

Upon the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was residing in New York City, and saw the first Union troops march down Broadway for "the front." Determining to enter the service himself, he returned to Ohio in the summer of 1861, and served first in the office of the adjutant-general of that State, and later in the United States quartermaster's office at Columbus. In the summer of 1862 he went to the field, accompanying the army of General Fremont in the campaign against Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley; subsequently he was, for a brief period, with the Army of the Potomac. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a captain and assistant-quartermaster of volunteers, and he yet values among his chief treasures his commission to this rank bearing the signature of Abraham Lincoln and of his great war minister, Edwin M. Stanton. He was first assigned to duty with General Martindale, military governor of Washington City; then with the command of Major-General Heintzelman, in the defenses of Washington; later on duty at Wheeling, W. Va., and finally was stationed at Baltimore, Md.

An earnest believer in the righteousness of the Union cause, and in a vigorous and faithful prosecution of the war, he zealously gave all his energies to the service of his government. His faithful, loyal, and efficient services attracted the attention and confidence of his superiors, and in 1864 he was promoted to be chief quartermaster of the Department of Baltimore (the fourth largest in the country), with the rank of colonel. His position was now one of great responsibility, demanding a superior intelligence and the highest administrative and executive qualities, and exacting a most vigorous and vigilant attention to details and general duties. At this time he was at the comparatively immature age of twenty-six. But he fulfilled every requirement faithfully, rose to every occasion, and met every emergency. The principal part of the supplies for the army of General Sheridan in its operations in the Valley of Virginia were forwarded under his direction, and vast quantities of military stores were also shipped to Grant's army and to the forces operating along the South Atlantic coast. His money disbursements, although they were proportionately much less than the stores and supplies handled, amounted, during the last year of the war, to more than \$13,000,000. He settled all of the accounts of the government with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and recalls that he issued one check to that company for transportation services, for \$850,000. In the army, General Newport earned a name for high integrity and disinterested devotion to his country's interests. His accounts were squared to the last dollar, and there was never a word of scandal uttered against his administration. For the fidelity and intelligence with which he discharged his exacting and onerous duties he was in part rewarded by the government with

the brevet of "brigadier-general, for faithful and meritorious services during the war." He was mustered out of the service in March, 1866. After leaving the military service General Newport purchased an interest in the Baltimore *Commercial* newspaper, (with Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Cox, of Maryland, and William Wales, esq., the former owner of the paper,) and was given the position of business manager. He had a taste for the business of journalism, and his experience in this instance, though brief, was quite successful. The journal was the successor of the Baltimore *Clipper*. It was changed from an evening to a morning daily paper, and under the new management was soon prosperous and flourishing. But in less than a year it became a supporter of President Johnson's reconstruction policy, to which General Newport was opposed, and under an amicable arrangement with his co-partners he disposed of his interest and retired. Subsequently, at different periods, he engaged in business in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, being on several occasions obliged to retire on account of ill health.

In May, 1872, he came to Minnesota as local treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. A potent reason for his location here was the hope of benefit from the climate. At that time the road with which he was connected was completed only from Duluth to Perham. For ten years he remained with the company as its treasurer and auditor, and finally in charge of its land department as general land agent. In the latter capacity he disposed from time to time of a vast amount of land, and by his energetic and well directed efforts he contributed very largely to the immense immigration into the Northwest in latter years, and incidentally and correspondingly to the growth and development of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He laid out numerous towns along the line of the railroad—among which may be mentioned the now flourishing cities of Bismarck, Mandan, Dickinson, Glendive and Billings—and performed much valuable service in establishing and developing communities in the then newly opened region.

In 1882 he resigned from the railroad company and since that time has been actively engaged in handling unimproved lands and city realty, and in transacting a very extensive loan business. In the latter specialty he has been instrumental in bringing into the city of St. Paul and the State of Minnesota vast sums of Eastern capital, nearly every dollar of which has been invested in enterprises of improvement and development. Since 1885 he has been associated with his son, Mr. Luther E. Newport, a very accomplished and popular young business man, and the firm of R. M. Newport & Son is regarded as one of the strongest and most successful in the Northwest. Its transactions aggregate many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and are gradually increasing. The general's extensive personal acquaintance throughout the East, and his standing in commercial circles, have contributed in no small degree to the condition of his business.

General Newport's personal connection with various enterprises and business corporations is somewhat extensive. He is largely interested in certain well-established associations in the city of Duluth—being a director in the Lake Superior Elevator Company, the Union Improvement and Elevator Company, and the West Duluth Land Company. He owns valuable interest in St. Paul, including a well appointed and desirable residence on Summit avenue, occupying one of the most commanding sites on that beautiful thoroughfare.

While he is well informed in public affairs and well posted in current events, with a mind enriched not alone by study and investigation, but by extensive travel and observation in both America and Europe, he is more particularly a business man, careful, conservative and honorable. His investments are made after deliberation, and are uniformly safe. While he is by no means a politician, in the commonly understood sense of the term, he has pronounced convictions in favor of the principles of the Republican party, and believes especially in the wisdom of a protective tariff for American industries.

Personally General Newport is plain and unaffected in manner and speech, and is at all times courteous and gentlemanly. With something of the characteristics of his Quaker ancestors in his composition, he has an aversion to every species of sham and pretense. He never leaves

one in doubt as to his position. Too well bred to be blunt and discourteous, he is positive and decided. Mindful of his own interests, he has due consideration for those of others, is public-spirited, and is always ready to labor for the public weal and the general welfare of his community. While keeping his private affairs well in hand, he takes a deep and unselfish interest in the concerns of his adopted city, and has on many an occasion rendered it valuable service.

In 1863 General Newport married Eliza Edgerton, daughter of Luther Edgerton, esq., a merchant of Marietta, O. To them have been born three children, viz.: Luther E., previously mentioned; Mary M., aged twenty; and Reece M., jr., aged eleven. The General and Mrs. Newport are well-known members of the House of Hope (Presbyterian) Church.

SANBORN, GEN. JOHN BENJAMIN. General Sanborn was born on a farm in the town of Epsom, Merrimack county, N. H., December 5, 1826. Of his native homestead it is said that for a period of seven generations it has been in possession of the Sanborn family and is still the property of its members. The Sanborn family is very prominent in the annals of New Hampshire, and is well-known throughout the State. The town of Sanbornton was named for certain of its representatives. The chronicles state that over two centuries ago, and a hundred years before the territory now comprising the State of Vermont was detached from the "New Hampshire Grants," as it was then termed, two brothers by the name of Sanborn settled upon the land on which the general was born. Eliphalet Sanborn, the great-grandfather of General Sanborn, was a soldier for the Colonies in the War of the Revolution, as was his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Sargent, who entered the service as a drummer boy, and served throughout the struggle for independence, closing his term of service as a soldier in the ranks. His paternal grandfather, Hon. Josiah Sanborn, was a prosperous lumberman and farmer, and for a period of seventeen consecutive years was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. His father, Frederick Sanborn, a gentleman of exalted character, resided on the old home farm for nearly a century, or until his death. His wife, the mother of General Sanborn, was Miss Lucy L. Sargent. She was a native of Pittsfield, N. H., and a woman of exceptional personal worth and superior traits of character.

The early life of General Sanborn was spent mainly upon his father's farm and at work as a lumberman in a saw-mill and in the woods of the Granite State. His early education was obtained in the common schools, but on reaching his majority he underwent a course of preparation with the view of completing his scholastic education at Dartmouth College. But upon the advice of certain friends, the Hon. Franklin Pierce among the number, he decided upon the study of law. In 1851 he entered the law office of Judge Asa Fowler, a distinguished jurist of Concord, and after a very thorough and complete course of reading, study, and instruction was admitted to the bar at a general term of the Superior Court in July, 1854. After a few months spent in the practice at Concord, he decided upon a change of location, and hearing favorable accounts of the then Territory of Minnesota, selected St. Paul as his objective point.

In December, 1854, he arrived in this city. At that season the river was closed to navigation, and the journey from Dubuque, Ia., to St. Paul was made with some companions in a wagon and with a team purchased at Dubuque for the occasion and sold upon arriving at St. Paul. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession, forming a copartnership with Mr. Theodore French, another young attorney from New Hampshire, under the firm name of Sanborn & French. The firm did considerable business from the first. From their advertisement in the *Emigrant's Guide* of 1856, it is learned that they were not only attorneys-at-law, but "commissioners for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York." They were also "agents for the *Ætna* and *Phoenix* Insurance Companies of Hartford," and were prepared to "take charge of real estate," and to "sell, loan, and locate land warrants and negotiate loans on commission." The office of the firm was in "Mackubin & Edgerton's building on St. Anthony street."

In January, 1857, Mr. Charles C. Lund, another New Hampshire lawyer, was admitted, and

the firm of Sanborn, French & Lund continued until the death of Mr. French, in 1860. The partnership with Mr. Lund continued until General Sanborn entered the military service, or early in 1862. General Sanborn was from the first successful in his profession, both as a counselor and an advocate. He achieved a large practice in the State and Federal courts, and an extended and enviable reputation. In 1859 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and served in the Legislature of 1859 as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In this position he performed much valuable service in shaping legislation, notably in formulating and aiding in the enactment of a system of laws which restored, and in part inaugurated, a sound and healthy condition of the financial affairs of the State. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate and was made chairman of the committees on military affairs.

General Sanborn's services in aid of the cause of the Union during the War of the Rebellion, were very conspicuous and valuable, and their record, if fully and fairly set out, would fill a volume. In April, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Ramsey to the position of adjutant-general and acting quartermaster-general of the State with the rank of brigadier-general, and charged with the organization and equipment of the Minnesota Volunteers. Though he was in the enjoyment of a profitable practice, with better prospects before him, he at once accepted the appointment and entered upon his duties. At that time the State was without a military chest, a commissariat, and its armament was practically worthless. But aided by his patriotic fellow-citizens General Sanborn soon had the Minnesota contingent in the field ready for duty, although he was compelled to make a trip to Washington in order to have the First Regiment properly uniformed. He equipped for the field the Second and Third Regiments, and thoroughly systematized and put in good working order the machinery of his office. Then he offered himself as a soldier, and upon the organization of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry in December, 1861, was commissioned its colonel. The headquarters of the regiment were at Fort Snelling during the winter of 1861-2, and General Sanborn had command of all the troops along the frontier of the State, including the several garrisons.

In the early spring of 1862 he was ordered with his regiment to the South. In due course he reached General Halleck's army, then in front of Corinth, Miss., and was assigned to General Pope's command, then called the Army of the Mississippi. In the siege of Corinth he was given command of a demi-brigade, consisting of three regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery. After the Confederate evacuation on the 29th of May, and the pursuit to Boonville, Miss., his command returned to the vicinity of Corinth and went into camp on Clear Creek. Here there was a reorganization of the troops of the department, and though holding but the rank of colonel, General Sanborn was given command of the first brigade, third division, of the "Army of the Tennessee;" the division was commanded by General C. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin; the "Army of the Tennessee," at that time, by General Rosecrans. In August Hamilton's division was sent to Jacinto, Miss., a point about eighteen miles east of Corinth, and here it remained until the middle of September, when it marched toward Iuka, which had been captured by the Confederates under General Sterling Price a few days before.

In the battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862, one of the hardest fought engagements of the war, and, for the numbers engaged, one of the bloodiest, General Sanborn especially distinguished himself. He led his brigade, consisting of the Fifth and Sixteenth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Missouri, Fourth Minnesota, and Forty-eighth Indiana regiments, and the Eleventh Ohio battery, numbering in all about 2,200 men, into action, and throughout sustained the brunt of the fight. He was opposed by Maury's division of Confederates, nearly 6,000 strong, and fought them from three o'clock in the afternoon until nine at night. He was assisted after the battle had been in progress for some time by a few regiments of General Stanley's division, but all accounts agree and all reports show that Sanborn's brigade did by far the greater part of the fighting on the Federal side and saved the day. Though this was his maiden battle, and that of most of his men, he held his regiments in line with the coolness of a veteran, and directed their movements with the precision of an expert in the science of war. The battle was a series

of assaults and counter assaults, of bayonet charges and hand-to-hand fighting. Three times was his battery taken and recovered. In the end Sanborn held his position, after having lost nearly 600 of his command in killed and wounded, but having inflicted a much larger loss on the enemy, and really winning the fight. That night the Confederates, who were commanded by General Price in person, retreated. Sanborn received in orders the highest encomiums of General Rosecrans, the commander of the Union forces, for his skill and gallantry and won the praise of all his associates and comrades.

A few days later, October 3d and 4th, he commanded in the battle of Corinth, and well sustained the brilliant reputation he had already won. Thereafter he was in all of General Grant's campaigns in the valley of the Mississippi. He was on the Oxford expedition in the fall of 1862 and early winter of 1863; was with the arduous expedition down the Yazoo Pass, in March following, and took an important part in the Vicksburg campaign. When the Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps returned from the Yazoo Pass expedition to the Mississippi River near Helena, Ark., its commander's, General Quimby's, health had become so impaired that he was compelled to relinquish the command and go north. Thereupon General Sanborn, though then holding the rank of colonel only, became the commander of the division by virtue of being the senior colonel, and retained this command in the movements against Vicksburg until the 2d day of May, having assumed the command April 15th, during which time he had moved the division from Helena, Ark., to Bayou Pierre, Miss. He handled the division with the same skill and efficiency that he had his regiment and brigade. He was ordered to the assistance of General McClernand at Port Gibson, Miss., while his command was still on the west side of the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Grand Gulf. He crossed his entire division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries and a squadron of cavalry, upwards of six thousand men, present for duty, from his position on the west bank of the Mississippi River to the east, in the almost incredible short time of three hours, and was formed in line of battle across the road leading by the left flank and to the rear of the main line of battle, by which Generals Grant, McPherson and McClernand feared that their position might be turned by a heavy force of the enemy. This position was reached and the formation of the line of battle made long before the fighting on the front line of battle had ceased. His command was the first on the next day to cross the south fork of Bayou Pierre, and that evening drove the rebel forces from the north fork, where they were engaged in burning the bridge. He was now in command of his brigade, a West Point graduate, General Crocker, having been assigned to the command of the division, by reason of his rank and the fact that General Sanborn's promotion to brigadier-general by the president, after the battle of Iuka, had been permitted to lapse by the adjournment of the Senate without confirmation, on account of some complications relating wholly to the management of affairs at home in Minnesota.

At Raymond, Miss., May 12, he was ordered by his corps and division commander to move directly forward towards a rebel battery, the fire of which covered his entire line of march until he had passed the right flank of the rebel line of battle. General Logan's division formed the line of battle and its right had been turned at this time. This movement forced the rebel commander to abandon his position, and the movement was made with a prospect of terrible loss. The fire from the rebel battery enfiladed the entire line of Sanborn's command, but the aim was so high that there was scarcely any loss of men. To this day General Sanborn bears on his person marks of the cannon shot that passed under his arm during this advance. At Jackson, Miss., two days afterwards, he and his command rendered still more conspicuous service. Though his brigade was second in the line of march, and the last to receive the orders to charge the enemy's line and batteries, the charge was made with such impetuosity that it gained the advance of the whole army and led this advance into Jackson, his adjutant-general carrying one of the flags of his regiment by his orders to the dome of the capitol and raising it there. At Champion Hills his command captured the standards of a Mississippi regiment and took many prisoners. In the assault upon the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg, on the 22d day of

May, his command, after terrible loss, reached the ditch under the enemy's lunettes. He was in command of the Seventh Division during the time it made the assault, in the afternoon of that day. He participated in all the important operations in the siege of Vicksburg, and when that stronghold surrendered General Grant announced to General McPherson that he would recognize the Seventeenth Corps as entitled to the honors of the campaign and that he might designate such portions of the corps, not exceeding three brigades, as he considered most entitled to enter and occupy Vicksburg. General Sanborn's brigade was one of the brigades thus designated, and led the advance into Vicksburg on July 4, where it remained and paroled the prisoners of war. His name heads the list of colonels mentioned by General McPherson in his report of that campaign of those entitled to special mention for conspicuous gallantry and valuable services during that campaign.

After the close of this campaign he was again commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, to take rank from August 4, 1863. This appointment was confirmed by the Senate.

After this promotion, and while *en route* with the Army of the Tennessee to Chattanooga to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland at that point, with the view of regaining what had been lost at the battle of Chickamauga, and while waiting a day at a hotel in Memphis, where General Grant and staff were stopping at the same time, he was advised by General Grant that he had been requested by the authorities at Washington to send at least one general officer, and if possible two, to St. Louis, to report to General Schofield for temporary service in the Department of Missouri, stating at the same time that there was a rebel raid in Missouri and the government was desirous of restoring order to such an extent that an election about to take place might be fairly conducted. This service was to be brief, and General Grant stated, "whoever is to go, I will see to it that he is back to his command before I am ready to fight at Chattanooga," and at first requested and then ordered the general to go to Missouri for this service. That he never got back to his old command was not on account of any failure or fault of General Grant. He requested the return of the general time and time again, but General Schofield and the commanding officers of the Department of Missouri protested against it, and between the commanding officers of the department and the authorities at Washington the general was prevented from ever returning to his old command in the field, which disappointment exceeded all others that he met in the war. On the 20th of October he was assigned to the command of the District of Southwest Missouri, with headquarters at Springfield. Here he remained until the close of the war. His position was one of great responsibility and hard work, and required consummate address, decision of character, and high administrative qualities. His district was in sad plight, with scarce the semblance of law and order within its borders. Confederate guerrillas and Federal jayhawkers overran the country, and murders and outrages for opinion's sake were of daily occurrence in every county. Practically the black flag was the banner of both sides. Soon after General Sanborn's arrival at Springfield the leader of a guerrilla band in the neighborhood captured a party of six Federal soldiers, hung five, and sent the survivor, a mere boy, to the general with a note stating what he had done, and notifying him that the guerrillas neither gave nor expected quarter. It was not long thereafter until this band was literally exterminated by the Federal scouting parties sent against it.

General Sanborn restored and preserved peace, or at least the undisputed authority of the Federal government throughout his district. He put down the bad of both sides and was as severe on his own scoundrels as on those of the enemy. All the time, too, he had to keep closed the principal gateway from Arkansas into Missouri against the entrance of Confederate raiding expeditions, and to keep the Federal army of the frontier supplied. He discharged all of his duties to the complete satisfaction of the commanders of the department, Generals Schofield, Rosecrans and Dodge. Of his administration of affairs at Springfield, the "History of Greene County, Mo.," the county in which Springfield is situated, says on page 475: ¹

"Among all of the Federal military commanders at Springfield General John B. Sanborn seems

¹ Published by the Western Historical Company, St. Louis, 1883.

now to be most kindly remembered. His administration was at a most critical period, in 1864-5, when the passions of men here were most violently inflamed by the war, and they were the most difficult of control. The soldiery had become accustomed to scenes of violence and disorder, and the citizens were as hard to manage as the soldiers. Some loyalists were fanatical, some secessionists were desperate. Oftentimes the general was assailed by extreme radical Union men for his protection of the persons and property of rebels from those who wished to "vex the Midianites," to spoil them and spare not; and again the Confederate partisans would denounce him for his unrelenting pursuit of bushwhackers, who were rendering so much property insecure and so many lives unsafe. But General Sanborn kept steadily on his course of repressing and repelling the violent of both factions, of protecting the good and punishing the bad, and with a wise conservatism so managed affairs that at last all but the most disreputable indorsed him, and to-day he is given great praise by men of all parties and former shades of opinion."

In the fall of 1864, when General Price made his famous raid into Missouri, entering in the southeastern part of the State, General Sanborn was at Springfield. He hastily organized a mounted brigade, composed of State militia and volunteers, and marched to Rolla, one-hundred and twenty-five miles distant, in a little more than two days. From Rolla he marched northwesterly across the country to Jefferson City, reaching that point in advance of the Confederates, and saving the capital of Missouri from capture. He was in command of the defenses of the city during the two days it was menaced by the rebels, and when they declined to attack and moved to the westward, he was, by order of General Pleasanton, given command of all the troops in the field, four brigades, and conducted the pursuit of the enemy from Jefferson City to Independence. In the discharge of this duty he was engaged in severe skirmishes with the enemy near California, Versailles, and Boonville, and took an active part in the battles of Independence, Little Blue, Big Blue, and the Marais de Cygne. He set in motion the troops that gave the rebels their *coup de grace* at Mine Creek, when Generals Marmaduke and Cabell and six hundred other Confederate prisoners were captured, and it was his brigade that came to the assistance of General Blunt at Newtonia—the last battle of the raid—and changed the fortunes of the day from a decided repulse to a complete victory. Then after the rebels had been driven from the State and far into the Indian Territory, he returned to Springfield, where he was given an enthusiastic reception by the loyal citizens.

No other commander had a clearer or more proper conception of his duties as a soldier. While he believed that in many instances, in time of war the laws should be silent, yet he also believed that where the principle could be recognized with safety, the military should be subordinate to the civil power, and just as soon as possible he gave this principle a practical recognition. May 8, 1865, immediately after the rebel armies in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri had surrendered or disbanded, he issued his somewhat famous "general order No. 35," the substance of which was the relinquishment of martial law and the refusal to longer control and govern the country thereby, except in two classes of offenses, viz.: efforts and attempts to intimidate the civil officers, and any refusal of these officers to act at once upon the proper complaint or information of any citizen. At the same time he placed the whole Federal force of the district at the command of the officers of the civil law.

General Sanborn's course in issuing "order No. 35" was commended by the loyal governor of Missouri, Colonel Thomas C. Fletcher, who in a letter to him dated June 1, following said:

"The order is most admirably conceived, clearly expressed, and has throughout the right tone. In it I recognize and gratefully acknowledge the most effective assistance I have yet received towards the re-establishment of order in Missouri. Be assured that when peace and the arts of industry shall once more have assumed their legitimate sway in this State, which you have done so much to save, your name will be cherished with increasing reverence as our prosperity flows on in an uninterrupted tide."

In June, 1865, the War of the Rebellion having closed, General Sanborn was ordered to the

district of the upper Arkansas, along the plains, and in the region of the Smoky Hill River, to open the long lines of travel to Colorado and New Mexico, which had been closed for two years, and to operate against the hostile Indians in that quarter. On the 4th of July, in command of a division of 6,000 troops he set out for the scenes of his operations, established his headquarters at Fort Riley, Kan., and in ninety days he had completely fulfilled the objects of his expedition. The commission appointed by the government to treat with the Indians and arrange the details of peace was composed of General W. S. Harney, General Sanborn, William Bent, "Kit" Carson, and Judge Brown, of the interior department. After the conclusion of that treaty he was sent by order of President Johnson, in November, 1865, to the Indian Territory to settle the differences between the loyal and disloyal tribes, and to establish amicable relations between the ex-slaves and their former Indian masters, and at the same time to settle certain disturbances in the country about Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. At the end of four months he had fully accomplished his mission. In June, 1866, he was mustered out of the service, closing a military career which throughout had been able, efficient, valuable, and brilliant.

Returning to St. Paul General Sanborn resumed his law practice, establishing in connection with his business in this city an office in Washington, under the firm name of Sanborn & King. The latter was discontinued in July, 1878, upon General Sanborn's retirement. January 1, 1871, he associated with himself his nephew, Hon. Walter H. Sanborn, forming the well-known law firm of John B. & W. H. Sanborn. In 1881, another nephew, Mr. Ed. P. Sanborn, was added to the firm, without changing the name.

In 1867 General Sanborn was appointed one of the peace commissioners to treat with the hostile tribes of Indians, including the Cheyennes, Camanches, Kiowas, Navajoes, Shoshones, Northern Arapahoes, Crows, and the numerous bands composing the great Sioux Nation. The special commission consisted of Generals Sherman, Sanborn, Harney, Terry, and Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri. The commissioners made a thorough investigation of the needs and demands of the Indians and fixed upon the humane and just policy to be pursued by the government towards these "wards of the nation," which has resulted in the education and civilization of numbers of them, and on the whole has been successful.

In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1882 he was again elected. On the latter occasion he consented to serve in order to assist in restoring the somewhat impaired credit of the State. He was largely instrumental in having the \$2,500,000 of State railroad bonds, (issued in 1858, and which had stood repudiated since that time) taken up and canceled, and the stain upon the State's good name and financial credit removed and obliterated. He has never been an office-seeker or a place-hunter, but has frequently been put forward for the most exalted positions. In 1860 he was before the caucus of his party for nomination as a candidate for United States senator, and was defeated by Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson by only two votes. In 1884 he was recommended for the appointment to the position of judge of the Circuit Court for the Eighth District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. George W. McCrary. His recommendations which were wholly unsolicited, were acknowledged by President Arthur to be the strongest before him, but geographical position controlled the selection and the appointment was given to Judge Brewer, of Kansas.

General Sanborn has been closely and prominently connected with the business and commercial interests of St. Paul. For several years he was president of the Chamber of Commerce, director and vice president of the German American Bank, and vice-president and trustee of the Bankers' Life Assurance Association. He has been president of the St. Paul Roller Mill Company, and connected with other business enterprises. He has also been commander of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, a member of the executive council of the Historical Society, etc., etc.

It goes without saying that as a lawyer he is in the front ranks of the profession. His legal attainments are of the highest order, his clientage comes from the best classes, and the general success of the firm of which he is the head is most marked. As a citizen he is public-spirited,

liberal, and philanthropic, and in all the relations of life he is faithful, honorable, and true to himself and his fellow-men.

General Sanborn has been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Catherine Hall, of Newton, N. J. whom he married in March, 1857, and who died in November, 1860, leaving a daughter, Hattie F. Sanborn, who died December 5, 1880. His second wife—to whom he was married in November, 1865, and who died in June, 1878,—was Miss Anna Nixon, of Bridgeton, N. J., a sister of the Hon. John T. Nixon, of the Federal District Court of New Jersey. April 15, 1880, he was married to his present wife, who was Miss Rachel Rice, daughter of Hon. Edmund Rice, of St. Paul, and a lady of rare accomplishments and worth. To the last union there have been born three children.

McQUILLAN, P. F. Phillip Francis McQuillan, a former prominent and well-known business man of St. Paul, was born in the county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1834. When he was but eight years of age he was brought to the United States by his parents, who located at Galena, Ill., where he was reared to manhood. In 1857, at the age of twenty-three, he came to St. Paul. At first he obtained employment as bookkeeper with the grocery firm of Temple & Beaupre, then the largest house of the kind in the city, with whom he remained long enough to obtain sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account.

In the spring of 1859 he opened a small grocery store on Jackson street. He was successful from the first, and in 1862 he removed to other and larger quarters in Prince's three-story stone block. In 1869, his business having largely increased, and steadily increasing, he moved into and occupied a large double building on Third street, adjoining the Merchants' Hotel, having in the meantime founded the house of P. F. McQuillan & Co., and finally in 1872 he erected a four-story building, still standing, on the corner of Third and Sibley streets, in which the business of the firm of McQuillan, Beaupre & Co. was subsequently conducted. He purchased, as an investment for the benefit of his children, the large and substantial stone building at the corner of Third and Wabasha streets, erected by J. L. Forepaugh in 1868, which at one time was considered the best structure of the kind in the city, and which is still known as McQuillan Block. Mr. McQuillan was in the meridian of his days, and his future was of abundant promise, when his career was closed by his untimely death. He died at his residence in St. Paul, April 11, 1877, at the comparatively early age of forty-three. In eighteen years, therefore, he had carried his business from a small beginning to transactions aggregating millions of dollars annually, had accumulated an ample fortune, erected a beautiful home, and upon the whole had compassed results seldom attained by individuals in half a century of active life.

In 1860 Mr. McQuillan married Miss Louisa Allen, of Galena, Ill. Surviving this marriage there are five children, two sons and three daughters.

PFEIFER, PETER. Since the founding of the city of St. Paul perhaps no class of people who have found homes and abiding places within its precincts have done more to build up her interests, or have contributed more largely to her commercial importance and general prosperity than the sturdy, honest-hearted, and industrious German citizens, who have come here to avail themselves of opportunities denied them in the Fatherland. A worthy and honorable representative of this class is Mr. Peter Pfeifer, a well-known old citizen.

Mr. Pfeifer was born in Obermorlen, Kreis Friedberg, in the province of Hessen, Germany, April 4, 1829. His parents were Henry Pfeifer and Katrina Scheibel; his father died in St. Paul in the year 1876, at the age of eighty, and his mother died in 1845, at the age of forty-five years. At the age of fourteen having received a common school education, he engaged to learn the trade of stonecutter and mason, and also that of bricklayer. In the years 1846-7 he was at work at his trade in Elberfeld, Germany, and it was during this period and in this locality that the noted divine, Rev. Johannes Ronge, preached his "new catholic" religious doctrines. Sub-



sequently he started for Friedberg, and was employed on a large stone-arched railroad bridge at that point. During the Revolution in Germany in 1848 he was a member of the military organization known as the Burgher Guard. In 1849, in company with one Philip Grosz, he completed a contract for the German government of grading a portion of the roadbed of a government railway at Friedberg. On the first of April, 1850, having reached the age of twenty-one, he was compelled according to law to enter the German army, and he served as a soldier for a little more than three years, or until May 10, 1853. The service was forced and became very distasteful. His country was not in danger and at peace with other nations, and under all the circumstances he felt justified in leaving the army. On the date last mentioned he received a furlough, and borrowing fifty-three dollars from a comrade he abandoned the army and set out for America.

Traveling down the Rhine to Rotterdam, he crossed to England and sailed from Liverpool to Philadelphia, where he arrived July 12, 1853, after a voyage of fifty-three days. From Philadelphia he went successively to Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit, working at his trade whenever the opportunity was presented. In Detroit he labored at stonecutting for seven shillings per day. Subsequently he was engaged as a stone mason at Malden, in Canada West, and cut stone for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal from the time of the beginning of that enterprise until its completion. After the completion of the canal he in company with Charles Knapp established a stonecutter's shop in Detroit, which he conducted for some time, and during this period he was joined by his father from Germany.

From Detroit Mr. Pfeifer came to St. Paul, arriving in this city May 6, 1857, bringing with him about \$1,800. He built a house on a leased lot on Norris street, and also established a small vinegar factory and distillery. To complete his buildings he was compelled to borrow \$200, on which he paid interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per month. When the hard times of 1858 came he lost nearly everything except an old blind horse and a wagon and a small still. In the winter of 1858 and 1859 when the Fraser River gold excitement was raging, he started for that region but did not complete his journey; on his return trip he met others who, like himself, had been tempted by the glowing reports, and were on their way to the "promised land." After his return to St. Paul he engaged in well digging. His first contract in this employment was a well on Dayton's Bluff, for Frank Weicksel; it was seventy feet in depth, and he struck a good stream of water which passed directly through the center. The same winter he went to Inver Grove and began a well for Henry Medler, which he abandoned at the depth of 125 feet, failing to find water, and coming into the city he dug a number of wells that season.

On the 12th of May, 1859, having saved a few dollars from well-digging operations, he rented from Vetal Guerin for \$13.50 a month, a small house on Wabasha street, now the corner of Eighth street, and on which stands Pfeifer's Block, moved up his old horse-still and other apparatus, re-opened his distillery and vinegar factory, and established a saloon. He also dealt in live stock to some extent, managed all his affairs prudently and began to make some money. Soon after he bought from Mr. Guerin the lot on which his establishment stood, and gradually, as his means permitted, added to it until the site assumed its present proportions. After the outbreak of the civil war, when the revenue tax on distilled spirits was imposed, he was forced eventually to close his distillery. In 1867, in company with Henry Weis, he opened a grocery store, which he conducted until in the spring of 1869, when he moved to a farm which he had purchased, consisting of two hundred and fifty acres, situated about twelve miles below St. Paul, and well stocked, and which contained an abundance of good stone suitable for burning to lime. He built and operated a lime-kill here, from which he sold considerable quantities of lime throughout the country, and he also built a good two-story house upon his farm.

In the fall of 1870 he returned to St. Paul and engaged in the hardware business with Philip Metzler, and continued in this trade for a few years when he retired. In 1875 he began the work of excavation for the now well-known and valuable stone structure on Wabasha street,

known as Pfeifer's block. This building was completed in 1876, and at the time was the largest building in this quarter of the city, being three stories in height and extending ninety-six feet on Wabasha street and one-hundred and six on Eighth street. For some time after its completion the hall called Pfeifer's Hall, in the third story of the building, was the largest public hall in the city. Mr. Pfeifer was also engaged for a time as a contractor for the grading of the public streets, and in operating stone quarries. In May, 1880, he organized the firm of Pfeifer, Heck & Elles, in the wholesale and retail liquor trade. In 1881 the firm became Pfeifer & Elles, the latter his son-in-law, and in 1883 Mr. Pfeifer himself retired. For some time he has not been engaged in active business on his own account. He is the possessor of an ample fortune, is regarded as one of the substantial men of the city, and every dollar of his wealth has been honestly obtained by his individual efforts and exertions. He has the reputation of being a good citizen in all respects. He takes an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of his adopted country, State and city, and it is worthy of remark that he has voted for every successful presidential candidate, from James Buchanan in Detroit, in 1856, to Benjamin Harrison in St. Paul, in 1888.

Mr. Pfeifer was married in the French Catholic Church in Malden, Canada, June 19, 1854, to Miss Kathrina Fritz, to whom he had been betrothed in the Fatherland, and who joined him in America to become his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeifer have had born to them seven children, viz.: Maria, born April 4, 1855, now the widow of Joseph Elles, deceased; Louisa Kathrina, born September 26, 1857, now the wife of Ignatius Metzger; Magdalena, died February 6, 1863, aged three years; Peter A., born March 28, 1862; Theresa, died January 14, 1871, aged six years; Rosa Frances, born September 10, 1867; and George Henry, born August 2, 1870.

MURPHY, Dr. J. H. Dr. John H. Murphy, the Nestor of the medical profession of Minnesota, and a well-known and widely respected citizen, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., January 22, 1826. His father, Captain James Murphy, was a native of Ireland, but came to America when he was fourteen years of age, was an officer in the American army during the war with Great Britain in 1812-15, and was by occupation a ship-builder. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah Allen, and she was a member of an old and prominent New Jersey family.

In 1834, when the Doctor was but seven years of age, his father removed from New Jersey to Adams county, Ill., and here he was reared on a farm, near Quincy, to young manhood. His education was completed at the Quincy High School. He studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Abram Hull, of Lewiston, Fulton county, Ill., attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated from that institution in 1850. The previous year, however, he had come to Minnesota and located at St. Anthony and commenced the practice. Upon receiving his diploma he returned to St. Anthony, where he resided until in 1864, when he removed to St. Paul. He experienced the usual vicissitudes of a pioneer physician, and his reminiscences of the olden times in Minnesota would fill an interesting volume. In time he acquired a rather extensive practice and a most excellent reputation, to both of which he has added with every year of his professional service, now extending over a period of forty years.

Dr. Murphy performed a great deal of valuable and really distinguished service during the War of the Rebellion, and his name and the recollection of his many efforts are still cherished in grateful remembrance by hundreds of Minnesota Union veterans. In July, 1861, when Dr. J. H. Stewart, surgeon of the First Minnesota Infantry, was captured by the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, he was dispatched to Washington and took the place of Dr. Stewart, as acting surgeon for the ensuing six months. Upon the organization of the Fourth Regiment he was commissioned its surgeon and went with it to the field. He remained with his regiment and the command to which it was attached for nearly two years, participating in his official capacity in the campaigns of Generals Rosecrans and Grant in Tennessee and Mississippi, and performing invaluable service. Hundreds of Union soldiers, bullet-stricken at the bloody battles of Iuka and Corinth, of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and the engagements in front of



J. A. Murphy m.d.

Vicksburg, were the recipients of his care and attention and owe the preservation of their lives to him, as do hundreds of others who were smitten by disease from time to time by the incidents of their service. His high skill and ability attracted the attention of the military commanders and for a considerable time he was assigned to duty as division surgeon of the seventh division of General McPherson's Seventeenth Army Corps. In the summer of 1863, while at Vicksburg, Dr. Murphy was prostrated by a sunstroke and obliged to leave the army and to return home. A few months later, however, he was again in the army. He was commissioned surgeon of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry, accompanied his regiment to the Western plains in the campaign against the Indians, and served until the close of the war. In the meantime his family had removed to St. Paul, and upon his muster out he took up his residence in this city.

Since his location in St. Paul Dr. Murphy has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. His skill and general attainments are appreciated, and his practice is very extensive. He has been for some time and still is chief surgeon of the Manitoba, the Omaha, the St. Paul and Duluth, and the "Soo" railroads, local surgeon of the Northern Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, and professionally has more miles of railroad under his control than any other surgeon in America. He has held the position of surgeon-general of the State for sixteen years, has been president of the Pension Bureau for eighteen years, and his connection with the profession generally, as a member of various societies, associations, etc., etc., has always been prominent and influential. His professional brethren hold him in the highest esteem. He has helped many a young physician to a career of usefulness, and his entire professional and private record is above approach. He has held several civil offices, and refused many others. In 1852 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, of the State Legislature in 1885, and he was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1857. He has been president of the city school board of St. Paul, and has held other positions in the municipal government. He is a Knight Templar in Masonry, an Odd Fellow, prominent as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion, and no assemblage of the surviving veterans of the Union army is considered complete without his presence and participation. He has a reputation, not undeserved, as a public speaker, and can always command the attention of an audience—especially one composed in part of old soldiers—even where professional orators fail. His frank and hearty manners, his plain and direct forms of speech, and his general course of open conduct proclaim the sincerity of his nature and his innate character, and he who sees Dr. Murphy knows him, and to know him is to admire him. Politically Dr. Murphy was in early life a Whig, but since 1856 he has been a stalwart Republican, and everybody knows where he stands. Yet his friends are of all parties and classes and his personal popularity is co-extensive with his acquaintance. His big and generous heart is always open to the demands upon it, and no man has made more sacrifices for the good of others. The crippled Union veterans and the afflicted poor go to him as children to a father for counsel and assistance and are never turned away without relief. His legions of acquaintances understand his noble attributes, and delight to do him honor.

Dr. Murphy has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly forty years. He was a trustee of the First M. E. Church in St. Paul, of the First M. E. Church in St. Anthony, and is at the present time a trustee of the Central Park Church in this city, and of Hamline University, at Hamline.

Dr. Murphy was married June 28, 1848, to Miss Mary A. Hoyt, of Fulton county, Ill., and to them have been born seven children, viz.: Adelaide Granger, Florence Mae, Lou Alice, John Henry, jr., and Emma, the widow of the late Gerard Davis Blasdel. Two daughters died in infancy.

O'LEARY, JOHN J., deceased. Mr. O'Leary, the late senior member of the firm of John J. O'Leary & Sons, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 8, 1825. He was a son of William and Mary O'Leary, and was of Irish ancestry and descent. He was given a good scholastic education and business training, and very early displayed an adaptation for a business career.

When he was but fifteen years of age he made two trips on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in charge of a trading boat which had been fitted out by his father, who was a prominent glass manufacturer of Pittsburgh. On each occasion the young master-boatman landed his craft at all of the cities and towns and at nearly every landing and plantation between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, for the purposes of trade and barter, and both voyages were very fortunate and successful.

In 1842, at the age of seventeen, he went to Cincinnati, O., and learned the crockery, china, glass and general queensware trade. On a particular occasion, in the year 1853, while residing in Cincinnati, he read in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* an article descriptive of St. Paul and Minnesota, which interested and impressed him very much. He determined to visit the locality, and the same year he came, making the trip by water, which was the prevailing, and practically the only, method of travel at that day. After looking over the situation here, he decided not to make any investments at that time, and started for home. But when he had proceeded as far on his way as Dubuque, he became convinced in his own mind that he had made a serious mistake in failing to invest in St. Paul real estate, and he decided to retrieve the error while there was yet time. Taking a return steamer, he came back to the then little frontier town and made his first purchases of its realty, an investment he never afterwards regretted having made. He had confidence, even at that early date, and in the early years of his manhood, in the future development and ultimate greatness of the place, and often so expressed himself.

After his return home, Mr. O'Leary, in the year 1854, engaged in the queensware trade in his native city, and the same year he was married. He continued to reside in Pittsburgh, until in 1870, when he sold out his business to his brother, and with his family came to St. Paul, designing to make this city his future home. But finding no business chances of a satisfactory and congenial character open here at the time, his stay was but transient, and after spending the summer here with his family he returned to Pittsburgh. In 1875 he again came to St. Paul, and on this occasion made a permanent location. He formed a co-partnership with Thomas Lamb, the pioneer pork-packer, and with him continued the conduct of the well-known packing-house of O'Leary & Lamb. Some years later Mr. Lamb died, and in 1885 Mr. O'Leary admitted his sons to a partnership with him under the firm style of John J. O'Leary & Sons. The operations of this firm were very successful, and the agreeable relations of its members continued until they were dissolved by the death of Mr. O'Leary, who departed this life December 29, 1888.

John J. O'Leary was a gentleman of strong abilities and superior qualities, and soon came to occupy a prominent position in the commercial and other affairs of his adopted city. His acquaintance was very large, and he had a host of friends and admirers. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, always actively interested in the business concerns and general welfare of the community, and was universally esteemed by his associates and fellow business men. In 1882 he became a member of the Board of Control, and from 1883 until his death was chairman of that body. Upon his decease his fellow-members unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst Hon. John J. O'Leary, the esteemed chairman of the board, and who during his long period of association with us has endeared himself to us by his many good qualities of mind and heart; be it

Resolved, That in his death the board loses a member who was at all times active and energetic in the performance of his duty, prudent, far-seeing, full of wise counsel in every undertaking and imbued with a spirit which lent harmony to all its works.

Resolved, That during his long residence in this city his life, both in public and private affairs, has been exemplary for its honesty and purity of purpose, and that his best energies have always been devoted to the advancement of the city in its prosperity and development.

Resolved, That the board tenders to the family of the deceased in their dark hour of trial

its sincere condolence, recognizing that from them has departed a loving husband and kind father, whose genial disposition and warm heart made him the delight of the home circle, and whose hand was ever outstretched in shielding from danger and in sympathy in all their trials.

His disposition was happy and kindly, and his every influence was for good. The poor and the unfortunate had no better friend, or more efficient helper, and his benefactions and charitable deeds were not only numerous and bountiful, but they were freely and heartily bestowed. It is said of him by those who knew him that he was in all respects a "genuine man." He was modest and unassuming, but eminently public-spirited, high minded, and thoroughly honorable. By nature he was of a genial temperament, and very warm-hearted, generous and philanthropic. He was moreover happy in his domestic relations, and was a very fond and devoted husband and father. In his religious views he was a faithful member of the Catholic Church.

In 1854 Mr. O'Leary married Miss Emma Fahnestock, a daughter of Samuel Fahnestock, esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There survived this union five children, three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, John J., jr. and Samuel F. O'Leary, were business associates of their father, and have succeeded to the interests of the former firm. One of the daughters, Bessie, is now the wife of Hon. Daniel W. Lawler, of St. Paul.

ROBBSINS, D. M. Daniel Miller Robbins was born in the town of Phillips, Franklin county, Me., December 12, 1832. On the paternal side he is of English ancestry. His father, Daniel Robbins, was in early life a tanner and currier, but at a later period was engaged in milling and farming; he died but a few years since. His mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Shaw, a member of a Massachusetts family, and she is now living in Anoka, Minn.

Mr. Robbins grew to manhood and was educated in his native town. At the age of twenty-one he went to Lowell, Mass., and became engaged in building, which he continued for the next three years, superintending the construction of buildings in Massachusetts, his native State, and Canada.

In 1855, his father and family having decided to leave their home and move west, he joined them, and in April arrived in Anoka in this State, where a location was made by the family. The next year, in connection with his father, he built a saw-mill at the mouth of Rum River, which he operated for a year, when he sold it and took charge of the business of Woodbury Brothers at St. Francis.

In the spring of 1860 he went to the Pike's Peak gold region, in Colorado, and passed the summer at "California Gulch," at the present site of the city of Leadville. Leaving there in the fall he went to Omaha, Neb., and thence to Memphis, Tenn., and for some months was engaged in setting up and putting in operation saw-mills belonging to Southern proprietors. In the meanwhile the States of Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas had seceded, and as Mr. Robbins did not like the idea of becoming a citizen of "Secessia," he determined to return to the North, and in the month of June, 1861, came north to Union City, Tenn., on a train loaded with Confederate soldiers. From Union City he made his way to Cairo, Ill., and thence to Minnesota.

In the summer of 1865 he located in St. Paul, and soon after began operations in real estate, with very successful results. In 1878 he built the St. Vincent extension of the present Manitoba Railroad from Crookston to St. Vincent. He built the stockyards at Minnesota Transfer, and conducted them for two years on his own account, and was also superintendent of the freight department and had general charge of all the business connected with the Transfer. In the year 1882 he assisted in the organization of the Northwestern Elevator Company, and was made its general manager; since 1883 he has been its president. This corporation now owns and operates ninety-five elevators on the line of the Manitoba Railroad and its branches in Minnesota and Dakota.

Upon the whole Mr. Robbins has been more than ordinarily successful in his business career. He has not engaged in enterprises of a purely speculative character, but has invariably conducted his affairs with care, prudence and intelligence. He is somewhat of a quiet,

retiring disposition, a gentleman of correct habits and deportment, has never even indulged in the use of tobacco or spirits in any form, and is regarded by those who best know him as a good and useful citizen and a man of conscientious character and strict integrity.

Mr. Robbins was married August 20, 1865, at Orono, Minn., to Miss Delia R. Barton, a native of the State of Maine. She comes of Puritan ancestry and is a cousin of that noble character, Miss Clara Barton. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have had seven children, of whom six are living.

WARNER, REUBEN. Mr. Warner was born in the locality known as "Redding Ridge," in Fairfield county, Conn., July 13, 1831. His father, Harry Warner, was a dyer and fuller, and for some years operated a woolen-mill in Connecticut. The maiden name of his mother was Abby Sandford, and both his parents were natives of Connecticut. When Mr. Warner was thirteen years of age, his father removed to Chicago and engaged in merchandising, and here Mr. Warner was reared to young manhood. For a time he was employed in his father's store, and then learned the trade of shoemaker, at which vocation he worked until he reached his twentieth year. He then engaged with his brother, J. M. Warner, in the auction and commission business in Chicago, where they remained four years. In 1856 they removed to St. Paul and continued the business. Their stock consisted of a general assortment of merchandise, which they sold upon commission, and their operations became quite extensive. Their business location was at first at Third and Jackson streets, then at Third and Wabasha streets, the present site of the well-known Warner block. In 1873 their establishment was burned, necessitating their location at Third and Cedar streets. In 1878 Mr. Warner disposed of his interest in the business to his brother, and in April or May of that year formed his present partnership connection with the extensive wholesale dry goods firm of Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, which is sufficiently well known and referred to elsewhere, and need not be described in this article. Mr. Warner is fully interested in the public and general affairs of the city. He is a perpetual member of the Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, senior warden of Christ's Episcopal Church, etc. In 1883 he was appointed by Mayor O'Brien a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the city. Since the year 1886 he has been president of that body, and his service on the board has always been faithfully rendered and valuable to the city. Upon the whole he is recognized in the community as a successful and substantial business man, an honorable gentleman, and a worthy and useful citizen. In 1869 Mr. Warner was married to Miss Mary Robertson, daughter of J. W. Robertson, of St. Cloud. Mrs. Warner is a native of the province of New Brunswick. Of their marriage there have been born eight children, all of whom are living. The family are well-known members of Christ's Church, and Mrs. Warner is vice-president of the St. Luke's Hospital Society and a lady of inestimable worth and many excellencies and graces of character.

REARDON, TIMOTHY. Mr. Reardon is a native of Ireland, born in county Cork, January 10, 1837. In a little more than a year after his birth, however, he was brought to the United States, and so nearly all of his life has been spent in this country. He was the eleventh child of a family of thirteen children born of the marriage of James Reardon and Mary Keohane. His father is also a native of the county Cork, and is still living at the extraordinarily advanced age of more than one hundred and one years, his one hundred and first birthday occurring November 7, 1888. In 1838 the senior Mr. Reardon came with his family to America and settled on a farm in Lewis county, N. Y., where he still resides, and where his son Timothy was reared to early manhood.

Mr. Reardon's education was obtained in the country schools and under the personal instruction of his father, a man of good scholarship, who was educated in France. In his boyhood he worked in saw-mills and at timber cutting, and when but a mere lad he clothed himself with money earned by making shingles after the primitive fashion by the use of the frow and shaving-horse. At the age of fifteen he engaged to learn the carpenter trade with one Roland L.



T. Reardon

Royal, of Constableville, N. Y., and served two years. He was a good workman at the age of seventeen, and was employed in his vocation at various points in the State of New York for the ensuing two years. He then determined on a trip to the Northwest and on the 1st of June, 1856, he landed from the steamer *War Eagle* at the port of St. Paul, a young mechanic of nineteen, with no capital save his skill and his industrious disposition, and no friends but his two strong and willing arms.

Ever since his arrival in this city Mr. Reardon has been actively engaged in the various branches of contracting and building. His first work was performed soon after his location here, and was for Mr. Richard Ireland, father of the present Archbishop Ireland, on the residence of Hon. Henry M. Rice. The next fall he engaged as a building contractor on his own account, and is still so engaged. He has erected many of the prominent buildings of the city, and besides has executed innumerable smaller contracts. His operations have been on the whole very successful, his contracts have always been completed to the satisfaction of the parties interested, and he has attained in his profession an invaluable reputation. He has the entire confidence of his fellow business men and his services are always in demand. He keeps up with the progress of his profession, was for many years a director in the Builders' and Contractors' Board of Trade of St. Paul, and is also a member of the National Association. He owns a considerable extent of St. Paul real estate, of both inside and outside property, as it is termed, and is regarded as a substantial and very worthy citizen. From 1868 to 1871 he was a member of the City Board of Aldermen, but has since refused all offers of public position, and has devoted his time and energies to the management of his business affairs. He is a plain, unassuming, matter-of-fact man, frank, open, and hearty in manners, direct in speech, and straightforward in his course of conduct; but beneath his somewhat rugged exterior lies a gentleness of character, a warmth of feeling, and a generous, kindly nature, which are often manifested in good deeds and generous actions.

Mr. Reardon has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Collins, whom he married in 1860, and who died in 1873. His second marriage was in 1880, to Miss Ellen Manning, of St. Paul, and there are five children of this marriage.

WATSON, J. J., Esq. John Jay Watson, the well-known real estate operator of St. Paul, was born at Creek Locks, Ulster county, N. Y., May 1, 1850. He was the third son of George and Isabella (Slorach) Watson, both of whom were natives of Scotland, the former from Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, and the latter from Banffshire. George Watson was a master stonemason. During his life he was engaged in many important public works and enterprises, prominent among which were the Delaware and Hudson Canal locks and the great Croton Aqueduct. In 1852 he went to Bellevue, N. Y. (now Suspension Bridge), with the celebrated engineer, John A. Roebling, to build the suspension bridge over the Niagara River, where he died in 1854, leaving a widow and seven children.

At the age of eleven years the subject hereof was compelled to leave the public school at Suspension Bridge and to care mainly for himself. He entered the employ of O. R. Newton, of Suspension Bridge, and learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. Subsequently he was a clerk in the postoffice, and for a time was in the employ of the American Express Company. In 1869 he went to Chicago and for a year thereafter was a bookkeeper in a wholesale house. In 1870 he entered the employ of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, earning rapid promotion in its service until it was ruined by the great fire of 1871. He afterwards, in connection with David S. Munger, opened an insurance agency in Chicago, under the firm name of Munger & Watson. In 1875 he withdrew to engage in merchandising, but this venture proved disastrous and was soon abandoned.

In the fall of 1875 Mr. Watson came to St. Paul, and at first began business in a fire insurance agency. With his well-known activity, energy, and general business methods he was successful from the beginning, and soon enlarged the scope of his operations. Impressed with

the many advantages possessed by St. Paul as a distributing point for the trade of the great Northwest, his faith in the successful future of the city was early and firmly fixed. In 1879 he began making investments in real estate, and built his first house. Since then his operations and transactions in city property have been very extensive. His chief operations have been in the line of buying "acre-property," so called, and, platting, subdividing and selling it. He and his business associates platted "Lexington Park, Summit Court, and Summit View," among a large number of additions to St. Paul, and have disposed of some of the most valuable pieces of property in the city.

Mr. Watson was one of the first in St. Paul to build and sell houses on the installment, or "easy payment" plan, a scheme which has been so beneficial to the interests of the city. During the past nine years he has erected over fifty buildings, ranging in character and extent from a workingman's cottage to the magnificent Aberdeen apartment building, eight stories in height, built of stone, brick and iron, and of entirely fireproof construction. He has been particularly interested in inter-communication between the Twin Cities and has been prominently connected with certain enterprises devoted to that object. He is president of the Lexington Park Company, and a director in the St. Paul Title and Trust Co., and the St. Paul Roller Mill Co., all of which organizations are incorporations of the State of Minnesota.

Since 1884 Mr. Watson has been the senior member of the firm of J. J. Watson, Brother & Hyndman. The firm does a real estate, fire insurance, and loan business, and its operations have been, as indicated, very extensive. The mortgage loan feature of the firm's business has been mainly conducted by Mr. Watson, and he has been instrumental in directing large amounts of foreign capital to investments in St. Paul real estate and mortgages. All in all Mr. Watson is thoroughly identified with the interests of his adopted city, and has done very much for her development and upbuilding, and bids fair to do a great deal more. He is regarded by those who best know him as a clear-headed, sagacious business man, energetic and aggressive, and though Napoleonic in stature, yet, like the great Corsican, he is bold in his operations and capable of performing an almost infinite amount of hard and intelligent work. He possesses the perfect confidence and esteem of his fellow business men, and has frequently been entrusted with most valuable interests of others, which he has always wisely directed and faithfully cared for.

KELLIHER, MAJOR JOHN. Major Kelliher was born at St. Johns, in the Province of New Brunswick, May 12, 1840. When he was but four years of age, or in 1844, his parents moved to the United States, and located on a farm at Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Mass., where he was reared to young manhood. His education was received in the common and private schools and at a commercial college at Providence, R. I.

On the 26th of July, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army as a sergeant in Company F, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry. No other survivor of the war has a better record. He was promoted successively to first sergeant; second lieutenant, December 13, 1862; first lieutenant, September 5, 1863; captain, November 11, 1863; major, December 24, 1864; and was mustered out with the latter rank July 15, 1865. His promotion to a lieutenantancy was made on the battlefield at Fredericksburg, and was for gallantry in action, and his other promotions were as fairly and honorably won. He participated in a large number of the most prominent battles of the war. His first engagement was at Ball's Bluff, and subsequently he was with Sumner's division in all of the battles of McClellan's Peninsular Campaign, in the spring of 1862, including Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, and Malvern Hill. He was at Antietam, one of the most closely contested fields in history; in the bloody and disastrous conflict at Fredericksburg, where his regiment was the second Union regiment to cross the river, and the first to attack the enemy, and where he earned a promotion; at Chancellorsville under Hooker; at Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded in the right leg; in all of General Grant's heaviest engagements in the Wilderness campaign, and finally at Spottsylvania Court House, where in the action of the 18th of May, 1864, his



Wm Cunningham

right arm was shot from the shoulder and his face badly mutilated by a Confederate shell. The illness resulting was long and serious, but in November of the same year he was back in the service, and a month later was in command of his regiment with the rank of major. During the winter and early spring of 1865 he was with his regiment in the operations before Petersburg and Richmond, and in the grand *finale* he was in Hancock's Corps, and at Appomattox when Lee surrendered.

After his muster out Major Kelliher returned to Massachusetts. On the 28th of July, 1866, he was commissioned by President Johnson a first lieutenant in the Forty-Second Infantry in the regular army. He was in the regular service a little more than four years, and at different periods was on duty in various parts of the country, serving at intervals at New York harbor, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, and elsewhere, and was on special service engaged in staff duty, recruiting service, etc. In July, 1869, he came to St. Paul as a recruiting officer, and here he remained some months. In December, 1870, at his own request, he was placed on the retired list, under the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, with the rank of captain. He was also complimented with a commission as brevet-major, to rank from March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia."

Upon his retirement from the army Major Kelliher again returned to Massachusetts, and for about a year thereafter he was engaged in the study of law in the city of Boston. In 1872 he returned to St. Paul and made a permanent location, and here he has resided ever since. He engaged actively in business and has been quite successful. He built a large and valuable carriage factory, which he still owns. In 1888 he built the Washington Foundry, and since June of that year has been engaged in operating it in connection with his present partner, Mr. J. T. Howson. He has also dealt to some extent in real estate on his own account, buying and selling largely his own property, and in addition to other valuable tracts he has a suburban residence and a farm near Lake Gervais. He is a perpetual member of the Chamber of Commerce, was for several years a director in that organization, and is at present a director in the Seven Corners Bank.

Major Kelliher was married in October, 1873, to Miss Harriet A. Irvine, who was born and reared in St. Paul, and is a daughter of the late John R. Irvine, the well-known pioneer citizen, whose name is so inseparably connected with the early history of the city. Major and Mrs. Kelliher have had born to them eight children, of whom there are six living, named Hattie Bell, John G., Robert J., Shirley L., Grant and Alexander. The family occupy a spacious residence on Summit avenue, in one of the most desirable locations in the city.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM. The subject of this sketch, who is one of the best-known stock-men of the city of St. Paul, has had a very active, adventurous, and interesting career honorable and creditable to himself throughout, and he is yet in the prime of life with only half of his days and his work completed. He was born near Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, November 1, 1843, the son of John Cunningham and Mary Ronan. In 1848 his parents emigrated to America and settled at Hamilton, Canada West. His father died within twenty-three weeks after his arrival at Hamilton, and as soon as he was able to work, his son, William, was apprenticed to a farmer. In 1852 his mother died,—also at Hamilton—leaving him indeed an orphan, and to make his own way in the world. He made the best use possible of his time and opportunities. He attended school in the township of Flambeau, where the farm on which he was at work was situated, but at the age of twelve years he left the farm and returned to Hamilton and engaged to learn the trade of baker and confectioner. He became fairly proficient in this vocation, and worked at it not only in Canada, but in portions of the United States. It was in 1859 when he first came to "the States," and when the war of the Rebellion broke out he was in New York City.

On the 17th of September, 1861, Mr. Cunningham enlisted as a private soldier in Company B, of the Sixth Regiment of New York Cavalry Volunteers. His regiment was known as the

"Ira Harris Guard," and at first was commanded by Colonel Thomas C. Devin, afterwards Major-General Devin, a well-known division commander of the Army of the Potomac. He served by re-enlistment nearly four years, being mustered out finally at Elmira, N. Y., August 26, 1865, and he saw and performed a great deal of valuable and active service. He participated in so many engagements and was under fire so often that the occasions cannot be easily enumerated. His first battle was at Frederick, Md., and subsequently he was at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., April 3rd, 1863, where his regiment, after a desperate contest, cut through the Confederate forces under General Fitz Hugh Lee, and he was under General Buford and participated in the opening of the fight on the Union side at Gettysburg, and following up Lee's retreat from Pennsylvania he was in another hotly contested cavalry fight near Boonsboro, Md. In the early winter of 1863 he re-enlisted, and after his return from his "veteran furlough" in the North he was, in the spring of 1864, placed in the command of General Sheridan, and was in the various raids and expeditions of that commander up the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in Virginia during the summer and fall of 1864. In one period of ninety days he was in thirty-six different engagements of greater or less magnitude. He was at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, in the memorable battle of Cedar Creek, and numerous running fights. In the latter part of the winter of 1864 he was stricken down with an attack of pneumonia, which came well nigh proving fatal, and was sent to the hospital at Frederick, Md. He rejoined his regiment in the spring of 1865, but was found to be too weak for active duty in the field, and his horse was taken from him and given to a more fortunate comrade. He was therefore prevented from taking part in the final movements of the army in Virginia, but after the surrender of Lee's army the veterans of the regiment to which he belonged were consolidated with those of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, and the new organization, which was called the Second Provisional Cavalry Regiment, was ordered to the Southwest; but on its arrival at Louisville, Ky., it was ordered to turn back for muster-out, and as previously stated Mr. Cunningham was finally discharged at Elmira, N. Y.

After leaving the service Mr. Cunningham went to Syracuse, N. Y., and was in attendance at a commercial college in that city for about six months. In March, 1866, he set out for the western Territories, and locating at Helena, Montana, he was engaged in mining in that region for about five years. He was successful in his operations, but meeting with a severe accident, by the fall of his horse he was compelled to abandon them and return to Syracuse for medical treatment. In the year 1872 he came to Northern Minnesota, and making his headquarters at Moorehead, he engaged in the cattle trade between Minnesota and the British Possessions. He drove his herds from the central portion of this State into Manitoba, to meet the immigration into that section, and he was quite fortunate for a considerable period. But in 1874-75 he was compelled to abandon this calling, and in fact was driven out of the Red River Valley by the ravages of the grasshoppers. He then engaged in government contracts for some years. In 1876 he located in St. Paul, where he has since resided. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Charles L. Haas in the live stock commission business, and this business relation, which is mentioned elsewhere in the sketch of Mr. Haas, still continues.

Mr. Cunningham is a well-known stock-man. He was one of the originators of that newly established enterprise the Twin City Stockyards, and his firm has been among the strongest supporters of the project, although offered strong inducements to go elsewhere. When the meat bill was pending in the Legislature during the last session he was one of the most active representatives of the stock-men, and contributed his full share toward accomplishing the passage of the measure. He has acquired a handsome property and other valuable interests in the city of St. Paul, he is a well-to-do and substantial citizen, and is in the prime of strong and vigorous manhood with the prospects of a long and useful life before him. He was married in 1876 to Mrs. Mary E. Armstrong, a daughter of the late Casper Haas, of St. Paul; and Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have an interesting family of five children.

MERRIAM, HON. WILLIAM R. Hon. William Rush Merriam, the present chief executive of the State of Minnesota, was born at the village of Wadham's Mills, Essex county, N. Y., in July, 1849. On the paternal side his remote ancestors were Scotsmen. The progenitors of his family in America emigrated to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, first settling in New England.¹ Their descendants dispersed themselves among the colonies and eventually the members of the particular branch of the family to which Governor Merriam belongs located in Northern New York, where many of them became prominent and well-known citizens. His father, Hon. John L. Merriam, mentioned elsewhere in this volume, was also born in Essex county. He was a merchant at Wadham's Mills when his son was born, was somewhat extensively engaged in the iron trade, and was at one time treasurer of the county. His wife, the mother of the present governor, was Mahala DeLano, who came of French ancestry. The Merriam family has numerous representatives among the citizens of the county of Essex, which, it may be stated, is one of the most important counties in Northeastern New York. It is not only noted for its beautiful and picturesque scenery, and its great mineral wealth, but is renowned for its historic associations. Certain members of the Merriam family have been well-known proprietors of mineral lands, iron forges, furnaces, etc., in this county, and Colonel Merriam, as has been stated, was at one time prominently and largely identified with these and kindred industries.

It is somewhat embarrassing to write of the career of a living man, standing at the meridian of his manhood, whose life so far has been one of complete success, whose future is full of promise, and of whom nothing but good words can be said. Governor Merriam passed his childhood days in his native village, a place with about eight hundred population, containing a number of iron mills and manufactories, and whose citizens were, in the main, industrious, intelligent, and fairly thrifty. In 1861, when he was but twelve years of age, his father came to Minnesota, with his family, locating in St. Paul; and it is in this city where Governor Merriam has grown from boyhood to manhood, where he has accomplished his life work thus far, and where, among those who have known him longest and best, he has won his greatest successes and risen to his chief distinctions. His early life, although uneventful, was one of promise. In St. Paul, as a boy, he was regarded as unusually bright and intelligent, and a career of usefulness and distinction was predicted for him by his intimates, even when he was of tender years. In 1864, at the age of fifteen, he was sent to school at Racine, Wis. After a preparatory course at the academy he entered the Racine College, and his academic and collegiate courses comprised a period of about seven years. In college he was well known. Assiduous and devoted as a student, he was at the same time always animated and buoyant, fond of sport and diversion, and not averse to participating in an occasional "lark" or escapade. At the close of every college year he stood at the head of his class in general proficiency; and at the same time had been one of the leaders in college recreations and sports, his fellows having chosen him captain of a cricket eleven. His was a sound mind in a sound and active body. He cultivated almost equally his mathematics and his muscle, was equally proficient in calculus and cricket, and to uniformly perfect recitations in the classics and sciences he added superior attainments in athletics, and was alike a favorite with the faculty and his classmates. In 1871 he was graduated, standing first in his class in the order of general merit, and receiving the chief honor in being assigned to the delivery of the valedictory address.

Returning to St. Paul after his graduation, he at once commenced his business career, engaging as a clerk in the First National Bank at a salary of \$50.00 per month. His success was marked from the start. He soon mastered his duties, and discharged them with such fidelity and acceptance that his talents and capabilities attracted attention, and secured for him the high commendation of the officers of the bank, and the business men with whom he came in contact. He

¹The early records in regard to the Merriam family in the United States show that three brothers Robert, George and Joseph, were among the earliest settlers of Concord, Mass. Robert and George died without issue, thus making Joseph the ancestor of the family in the United States. The tombstone of Joseph is the oldest in the cemetery at Concord.

continued an employé of the First National Bank until the year 1873. Soon after the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul commenced business, and he was selected as its cashier. There are no royal roads to preferment in such institutions; advancement comes by desert, hence it was no small compliment to W. R. Merriam that he was elected cashier. So rapidly did the rare business qualities possessed by him develop, that in 1880 he was chosen vice-president, and in 1882 became president of the same institution, which position he yet holds. Of the value of his services to the Merchants National Bank, one intimately acquainted with the history of the institution says: "It is due to his work, his care, his constant and faithful attention, and his knowledge of the immense details of the business, that the bank has grown to be one of the largest institutions of the kind in the Northwest." In commercial circles Governor Merriam is regarded as a clear-headed sagacious business man, thorough in method, quick to discern, and prompt to decide.

He has ever taken an active interest in the affairs of the city of St. Paul, whose youth was his youth, and whose maturity was contemporary with his maturity. Always taking note of current events, keeping well posted in public affairs, and never without a decided opinion upon the many issues of the day, he was led, even early in life, to manifest an interest in political matters. Governor Merriam has always been a Republican. His first vote was cast for General Grant for president, upon his second election, in 1872. He identified himself with various Republican clubs and other political associations at home and throughout the State, and through his active participation in various campaigns he came to be regarded as one of the leading young Republicans of the city and State. In 1882 he was nominated by his party and elected by a good majority to represent his ward in the State Legislature of 1883. The district from which he was chosen—then the 27th—was composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th wards of the city. His colleagues were Hons. Chas. H. Stahlman, W. D. Cornish and O. O. Cullen. The representatives from the other St. Paul district—the 26th—were Hons. Conrad Gotzian, James Smith, jr., and P. Bohland. In the Legislature of 1883 he was a member of the Committee on Finance and Banks, and was chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures. He took part in the movement which resulted in the election of Hon. D. M. Sabin to the United States Senate, and made a most excellent legislative record. He was described as a "quiet but very earnest worker" and in due time acquired large acquaintance and reputation.

For the two years succeeding the session of 1883 he gave his time entirely to business and private affairs, but in 1886 he was again elected a representative from St. Paul, this time from the 26th district. Upon the assembling of the Legislature of 1887, he was chosen by his party caucus as its nominee for speaker of the House, and upon the organization of that body was duly elected. As presiding officer over the popular branch of the Legislature—a position requiring qualities of intelligence, address and discernment, as well as executive abilities of a high order—he attained high distinction. His decisions were rarely questioned, and his conduct was uniformly fair and in all regards commendable. In making up the committees he gave to the farmers of the State a most liberal representation, served their interests carefully, and at the close of the session he was personally thanked by numerous representatives of the agricultural element for his services in their behalf. Connected somewhat intimately with that interest—owning and conducting a large number of farms in different portions of the State—he well knew what was required in its favor at the hands of the Legislature, and used his opportunities wisely and well, but without unjust discrimination against any other interest. His administration of the duties of speaker, on the whole, was well nigh universally popular, and added very largely to his growing reputation politically throughout the State.

At the State convention of the Republican party of Minnesota, held at St. Paul in the early part of September, 1888, he was nominated as its candidate for governor on the fourth regular ballot. He had engaged to stand for the nomination at the solicitation of legions of friends, mainly as the representative of the young and progressive element of his party and of the agricultural interests of the State. The contest for the nomination had been long and exciting, and to those who saw through a glass darkly it promised to be protracted in the convention. Delegates in favor of other gentlemen had been chosen from St. Paul and Minneapolis,

and the outlook for the selection of the young ex-speaker as the standard bearer of the party was, to the vision of many, very doubtful. But when the convention began to ballot, the rural districts were heard from and Merriam led in the contest from the first. County after county joined his column, and on the fourth ballot he was triumphantly nominated over all opposition. His nomination was manifestly the work of the plain people, the farmers and agriculturists of the State. Out of the 270 votes he received on the decisive ballot, all but ten came from country delegates. The successful general is he who relies mainly upon the bravery and fidelity of his common soldiers, and in this republic of ours no man may safely hope for important political preferment unless he have the yeomanry of the country at his back. In accepting the nomination Governor Merriam said he did so without a personal pledge or obligation of service to any individual. He was simply the candidate of the great Republican party.

In the canvass which followed, the gubernatorial nominee took an active working part. Under the instruction of the authorities of his party, he took the field, speaking in various parts of the State for the Republican cause at large, making especial exertions for the election of the Congressional candidates, and contributing very substantially to the complete victory which was won at the polls in November. When after the election the votes were counted, his plurality over his Democratic competitor—the Hon. E. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, a most worthy gentleman of recognized ability, and a very popular and strong candidate—was in excess of 24,000. The vote he received—134,355—exceeded by more than 25,000 that ever before given for any gubernatorial candidate in the history of the State. From the position of bank-clerk to that of governor, from an office-stool to the chair of State, is a good distance to be compassed by a young man in seventeen years.

Upon his inauguration Governor Merriam at once addressed himself earnestly to his duties. The occasions have been very rare in the history of American commonwealths when the people of a great State have chosen as their governor a young business man, without much previous public and official experience, and in this instance the action of the voters of Minnesota was regarded by many as somewhat experimental. But Governor Merriam rose to the occasion, and from his accession has fulfilled the highest expectations of his most ardent and hopeful friends. He brought to his high office an intelligent conception of its requirements and responsibilities; a knowledge of the history, condition and resources of the State, wherein the greater portion of his life had been passed; a natural adaptation for executive duties; a mind vigorous, clear and comprehensive; purposes broad and liberal, and above all, a determination to adhere to the letter and spirit of his sacred official oath to take care that the laws should be faithfully executed. His inaugural address to the Legislature of 1889 made manifest his qualifications for his position. Its recommendations were all practical and salutary. Many of its sentiments read like axioms. Written in an unaffected spirit of patriotism, there was naught of suggestion in it that did not contemplate the promotion of the general welfare and the advancement of the future destiny of the State. Said its author in concluding: "Let the fame of Minnesota still further spread; further and wider let it become known that her laws are humane and just; that her educational and civilizing influences are carefully guarded and fostered; that her people, as individuals, are amply protected in their homes and in their vocations; that industries, manufactories and corporate enterprises are heartily encouraged, yet firmly held within those limits beyond which they become oppressive, and the future we hope for is assured to us."

The administration of Governor Merriam is practically half completed. It has been so far, in all respects, for its own credit and for the benefit of the people, successful to a pre-eminent degree. There have been no ruptures in its councils, only the gentlest criticisms of its policies, and not a word of impeachment of its high character. The laws have been enforced, the people protected, all interests subserved. The governor himself has pursued an unvarying course of plain purpose and honorable conduct. On every occasion when he has been tried he has not been found wanting. His action in the asylum investigations was prompt, fair and thorough, and is universally commended. His appointments to office have all been received with great general favor. His exercise of the pardoning power has been discriminative and careful, just

and merciful, but controlled by the principle that the exactest justice is oftentimes the truest mercy. His multifarious and exacting duties in connection with the details of the State government have always been promptly and intelligently discharged. He has given his personal attention to matters commonly intrusted to subordinates. There has never been an instance of unreasonable delay in the transaction of his official business. His table is regularly cleared each day of its accumulations. He is uniformly accessible, frank, and unreserved toward everybody, absolutely without affectation or assumption of a false dignity, and the humblest visitor at the executive office is always accorded an audience, and his business given most respectful attention. He has mingled freely with the people in all parts of the State, in response to their invitations, and no man has a larger acquaintance with them, or understands their sentiments and condition better. Next in years to the youngest governor in the Union,¹ and the youngest the State of Minnesota has ever had, Governor Merriam is one of the most popular; and it is not too much to say, even now, that his administration, when completed, may await with unconcern the approach of the future historian of Minnesota, and rest satisfied with his estimation of its character and with his judgment upon its influence and general worth.

Among the citizens of St. Paul Governor Merriam has been and is regarded as one of its worthiest and most valuable. He was treasurer of the Board of Education during the years 1887 and 1888. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, and has been connected with various business enterprises and associations. Quietly, and avoiding notoriety and publicity of every and any sort, he has been a most liberal contributor to the various charitable institutions and organizations of the city, notably to the Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital, the Y. M. C. A., and to numerous churches. His private benefactions have been and still are most frequent and liberal; and indigent, suffering humanity has no more earnest sympathizer or better friend than Minnesota's noble young governor. For many years past Governor Merriam has been prominently interested in agricultural matters. As previously stated, he owns a number of farms in this State, which he has managed quite successfully. He was vice-president of the State Agricultural Association in 1886, and in 1887 and 1888 was president. The successful fairs and exhibitions of the association in 1887-88 were attributed by his associates and others largely to his methods and management.

Personally Governor Merriam is a typical American citizen of the present age, and of the civilization of the last decade of the nineteenth century. He is earnest, self-reliant and confident, and has never been identified with a failure. His nature is a combination of the ideal and the substantial. His tastes may be æsthetic, but all his ideas and his conduct are entirely practical. Of a scholarly and literary turn of mind, he is unexcelled as a business man, and thoroughly informed on all questions of trade and commerce. He is of a genial and social temperament, fond of field and athletic sports and diversions, was one of the first presidents of the Minnesota Boat Club, is an admirer and owner of good horses, and enjoys life sensibly and thoroughly. His ambition has been to acquit himself of his life's duties honorably before all men, to improve his capabilities and opportunities, and become of use in the world, and it is this spirit, mainly, which has made the schoolboy of St. Paul the governor of Minnesota.

Governor Merriam has a beautiful and happy home, presided over by his estimable and accomplished wife, *née* Laura Hancock, to whom he was married in 1872, while he was a bank clerk in this city. Four children have been born to their union. Mrs. Merriam is a native of Philadelphia. She is a daughter of John Hancock, of that city, and the distinguished soldier, the late Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, was her father's brother. The governor is devoted to his family, subordinates every other consideration for the felicity and well being of his home and household, and —

To make a happy fireside clime
For weans and wife,
Is the true pathos and sublime
Of human life.

¹ The youngest being Hon. D. R. Francis, governor of Missouri.



John F. Fulton

FULTON, DR. JOHN F. Dr. John Farquhar Fulton was born at York, Pa., in 1856. His father, James S. Fulton, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Clarkson, were both natives of the Keystone State, and their families were among the oldest in Pennsylvania. His ancestors on the paternal side left Philadelphia at the time of its occupation by the British, during the War of the Revolution, and located near the town of York. His remote maternal ancestors were Scotch, his great-great-grandfather being a minister of the United Presbyterian denomination, who came from Scotland at an early day and located also at York.

The childhood of Dr. Fulton was passed at his native home during the stirring scenes of the Rebellion. He saw the Confederates when they made their visit to York—a visit brief, but memorable; he witnessed and vividly remembers the burning of the bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia by the patriotic citizens of that place, and heard distinctly, only a few miles away, the thunders of Gettysburg. His parents were strict Presbyterians, and he was designed for the ministry. He was sent to York Collegiate Institute to complete his education, but in 1875 an affection of the eyes befell him, and interfered with the progress of his studies to such an extent that he was compelled to leave school. He was sent to Philadelphia for treatment, and here he remained for about two years, under the care of the best and most skillful oculists, until at last his ocular trouble was quite relieved.

During the progress of his treatment he became much interested in the various processes employed to effect his cure, and finally came to understand them thoroughly. He now determined to abandon theology for the practice of medicine—to save men's bodies and let them save their own souls! Really, his sympathy was earnestly enlisted in behalf of those of his fellow mortals suffering from ailment or impairment of vision, and he resolved to devote a large share of his future time in laboring for their relief. He made thorough preparation. He devoted four years to assiduous study and investigation at the University of Pennsylvania, and in May, 1880, was graduated from that old and renowned institution with the degree of M. D. He then entered the auxiliary department, and in June received the degree of Ph. D. After completing his special studies he first located at Altoona, Pa.

In June, 1882, Dr. Fulton came to St. Paul, and in the following August succeeded to the business and virtually to the practice of Dr. Atwood, an eminent oculist and aurist, who has since died. He continued in Dr. Atwood's former office, at the corner of Third and St. Peter streets, for about four years, when he came to his present location, 326 Wabasha. For a young man especially, Dr. Fulton has attained a very superior reputation as an oculist, one that many older practitioners might well envy. He is well and very extensively known, and he has received a most liberal patronage. The medical profession throughout the city and State hold him in high esteem for his abilities and general worth, and give him unstinted praise and the fullest recognition.

His knowledge of his special sciences has frequently been demanded. In 1884 he was made professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Minnesota Hospital College, of Minneapolis, and later held the same chair in the St. Paul Medical College. In the fall of 1888 he was called to the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, which position he still holds. His standing in the faculty is high and he is regarded as one of its most efficient members. His identification with the medical profession proper is very complete. In 1886 he was secretary of the ophthalmological section of the American Medical Society, and the following year was a member of the council of the otological section of the International Medical Congress which convened at Washington—the largest conclave of that association which ever convened, except that held in London. He is a member of the Ramsey County and Minnesota State Medical Societies, and of other medical and scientific associations. In 1888 he was president of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. At present he is oculist and ophthalmic surgeon for the Northern Pacific, the Manitoba, and the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroads. His time is altogether taken up with his various duties, and no other professional man works harder or is kept more busily engaged. He keeps up with the progress of

science, is versed in all of the improvements and recent discoveries in his profession, and stands second to no other man in the Northwest in his general knowledge and attainments as an oculist and aurist.

Dr. Fulton was married April 11, 1888, to Miss Edith S. Wheaton, daughter of the late C. A. Wheaton, esq., of Northfield, Minn., and a sister of Dr. C. A. Wheaton, the eminent young surgeon of St. Paul, elsewhere mentioned.

MURRAY, Hon. WILLIAM P. Hon. William Porter Murray was born in the town of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, June 21, 1825. He was the only child of the marriage of John L. Murray and Jane W. McCullough, and is of Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, William Murray, was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to the United States at a comparatively early period, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Southwestern Ohio. When he was a mere child the subject of this memoir lost his father by death, and subsequently his mother married a gentleman named Henry Rowan, who removed with his wife and step-son to Centreville, Wayne county, Indiana. But very early in his youth, and not long after the removal of his family to Indiana, the boy, William P., returned to his native county to live with an uncle named J. G. Stillwell, who was a country merchant at the little village of Stillwell, in that county, and for whom the village was named. It was here where a considerable portion of the youth and early manhood of Mr. Murray was spent, his time being chiefly employed in service in his uncle's store and in attendance at the village school. At the age of seventeen he was sent to Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he passed two years. He then returned to his home proper, at Centreville, Indiana, and entered the law office of Hon. Oliver P. Morton, whose subsequent fame and distinction as Indiana's war governor, United States senator, and one of the Republic's great statesmen are well known throughout the land. Mr. Murray remained in the office of the great Indianian as a student for about two and a half years. He then went to the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, and entered the law department of that institution, from which he was graduated a year later. In the spring of 1849 he was admitted to the bar at his home town of Centreville.

A light circumstance, and one of some singularity, determined the site of the young lawyer's future home and field of operations. After his admission to the bar he had opened an office and had secured some practice; but he was not content with his location, and determined to seek a new one. With this design he made a brief journey to Kentucky, but did not find what he sought. In the fall of 1849 he chanced to see a copy of Minnesota's first newspaper, the *St. Paul Pioneer*. In this paper was a well written letter, descriptive of the then situation at St. Paul, and plausibly predictive of the future greatness and glory of the young Territorial capital. The letter was written by Hon. Charles K. Smith, then secretary of Minnesota Territory, who had come to the Northwest from Mr. Murray's native town of Hamilton, Ohio. Attracted by the glowing representations of the skillful and accomplished writer, whom he knew well, at least by reputation, the young attorney decided to go to St. Paul, and to stand not upon the order of his going.

Late in the fall of 1879 he set out. He bore with him a number of letters of introduction from prominent friends, a small but well selected library, and had moreover a light heart and a light purse. His journey was ill-timed. It was the beginning of winter before he was well under way, and when he reached Galena the navigation season on the Upper Mississippi had closed. Proceeding to Dubuque he and some other young adventurers engaged transportation to Minnesota by wagon; but at Black River, Wisconsin, the party was stopped by the absolute termination of the road and a severe snowstorm. Here, however, they found a surveying party under Judge Knowlton, a prominent character of this region in early times, who had contracted to open a road from Black River Falls to Willow River, (now Hudson) Wisconsin. Mr. Murray had left his library in Dubuque, and he at once engaged with Judge Knowlton and the surveying party to accompany them as an employee to Willow River. The trip occupied two weeks

and was one of arduous labor, privation, and exposure. The party encamped every night in the snow, the thermometer was 28° below zero, and the day previous to the arrival at Willow River the provisions gave out.

From Hudson Mr. Murray came across to St. Paul and registered at Kennedy's old Central House on the evening of the 24th of December, 1849. The next day was Christmas, and was spent in presenting his letters, in making acquaintances, and in taking in the town and celebrating the day after the manner of the pioneers of the olden time. Murray joined the "Ohio Colony," under the patronage of Hon. C. K. Smith and the pioneer editor, John P. Owen, and came at once into something like prominence. A day or two after his arrival he began the practice. His office was in a little one-story building on Robert street. At first clients were scarce and fees small, but the young lawyer got his share of business, and did not complain.

He was soon drawn into politics, and in 1851 was elected a member of the lower House of the Territorial Legislature, which convened in 1852. He was re-elected the following year, and in 1854 was a member of the Territorial Council from Ramsey county. In the Legislature of 1855 he was president of the council, a position of no little honor and distinction, and one rarely held, under any circumstances, by a young man of thirty. He was again a member of the House in the Territorial Legislature of 1857. From the first he was very intimately and actively connected with the Legislative affairs and the public interests generally of the city and Territory, the compeer of Stearns, Freeborn, Olmsted, Kittson, Nobles, Sibley, the Rices, Ramsey, and others of the fathers of the Commonwealth of Minnesota. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and his connection with that body added largely to his reputation. He was a member of the House in the State Legislature of 1863, and was a member of the Senate in the Legislatures of 1866 and 1867. In 1868 he was again elected representative, but was unable to take his seat by reason of his absence in South America. In 1874 he was again returned to the Senate and served in the sessions of 1875-6. As the records of these several Legislatures and of the Constitutional Convention show, no other member thereof contributed more largely to the legislation which laid the foundation of Minnesota's school system; which, in effect, mapped out, and literally gave life and strength to many of the railroads of the State, and which placed her charitable institutions on a broad and stable footing. Controlled by that energetic disposition which is a part of his nature, and which impresses even every casual acquaintance, he was never a passive observer of events, but always an active participator. His forces were never in reserve, but always at the front, in the midst of the contest, where the fight was hottest and the work was hardest. His services, therefore, could not well be anything else than valuable to his constituents, and indeed the people of his city and county came to think they could not well get along without William P. Murray in one branch or the other of the State Legislature. In acknowledgment of his eminent services, and as a testimonial of the general esteem in which he was held at the time, his name was given to the county of Murray, in the southwestern part of the State, upon its organization, in the year 1857.

For a period of sixteen years he was an alderman of the city of St. Paul, and for six years was president of the council. Here again he displayed his natural characteristics as a leader and as a worker. All of his many energies were uniformly enlisted in the discharge of his duties. He never occupied a back seat, never dodged a vote, never shirked a duty. A stickler for the constitution and the forms of law, he was invariably faithful to his oath of fidelity, and was sometimes compelled to vote against the promptings of head and heart by a regard for his official obligations. It was while in service in the council that he learned the needs of the city in the matter of chartered rights and privileges. Under the first charters the powers of the council were enumerated and always strictly construed. The authorities must be just—never generous. Appropriations of money were limited to official requirements—the demands of charity passed unheeded. When the war came on the council was hard put to find a legal warrant for its action in appropriating the city's money to aid the volunteers and their families, and the members were for a time forced to act according to the higher laws of patriotism

and humanity. It was mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Murray that these imperfections in the organic law of the city were repaired from time to time until now the charter is one of breadth and depth and strength, of enterprise and liberality, of wisdom and law,—in short, a masterpiece of its kind. Mr. Murray has been termed the author of the city charter, a title not inaptly or improperly bestowed, and one of proud distinction.

In the year 1876 Mr. Murray was chosen city attorney to succeed the lamented Willis A. Gorman. He held this office through the most important epochs in the city's history for thirteen years, or until in July, 1889. Sometimes he was chosen by the council, sometimes elected by the people. On the latter occasions, as on every other when his case was decided by the body politic, he won easily. St. Paul never had a more popular official, nor a more useful one. As the legal adviser for the city government for so long a period he had much to do. Duties other than those belonging to his office were thrust upon him. He became both a public and a private counselor. The authorities made no move without his sanction, and the poor of the city came to him daily for counsel and advice as children go to a father. Perhaps no other official ever performed so much of actual work. At times the vast public concerns of the city were practically given into his keeping, and always he was busy. It is almost incredible how well he kept these matters in hand, never losing sight of an object, never negligent nor off guard. He worked early and late. During his office hours he was constantly besieged by visitors—now a dignitary on an errand of public import, now an unfortunate with a tale of personal suffering. During the latter years of his term—when, under the new charter, drawn by him, the city limits were extended,—there came upon him a vast amount of labor. The new territory had to be developed and improved, and all contracts for the improvement required his revision and approval. The western and northwestern portions of the city had in him a strong friend, and able champion of their interests, but his services for them were not rendered at the expense or to the detriment of any other locality.

During Mr. Murray's administration the limits of the city were expanded, from an inconsiderable area to their present proportions, and the population was increased from 40,000 in 1876 to 200,000 in 1889. These results were largely accomplished by a wise and salutary policy of municipal government, of which policy Mr. Murray was in great part the author. Many of the best provisions of the charter, and the general scope of that instrument in its present condition were the conceptions of his mind, and the creations of his genius and will. Fully ninety per cent. of all the legislation affecting the city of St. Paul during the last ten years was drafted by him, and was obtained largely by his influence and personal efforts. His intimate connection with the official municipal affairs of the city brought about a sort of personal identification with them, and a charge was often made that St. Paul was governed by one man, and that man was William P. Murray. After he had left the office, a former fellow-official, a prominent attorney, said, in address to him:

"It has been charged by your detractors, and may be proudly claimed by your friends, that for years you have been the municipal government of St. Paul. The citizens of this city have you to thank for a carefully drawn charter and an exhaustive set of ordinances. The city which you have loved and watched as a parent does his child to-day boasts that its credit stands at a premium; that its taxes and assessments have been so managed that, though improvements have been made on a colossal scale, the poorest lot-owner has been able to meet his obligations; that our educational facilities are unsurpassed. . . . To your executive ability all this is largely due. You have received able and willing assistance from the various departments of the city government, but only you comprehended and supervised the entire plan and system of building up this city. You alone have made it the study of your life and have given up to it the vigor of your early manhood and the mature thought of your riper years."

He has always been particularly interested in the public school system of the city, has helped to build it up, to strengthen it, and make it efficient in all respects. In recognition of his services and as something of a personal compliment to him, his name was given to one of

the most important schools in the city—the William P. Murray School, at St. Anthony Park, in the Tenth ward. For a considerable period he was a member of the board of managers of the State Reform School, and has been prominent, even beyond the State, in reformatory work. His position as city attorney for so long enabled him to have an intelligent conception of the wants of society, and he gave this and kindred subjects much thought and attention.

Mr. Murray continued to hold the office of city attorney of St. Paul from 1876 until in the latter part of the month of June, 1889, at which latter date he was ousted by a judgment of the State Supreme Court. The circumstances leading to this action may be briefly stated: Mr. Murray has always been a member of the Democratic party. Earnest and zealous in his political belief, as in every other matter of conscience and deliberate opinion, he has taken an active part in various political contests in the city and State. Quite often he was placed at the head of his party's affairs as chairman of the executive committees, and in other positions, and uniformly under his leadership his party triumphed at the polls, and the city of St. Paul became reliably Democratic. He always fought fairly and won in open and honorable contest. He was never a bigoted partisan. Many of his strongest friends and warmest supporters were Republicans. Nor was he ever termed or considered a "boss." In the conduct of campaigns he displayed eminent ability as a tactician and rare qualities of leadership, but his political enemies came to have an over-estimate of his abilities. Their repeated discomfitures at his hands made them in a certain sense afraid of him and caused them to attribute to him undue sagacity and influence, and to concede to him accomplishments which he does not and never did possess. The intolerant and bigoted element of the Republican party vowed his political destruction long since, believing that he more than a hundred other men in St. Paul had kept them from success and was still barring their pathway to domination. It was thought that his political leadership and influence could be destroyed by depriving him of his official position. Open efforts to overthrow him always failed, because of the great devotion of the public to him. And so what could not be done in fair field and before all men was compassed by a plot, conceived by certain unrelenting, vindictive, and unscrupulous partisans, who cared more for party success than the general welfare; who believed that to the victors belong the spoils, rather than that long service and unwavering fidelity should be rewarded; who remembered only the fairly delivered and well deserved blows they and their fellow-partisans had received in political battles at the hands of William P. Murray, and disregarded his long and eminent services in behalf of his adopted city. At the municipal election in 1888 a majority of Republicans were chosen as members of the Common Council, and in that body rested the power to choose a city attorney. Some of the Republican members were known to be favorable to Mr. Murray's retention in office. As an official Mr. Murray himself had always been liberal, fair-minded, and non-partisan. At the head of two of the most important departments of the city government for years, placed there largely by his advice and influence, had been two Republicans, and one of Mr. Murray's own assistants was also of that political faith. The plan to "down" Mr. Murray was really a conspiracy.

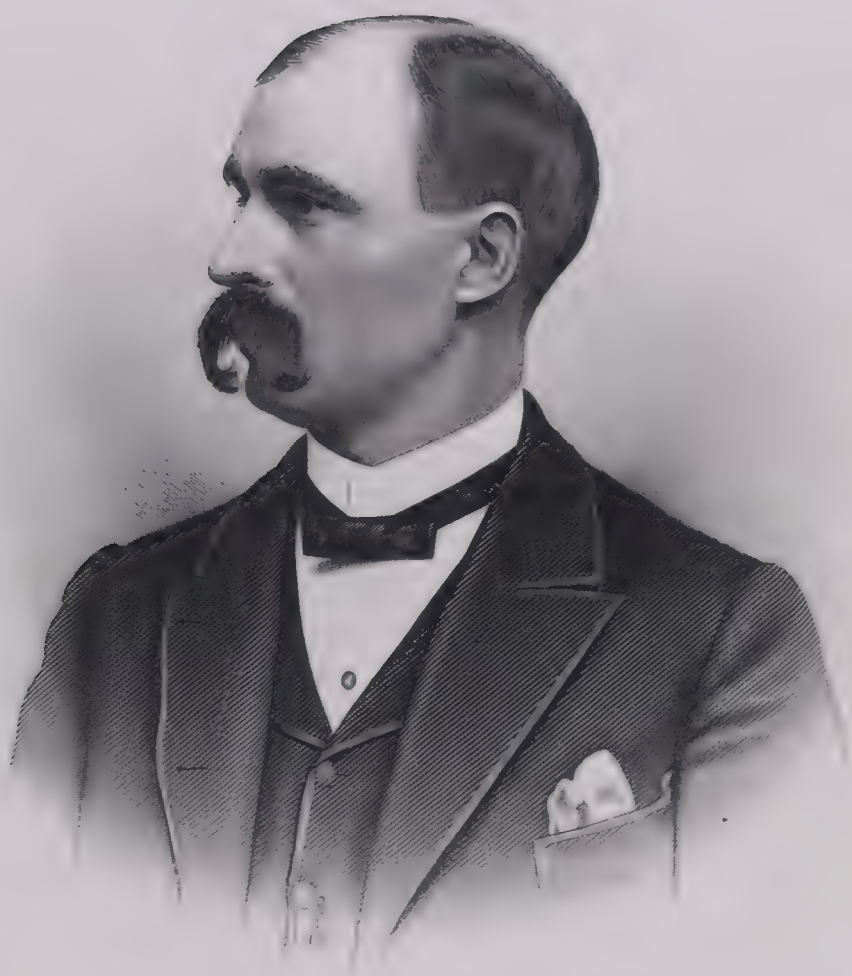
On the first Tuesday in March, 1889, which had been apparently acquiesced in by all concerned under the law as the time for the election of a corporation attorney, the Common Council met in regular session, at which all of the members—seventeen—were present and participated. To "whip in" certain Republican members to a contest against Mr. Murray, the chief conspirators had called a caucus and nominated a candidate. On motion the council proceeded to the election of corporation attorney. One of the Republican members nominated Mr. Murray, as against the caucus nominee, a very worthy gentleman. The council proceeded to the election, and Mr. Murray received nine votes and his opponent eight, two Republicans voting for Mr. Murray. Up to this time all the members had participated in the proceedings and the vote, and voted thereon without objection or intimation that there was any question as to the proper day. And then, for the first time, the president of the council announced that he would not declare Mr. Murray elected corporation attorney for the reason, as he claimed, that the law required

the election of the attorney to be held on the *second* Tuesday of March. After some discussion it was moved that W. P. Murray be declared elected corporation attorney for the ensuing term. The motion prevailed by a vote of fifteen to two. Baffled for a time, the conspirators renewed their efforts. One of the Republicans who had voted for Mr. Murray was allowed to select his own man, a Republican, whom he preferred above Mr. Murray for the office, and on the twelfth of March, which the leaders now claimed was the proper day, another election was held, at which the present incumbent was chosen by a majority of the votes cast. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the legality of the latter election, and Mr. Murray, with all nobility and grace of bearing, accepted the decision and retired.

His retirement was regretted by a very large majority of the citizens of St. Paul, without party or class distinction. Every old settler, especially, felt the slight as a personal grievance. His former associates in office presented him with a very substantial and valuable testimonial; everybody paid a tribute to his long and faithful service and his eminent worth. The Republican newspapers, never extravagant in praise of a prominent Democrat, were moved to expressions of compliment in his behalf. Rejoicing at his defeat, as a partisan triumph, they could not but testify to the purity of his official career and the value of his services. The *Pioneer Press* said that the city charter is his "evolution," and it admitted that, "he was always loyal to the city and always had its larger interests at heart;" that, "no one accuses him of using his potent influence in city affairs to make money for himself," etc., etc. The *Dispatch* said:

"The disappearance of William P. Murray from the office which he has administered for nigh a quarter of a century is an event which arrests the attention and arouses the interest of our people as no other official event which is at all within the compass of probability could. For Mr. Murray has, during his entire career in this city, been the central figure of its politics and the leading spirit in the formulation and adoption of all the principles underlying our municipal system. Whether for better or worse, we owe to him more than to any other single individual the prevailing standards in official and political life, as we do the very important circumstance that the representatives of the same party and the same organization had during its entire career, until last spring, maintained undisturbed their ascendancy in our local government. In the strife of politics much has been said for and against William P. Murray's ascendancy, for which there was little foundation in fact. No man who is controlled by devotion to party organization can in public life act outside of certain well defined limitations. There is perhaps no man in the city who knows the former city attorney personally who will not willingly acknowledge the demonstration he has given on every available occasion of his loyalty to St. Paul, his own active interest in its welfare and his readiness to yield opportunities of personal enjoyment and personal advancement to desire to participate in the city's advancement. The years which Mr. Murray has given to active political life if utilized in the pursuit of personal gain would at least undoubtedly have left him to-day a man of large worldly possessions."

Soon after his retirement, Mr. Murray opened a law office in connection with Mr. F. G. B. Woodruff, and re-engaged in private practice. He is regarded as a most excellent general lawyer, and in certain specialties is without a superior, at least in the Northwest. He has had a varied experience in his profession, has practiced in all the courts, State and National, not only in Minnesota, but in Washington City and elsewhere. In 1867 he became the attorney of a number of citizens of the United States who hold certain claims against the Republic of Venezuela. He repaired to Caracas, where he spent nearly a year in the prosecution of his claims before an international commission, and during this period he witnessed three successful military revolutions or changes of government. On one occasion, when the city of Caracas was being besieged by a revolutionary force, the house in which he was quartered was between the hostile lines for three days, and was literally pitted with musket balls. His cousin, Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, was then the United States minister to Venezuela, but even his flag over the building did not serve to protect it from the shots of the reckless Venezuelans. Mr. Murray obtained an award in favor of his clients, but this judgment was afterward repudiated by a subsequent ad-



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ministration of the eruptive little republic, that had installed itself into power *vi et armis*, and the "Venezuelan claims" are still the subject of controversy between the two governments.

Mr. Murray takes a prominent part in the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, and has long been one of its strongest and most influential members. He is president of the Old Settlers' Association, a member of the State Historical Society, and has been for some years one of the trustees of the Central Park M. E. Church. He is in the possession of strong, active, and vigorous manhood, and busily employed every day. It may be said that he is still at work for his adopted city, in whose service he has spent his best years, and for whose interests he has fought a hundred battles. He has endeared himself to his fellow-citizens by his high course of honorable conduct, his frank and genial manners, his myriads of generous and noble deeds, and he rests secure in their warm admiration, their entire confidence, and their sincere esteem.

Mr. Murray was married in April, 1853, to Miss Carrie Conwell, of Laurel, Ind. Mrs. Murray is known to a large circle of friends as a most estimable lady, a worthy member of the best society, a model wife and mother, and a most sincere Christian woman, consistent in profession and unmeasured in devotion. To their marriage have been born eight children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, have attained the years of maturity. Those living are Neel C. Murray, Winnie C., now wife of Richard Deming, and Fenton C., who is with his parents.

QUINN, DR. J. A. Dr. James Almarin Quinn was born in Sangamon county, Ill., December 8, 1855. He is the only child of the marriage of William B. Quinn and Louisa Tomlin, and both of his parents are intimately known to the old settlers of St. Paul and vicinity, and are yet living. His father is a native of Fleming county, Ky., of remote Irish ancestry, and he located in the vicinity of St. Paul in 1849, a pioneer among the pioneers of this region. He was a farmer and his farm comprised a portion of the site of the present Merriam Park. His wife was born at Cape May, N. J., the daughter of Almarin Tomlin, but she was reared from childhood in Illinois, and it was during a visit to her family, who resided near Springfield in that State, that her son was born. His early childhood was passed on the farm near St. Paul, but at the age of nine years he was taken to Jacksonville, Ill., and placed in school. At thirteen he entered the preparatory department of the University of Minnesota, which institution was then practically in its incipency, and here he remained for seven years, except during one year—in 1872-3—when he was in attendance at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. He left the Minnesota University in 1876 without graduating, although he was a member of the class of 1877, and would have completed the course the following year.

After leaving college he spent a year in travel, and returning to St. Paul he entered the office of the renowned old practitioner, the Nestor of the medical profession of Ramsey county, Dr. J. H. Murphy, as a student of medicine. Pursuing his scientific studies in the usual manner, he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in the spring of 1880. The ensuing fall he returned to St. Paul and engaged in the practice in partnership with his former instructor, Dr. Murphy, and so continued until the spring of 1886.

At the November election, 1883, Dr. Quinn was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of coroner of Ramsey county. In 1886 he was an independent candidate for the same office, and upon a recount of the votes cast was declared elected. The muniments of his official title were passed upon by the Supreme Court and their validity decided, and he was awarded compensation for the period during which he had been deprived of his rights and emoluments. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republicans and again elected, this time by a majority that was not questioned, and is now serving his third term. He is not considered a politician, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and on each occasion when he was chosen to office the vote he received was largely non-partisan, and may fairly be considered a manifestation of public approval and confidence.

Though his official duties are numerous and exacting, and are never neglected, Dr. Quinn is called upon to undertake a large general practice in which he has acquired a valuable repu-

tation, and has been very successful. If he is better informed in and more devoted to one branch of medical science than another, that branch is surgery, as affording ample scope for the exercise of his natural adaptation and the employment of his acquired accomplishments. He is, however, thoroughly well informed in his profession, takes a deep interest in all of its affairs, and keeps up with its progress and advancement. Still a student in some respects, he makes annual visits of observation and investigation to the best medical institutions in the East, and he is a member of the County, State, and American Medical Associations. The doctor is also a member of the "Chi Psi," the Odd Fellows, was a charter member of Lodge No. 59 of the Order of Elks, and is connected with other fraternities and societies. His record, professional and personal, has been made in St. Paul, where he has lived from childhood to mature manhood, and it is unsullied and unimpeachable.

Dr. Quinn was married in April, 1886, to Mrs. Fanny Hampson, *née* Bunnell. Mrs. Quinn comes of a pioneer Minnesota family, and she was one of the first children of white parentage born in Winona county.

WHEATON, CHARLES A., M.D. Dr. Wheaton was born in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., March 17, 1853. His father, Charles A. Wheaton, sr., who was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., was at one time a prominent iron manufacturer of Syracuse and a prosperous business man, but owing to severe financial reverses, occasioned in part by the disastrous panic of 1857, and by unfortunate investments in certain railroad contracts in South Carolina, his personal fortunes were almost entirely lost. He was a well-known original Abolitionist, a contemporary and co-laborer of Gerrit Smith and his associates in the cause of human freedom, and fortunately lived until his eyes had seen "the glory." In the latter part of the decade of 1850 he left New York and came to Northfield, Minn., where he died in 1882. His wife, the mother of the subject hereof, was Ellen Birdseye, a daughter of Judge Victory Birdseye, of Central New York; she died in 1858. On both sides the doctor's ancestors, for several generations, were from Connecticut.

In 1861, when a lad of eight years, Dr. Wheaton was brought to Northfield, Minn., where he was reared to early manhood. He was prepared for a more advanced course of a collegiate education at Carlton College, at Northfield, leaving school in the spring of 1870. But in July following he received a severe accidental gun-shot wound, from the effects of which he was confined to his bed for five months, and this misfortune changed the plans which had been laid for his life career. Soon after regaining his health he came to St. Paul and obtained a situation in an express office. He was engaged in this employment and as an express messenger on the Northern Pacific Railroad for about three years. During this period he employed the greater portion of his leisure time in the reading and study of medicine. In September, 1873, he entered the medical department of Harvard University, and after a thorough course of study and instruction in that justly celebrated school, was graduated therefrom and received the degree of M. D. As the result of competitive examination he was selected as one of the physicians in the Boston City Hospital, and was so engaged in that institution for about eighteen months.

In July, 1877, Dr. Wheaton came to St. Paul, and took charge of the extensive practice of Dr. J. H. Stewart, who the previous year had been elected as the Representative in Congress from this district. After Dr. Stewart's retirement from Congress, in 1879, a partnership was formed between himself and Dr. Wheaton, which continued until the death of Dr. Stewart, in 1884. For the past four years Dr. Wheaton has been associated in partnership with Dr. McLaren. The firm is engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, and he has been pre-eminently successful in all respects. Its standing and character in the profession are most exalted, and its reputation is most enviable. As a surgeon Dr. Wheaton has attained real distinction, and has come to be generally known throughout the Northwest.

Dr. Wheaton's professional career has been a very busy one. No other man at his age and with his years of service has done more professional work. He has been as prominent and is

as well known as an instructor as a practitioner. As early as in 1877, soon after his location in St. Paul, he was connected with the St. Paul Preparatory School of Medicine as instructor in anatomy and clinical surgery, and held this position until the consolidation of that school with the Minnesota College Hospital, when he became professor of clinical surgery, and served two years. He was afterwards vice-president and professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the St. Paul Medical School, and since October, 1888, has filled the chair of surgery in the medical department of the University of Minnesota. In addition to faithfully discharging his responsible duties as professor and instructor in the schools, he has never neglected the exacting requirements of his large private practice, and in the meantime has served the public as city and county physician and health officer, and succeeded Dr. Stewart on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dr. Wheaton's connection with the associations of his profession is well established and prominent. He was made a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1876, and of the Minnesota State Medical Society in 1877. He is also a member of the Ramsey county (Minn.) Society, and was its president in 1884-5. In June, 1888, he was made president of the Minnesota State Medical Society, which position he still holds. He has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1884. In 1879 he married Miss Ursula C. Stewart, the only daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Stewart. Mrs. Wheaton was born in St. Paul. Dr. and Mrs. Wheaton are the parents of three children, a son and two daughters.

MAYALL, SAMUEL. The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Gray, county of Cumberland, State of Maine, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1816. His ancestors were of English, Welsh and Scotch-Irish descent, coming from families of great longevity. His father was a native of the town of Saddleworth, Yorkshire county, England. He emigrated to this country in the year 1789, landing in Boston, and was the first woolen manufacturer who came to this country. At the time he left England no person who understood the manufacture of woolen or cotton goods was permitted to emigrate from England to America, but by dint of considerable strategy he was enabled to get aboard a vessel commanded by a Captain Trott, of Boston. He was himself with his wool carding machine concealed in the hold of the vessel for an entire week. There is a tradition that upon its being discovered that the young manufacturer had departed for America, an English cruiser was sent in pursuit, but failed to overtake the adventurous emigrant. After a successful voyage he arrived safely in Boston, and at once set up his carding machine upon the site where Bunker Hill monument now stands, and there, with the aid of horse-power, carded the first pound of wool ever made into rolls by machinery in America. He was the first of a large family of Mayalls who came to this country, many others of like calling soon following his example and settling in different States. Later in life he removed to Maine, then a district of Massachusetts, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloths, carding wool and dressing cloth. At one time an attempt was made upon his life by means of an infernal machine in the shape of a trunk sent to him from Liverpool, purporting to contain valuable gifts; suspicion having arisen as to the nature of the contents, at the suggestion of friends the trunk was placed at a safe distance from the experimenters and opened by means of a cord; on raising the lid four pistols were discharged, they having been so arranged as to explode on opening the trunk; showing that had he opened it without taking these precautions he would very likely have lost his life. It may be noted in passing that Mr. Mayall wove the cloth for the suit of clothes worn by Ellbridge Gerry when the latter was inaugurated vice-president of the United States in the year 1814, and that in commenting upon this the papers of the day alluded to it as broadcloth of American manufacture. Mr. Mayall died in the year 1830, after a long and successful business career universally respected and deeply regretted.

Rewarded by treasures of earth,
And loved by the people he knew,
With hope he enjoyed the new birth,
In visions saw heaven in view.

He left a family of five sons and three daughters, giving to each an excellent education in the best of New England schools. All of them lived to mature age, and there are still surviving three of the family, each being over seventy years of age, but still retaining the vigor of youth. They have all proven successful in their chosen pursuits in life and have maintained good habits and excellent reputations through their long and useful lives. Samuel Mayall, the fourth son, received his father's name. His development in early life was slow as compared with that of the other members of the family, but notwithstanding his immaturity, in conformity with the customs of the times requiring that the "young and tender twig must be rightly bent," at the age of three years he was sent

To the old school-house, that set on the hill,
Where the pedagogue ruled with tyrannical will.

Finding the punishments inflicted upon her child more severe than the maternal heart could endure, his mother soon insisted upon his being taken from school, and for three years he received the benefit of her kind and loving instruction. At the age of six years he was sent to a family boarding school for boys. His teacher at this time had been for many years a Calvin Baptist clergyman, and was a man of thorough education but peculiar in his methods of imparting knowledge. It was one of his customs in teaching addition to put the example upon the slate, and then in the presence of the pupil to work it out to completion; then erasing his work to give it to the scholar to work it out alone. If the pupil was successful he would receive the commendation, "correct, my son," and the instructor would write down another example, repeating the work until the pupil seemed thoroughly conversant with the subject. In this manner the young student progressed through the five elementary rules of arithmetic, the teacher congratulating himself upon the rapid progress of his charge; one day, however, the master wrote out an unusually long and difficult example in "long division," writing down each step in the presence of the youth then after erasing the work handed the slate to the pupil requesting him to perform the example. The work was soon done and handed back correct in every detail. Now the teacher determined upon a trial of his pupil's progress and gave him a new example without working it out. This was handed to the boy, but he made no progress. After some hours he was requested to show his work, but nothing had been accomplished. "Why, my child," said the teacher, "you have not done it." The reply astonished the good clergyman: "Can't do it; you do it first, and then I can do it." "How is that?" inquired the teacher. "I remember the figures and then I set them down as you do," answered the pupil. The old instructor, convulsed with laughter, replied, "Thirty days spent and I have been completely fooled by an innocent child who can neither add, subtract, multiply or divide five figures, does not comprehend a shadow of the principles, but can remember the figures in an example in long division of more than thirty figures, and set them down on the slate after seeing me write them out once; surely such a child was never seen before; he must be a perfect memory box." The name so oddly given has stuck to him through life, as he is to this day remarkable for his correct memory of the slightest details.

The child was put back in the course of study, a different course pursued and he soon became proficient in all the elementary studies then supposed to be of importance. He was fitted for college at the age of sixteen years at one of the best New England academies, but it was thought best for him not to take a collegiate course, but instead he was put under the care of an excellent private tutor to be trained in the specialties of a business life. After parting with this tutor, Mr. Mayall began reading law in which he took a deep interest. Meanwhile he had not neglected the trade of his father, but had acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of wool in all its branches. He with his brothers succeeded to his father's business and the firm became very successful.

Meanwhile politics had become the absorbing passion of very many young men, it being the stirring times when slavery had become so aggressive as to arouse the North to action. Mr. Mayall was drawn into the current, and threw himself into the strife with all his wonted vigor. He was soon elected to serve his native place in the Legislature of Maine in the Lower House and

on the expiration of his term was elected to the Senate, where he served his constituents and his country in a very acceptable manner. He at this time developed a remarkable talent for debate, acquiring a reputation which made him very popular throughout the entire State. In the year 1850 he was tendered a nomination to the United States Congress to run in opposition to the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, then in the meridian of his fame, but he declined the honor. Subsequently in 1852 Mr. Mayall was nominated for Congress by acclamation, and elected by the large majority of four thousand votes.

Mr. Mayall's term in Congress embraced the stirring period which culminated in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and in the debates which preceded this famous legislation he struck a keynote which gave him unbounded popularity with his constituents, and had he been a candidate for re-election would doubtless have been returned to the Thirty-Fourth Congress by a large vote, but the urgent demands of his business and family cares prevented his accepting the honor, and declined in favor of a friend who indorsed his views and who received a large majority.

On the return of Mr. Mayall to his home in 1854 he took occasion to address his friends in a speech defining his position in suggestions so apt in the light of subsequent history and so indicative of the character of the man, that a short extract will not be out of place. He said: "We have put the ball in motion for a new party; I know it seems to be a thankless and a hopeless task, but I am of the opinion that it is only a question of time, and that the day is not far distant when it will be accomplished. I see you smile at the idea, but I have faith like a grain of mustard seed. My friend yonder says it will be impossible to form a new party. I say to him, and to every other gentleman present, as sure as day follows night, and as sure as sensible and honest men live, we will organize a new party by some name. I do not know what it will be called; some are in favor of calling it a Union party, some a National party, and others the Republican party, but call it by what name you may, we intend to form a new political organization for the purpose of putting down the extension of slavery, indoctrinating and adopting principles that will accomplish the gradual emancipation of slavery in the several States. I am perfectly confident that a plan for the gradual emancipation of slavery must be adopted by all the States, so as to get rid of it entirely by purchase within thirty or forty years, or with the present state of feeling increasing as it will throughout the nation, destruction will follow upon its heels."

A remarkable feature of Mr. Mayall's mind at this time was his wonderful memory. Time and time again in the severe debates of the period when argument seemed exhausted, when new facts and new thoughts were required, he would, after a stormy day was over, gather his friends around him and ask for "pointers;" culling from each his views and gathering from the library and the papers of the day new facts, he would formulate a speech for the morrow, and on the following day, without notes, give an array of facts which would confound his adversaries. It was a common remark, "Mayall can't be whipped until we have exhausted his resources and those of his friends." About this time John C. Breckenridge said to a friend, "better let Mayall alone; he bounds back like a rubber ball."

Mr. Mayall having been the first to set the ball in motion for the organization of a new party, labored in this direction incessantly for two years, and was a member of the convention that nominated John C. Fremont for president, in the old Liberty Hall, in Philadelphia, in 1856, then seeing his labors rewarded by a full and complete organization of the party and a president put in nomination he retired from active public life.

On the 20th of March, 1851, Mr. Mayall married Miss Mary A. Hall, at the town of Gray, his native place. Mrs. Mayall was a lady of remarkable kindness of heart, charitable to all, domestic in her habits and beloved by her friends. After her removal to St. Paul she speedily won many new friends who still mention her name with deep affection. Mr. and Mrs. Mayall had five children, three of whom are now living. She died at St. Paul June 22, 1872, sincerely mourned by all who had the good fortune to know her. In 1873 Mr. Mayall married Mrs. Benson, a widow lady with whom he had acquaintance early in life. She is a lady of rare culture and

marked refinement in taste and manner and still lives to aid her husband in his many undertakings.

Having loaned large sums of money in Minnesota from 1854 to 1857, at which time a panic came on, it became absolutely indispensable for him to come to Minnesota and look after his pecuniary interests. He had not at that time an intention of remaining any considerable length of time, but parties to whom he made loans could not meet their obligations, and he was forced to foreclose many mortgages, and in this manner became an extensive land owner in various localities in the State. The war coming on, he, on the 24th of June, 1862, accepted a commission in the army, and was soon after present in several battles. During the progress of the war Captain Mayall was wounded twice and twice taken prisoner. In the summer of 1863 he resigned his commission, but Secretary Stanton refused to accept his resignation, and he was compelled to serve another year. On June 20, 1864, the government accepted his resignation, his accounts were promptly adjusted, and he was released from duty. It was universally said that he was one of the finest business men and financiers in the army. On his retirement he was presented with a gold cane by the officers of the army and citizens of Warren county, Ky. On leaving the army Mr. Mayall returned to St. Paul with a view of closing out his business in Minnesota and returning to his old home in Maine to reap the fruit of his labors, but he found at that time the state of the real estate market was such as to preclude the possibility of selling what he had, and having a large amount of unimproved property he was compelled to put it under improvement in order to get sufficient income to pay the heavy taxes and other expenses incident to it.

Since that date he has been thoroughly identified with the history of St. Paul, and one of its foremost citizens in advancing its real prosperity. Many elegant buildings with deep laid foundations evince his artistic taste and shrewd judgment in construction to meet the public demand, while very many dwelling-houses, suited to the tastes and purses of the people, afford comfortable homes for a large number of tenants. He has been rather a holder of property than inclined to sell. Although he has at different times held large amounts of valuable property in the city, some of which if kept out of market might have vastly increased his wealth, yet his active mind can never be satisfied with simply sitting down and waiting. He is a worker in every sense of the word, and even now, at the age when most people think it right to retire and rest upon the fruits of their labors, he takes great delight in directing his large body of workmen personally, rising himself early in the morning, and giving close attention to the many details of his business. He is yet vigorous and healthy. He still apparently possesses the vigor of youth, and enjoys long journeys, having within a few years traveled over a large part of the United States, and gleaning from every place new sources of enjoyment and interest. A devoted father, his interest is largely centered upon his children whom he takes delight in affording every suitable gratification and comfort.

VAN SLYKE, CAPT. WILLIAM A. Captain Van Slyke was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, in 1835. He has led a very active and busy life, and is still in business service, engrossed with numerous cares and responsibilities. At the age of twelve years he was a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store at Cooperstown, N. Y., and in the year 1854 he came to St. Paul, and this city has been his home ever since. At first he entered the employ of Winne & Cooley, clothiers, as a salesman, and so remained until in 1856, when, upon the retirement of Mr. Winne, he succeeded to a partnership, and the firm became Cooley & Van Slyke. The location of the firm was between Third and Fourth streets, on Robert, the latter being at the time the principal business street in lower town. In 1857 Mr. Cooley died, and Mr. Van Slyke succeeded to the entire control of the business. In 1859, by the memorable fire of that year, his establishment was entirely destroyed, and he had no insurance. But his friends were many and his credit good, and he was soon in business again in a new location, on Third street, near Cedar. In the year 1856 he joined the historic old "Pioneer Guards" —

the first volunteer military company in Minnesota—and was subsequently a lieutenant in that company.

During the civil war he was a soldier of the Union. In the early spring of 1862 he assisted in raising Company G, Fifth Minnesota, and was commissioned a lieutenant of the company upon its organization. In May, 1862, he accompanied his regiment to Corinth, Miss., and subsequently took an active part in the military operations in that quarter under Grant and Rosecrans. He was in all of the important campaigns in Mississippi and Tennessee in 1862-63, including the campaign against Vicksburg. At one time he was provost marshal of the District of Northeastern Louisiana, with headquarters at Young's Point. At last, from severe and protracted ill-health, he was compelled to leave the service, and in July, 1863, he resigned. For a year and a half thereafter he was practically an invalid; but on his recovery, in 1866, he entered the grain and commission business, his store being on the corner of Third and Sibley streets. In 1873 he removed to the present location of W. A. Van Slyke & Co., at No. 316 Sibley street. It is a circumstance worthy of remark that he has the same old sign over his present place of business—although it is badly weather-beaten and hardly legible—that he had over his clothing store in 1857.

The city of St. Paul has had no more loyal and faithful citizen to her interests, or one more active and efficient in their behalf than Captain William A. Van Slyke. Through him and what he has done, the city has been widely advertised abroad and become most favorably known. No man is his superior in fitness and ability to conduct a public demonstration. He was chairman of the committee on decorations on the occasion of the Garfield memorial services; chairman of the Villard decoration committee on the memorable opening of the Northern Pacific; general manager of the Ice Palace and Winter Carnival Associations, etc., etc. He has been general manager of the Carnival Association for three years, was its president the fourth year, and re-elected the fifth. He has been appropriately termed the advertising agent of St. Paul. Colonel Newson says of him that "every celebration is unfinished without his hand." He was the originator of the electric light shafts, obtained at considerable cost and for which he was financially largely responsible, and put up the first masts at Bridge Square, which were the first public electric lights in St. Paul. He has also served the city in various other ways. For four years he was a member of the City Council. In this position he was throughout his term of service the chairman of the Committee on Parks, and it was through his efforts and instrumentality that Summit Square, Lafayette Square and Central Park were secured to the city. He is credited with originating the idea and he procured the drawing of the legislative enactment creating the Board of Park Commissioners. He has been president of this body since its organization, and his service in this position has been invaluable. It has been truthfully said of him in this regard that he is the man above all other men who has made the delightful resorts of the city what they are—places of beauty and loveliness, the admiration of the thousands who enjoy them. He was the author of the second epoch in the history of the park system of St. Paul (described elsewhere), and it was under his supervision mainly that the parks and squares of the city were improved and fitted up. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization, and is also a member of the Jobbers' Union. He was a charter member of Acker Post of the G. A. R.

Captain Van Slyke is still in the prime of active and busy life. Every day finds him busily employed. In addition to his business and official cares he is almost daily engaged in advancing and promoting benevolent and charitable schemes, or in public projects of various kinds. A Democrat in politics, he is not infrequently called into the councils of his party, and has given to its concerns much valuable assistance. In every particular relation of life he always does his duty, never shirking an obligation or a responsibility, and he has gathered about him in his adopted municipality, where he has lived so long and which he has served so often and so well, a host of admiring and trusting friends.

Captain Van Slyke was married in St. Paul by Rev. Dr. Van Ingen, of the Episcopal Church,

October 12, 1855, to Mary S. Cooley, of Cooperstown, N. Y. To their marriage have been born four children, viz.: Dr. Frederick W. Van Slyke, a well-known oculist and aurist of St. Paul, who after a four years' course of study and instruction at the best colleges of Europe, notably those at Vienna, Berlin and Breslau, located in his native city, where he has established a most excellent professional reputation. The second son, Charles A. Van Slyke, is now a student in the Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; the third son, Kenneth Whitney, and a daughter, Grace Cooley (the latter aged eleven), are still with their parents in the family homestead at No. 341 Van Slyke Court, one of the first buildings erected in that quarter.

MOORE, JAMES E. James Elbert Moore, Land Commissioner of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, and a well-known citizen of St. Paul, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 7, 1846. He is the eldest son of Mr. James Lent and Rachel A. Moore, who are prominent and long-time residents of Brooklyn Heights. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan B. Ostrander, esq.¹ He was prepared for Columbia College at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, but the outbreak of the civil war, about the time he left the institute, made numerous vacancies in desirable clerkships in the metropolis, and he concluded to commence a business career rather than to complete the scholastic course upon which he had entered. In 1862 Mr. B. W. DeLamater, then president of the Long Island Insurance Company, gave him a clerkship in the office of that company, and here he served about three years. In February, 1865, when but little more than eighteen years of age, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, of No. 16 Wall street, New York, and a month later was made acting secretary, and this position he held for over two years, or until in May, 1867, when he was elected secretary of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, at No. 92 Broadway. At the date of his election to the latter position he had not quite attained his majority, and as his office was not only one of great responsibility, but carried with it an annual salary of \$3,500, his success in business was regarded as phenomenal by his friends and relatives, who had previously regarded his action in declining to take a college course as a serious mistake.

After the disastrous conflagration at Chicago, in October, 1871, and at Boston, in November, 1872, which resulted in the absolute ruin of many insurance companies, and in the crippling of many others, Mr. Moore resigned his position as secretary of his company rather than assume the task of re-subscribing its capital. His reputation as a popular business man and as a fire underwriter of sound judgment brought to him many offers of connection with other insurance companies, but his trying experiences succeeding the disasters of 1871-2 had dampened his enthusiasm for the insurance business. After a year spent in travel and recreation, he accepted the position of chief clerk in the office of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, a very prosperous evening newspaper, which position he held until January 1, 1875, at which date he took the management of the uptown business in New York City of a number of the largest downtown insurance offices, whose aggregate capital amounted to \$14,000,000. His office on Broadway, near Twenty-seventh street, was the most extensive insurance office above Canal street, and the volume of business which it attracted was very large; but in 1876 he sold out his interest and retired from the business.

After a thorough exploration of the Northwest, covering a part of 1876 and 1877, Mr. Moore brought his family to St. Paul in 1878, having satisfied himself that no other place in the coun-

¹ He is descended on the paternal side from one of the old and distinguished families of New York City. A relative, Benjamin Moore, (born 1748, died 1816), was rector of Trinity Church in 1800; elected bishop of New York in 1801, and was president of Columbia College from 1801 to 1811. His son, Prof. Clement Clarke Moore, (born 1779, died 1863), was emeritus professor in Columbia College, and an author of several works on Hebrew and Greek literature; it was he, too, who wrote that delightful poetical composition, "A Night Before Christmas," which is known and admired wherever the English language is spoken. A nephew of Bishop Moore — the Rev. Nathaniel Fish Moore (born 1782, died 1872) — was president of Columbia College from 1842 to 1849. A large number of the male members of the Moore family in the metropolis were educated at Columbia College and several of them have held professorships in that renowned institution.

try offered equal opportunities for business success. For a time he was connected with the headquarters of Major-General A. H. Terry, then commanding this military department, where he held the position of correspondence clerk in the office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Brigadier-General M. R. Morgan. In October, 1881, he accepted the appointment of chief clerk of the Land Department of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, which he held until July 1, 1886, when he was appointed to his present position, succeeding Mr. James H. Drake.

Mr. Moore has always had a firm and abiding faith in the future of St. Paul, and after having ridden on horseback across Dakota and Montana in 1876, prior to the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Bismarck, he predicted, on his return to St. Paul, that the then Territories would be speedily settled and developed by an enterprising and thrifty population, whose patronage, after the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, would render St. Paul and Minneapolis practically one great business center. He was considered an enthusiast upon the subject at that time, but since then his largest expectations have been realized.

Independent of his official duties with the railroad company, Mr. Moore is identified with a business enterprise which attracts much attention. This is the project of building up a beautiful residence park on the shores of Lake Elmo, east of St. Paul, for which purpose he purchased in 1886 about 750 acres of land. The unique originality of the general plan, and the practical and successful manner in which he mastered all the difficulties of securing a permanent water supply and a sewerage system, have challenged the admiration and won the confidence of even that class of conservatives who fondly cling to ideas old and obsolete.

With an aversion to all forms of ostentation or notoriety Mr. Moore has avoided taking an active part in public affairs, but he has demonstrated his ability to perform valuable services when his sympathies are enlisted. When the Summit Avenue Boulevard and Park Association was organized, for the purpose of developing and extending that beautiful thoroughfare westward to the river, he was made chairman of an executive committee to prepare the plans. Laying aside all other business, he took up the subject of the boulevard and at once secured the plans, photographs and details of the noted driveways of the world. From these he obtained the necessary data for drawing his own plans for the Summit avenue boulevard,—200 feet wide, with a double driveway, somewhat after the plan of Commonwealth avenue, Boston. The plans were unanimously recommended by the association, and Mr. Moore presented them to the Common Council, which body sent them to the Board of Public Works, and before the average citizen had thought of the possibility of immediate improvement the work had been begun, and is now completed. If Mr. Moore performs no other service in behalf of his adopted city, he will always be remembered by his fellow-citizens as the "man of the hour," who procured the written consent of the property owners to pay the entire expense of this improvement, and to petition for it. Never before his attempt would it have been possible, and immediately thereafter, had it been delayed, it would have been too late to carry the scheme through, on account of the stringency of money matters and the general business depression.

In February, 1867, Mr. Moore married Eliza A. Randell, daughter of William Randell, whose family is closely identified with the history of New York City. It was he who conveyed the large island named for his family to the corporation of New York City, and there have been several millions expended upon the public buildings thereon.¹ Mr. and Mrs. Moore have four living children, three daughters and a son. The latter, Albert Randell Moore, is now at Harvard University, having graduated from the St. Paul High School in 1887, with the reputation of excellent scholarship. The parents have most unselfishly devoted themselves to the education and general welfare of their children. At one time prominent members of society, they relinquished many of its pleasures and enjoyments because they interfered with their plans for their children. Their beautiful residence on Summit avenue and their country place at Lake Elmo will always be remembered pleasantly by both young and old.

¹Notwithstanding the fact that the Randell family had owned and named the island Randell's Island, the island is of late referred to on all maps as Randall's Island.

Of genial and agreeable manners, Mr. Moore is personally very popular among his fellow-men. He occupies a conspicuous position in certain civic orders and social organizations. In symbolic Masonry he has attained to the Thirty-second Degree of the Scottish Rite, is a member of Damascus Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and of Osman Temple N. M. S. of St. Paul. He was one of the earliest members of the Minnesota Club, was for many years a member of the Minnesota Boat Club, and is now a member of the retired list of the St. Paul Boat Club. Recently, during his absence, he was chosen secretary of the Twin City Commercial Club, a newly-organized association composed of sixty representative business men of St. Paul and the same number from Minneapolis, designed to unite the commercial interests of the two cities and to promote social intercourse with each other. As important results are expected from this organization, and as its officers were chosen with care and circumspection, his selection as a representative of both cities may fairly be considered a high personal compliment. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his family have been regular attendants of Christ's Church since they came to St. Paul, previous to which time Mr. Moore was a pew-holder in the Church of the Holy Trinity on Brooklyn Heights, N. Y.

L INDEKE WILLIAM.¹ William Lindeke, senior partner of the firm of Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, wholesale dry goods and notions, was born in Seehausen, near Berlin, Prussia, on the 1st of October, 1835. He received a common school education, and after leaving school he worked for his father until he became eighteen years of age. Seeing no prospects for a young man in an already overcrowded country, and being of an ambitious turn of mind, he turned his eyes westward to America, and emigrated in the year 1854 to this country, landing in Montreal in June of that year, but immediately coming further west and settling in Wisconsin, in which State he worked at different places until the summer of 1857, when he started for St. Paul, Minnesota. Arriving in this city he obtained work in a saw-mill, then standing at the lower levee, belonging to Pierre Chouteau, jr. & Co., and managed by Colonel J. S. Prince of this city. Here he worked one year, when at his request he was transferred by Colonel Prince to the grist-mill near by, also belonging to the firm of Chouteau & Co. and learned the milling trade, in which in his after years he was so eminently successful. After having learned his trade he engaged with Messrs. Gibbons & Marshall as miller in what was then known as the Winslow Mills, located near the present tunnel of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in lower town. Mr. Marshall shortly afterwards erected the so called City Mills, near Lafayette avenue, on Trout Brook, on a more extensive plan, and Mr. Lindeke engaged with him as head miller to run the new mill. Upon Marshall's retiring from business, he rented the mill on his own account in the year 1863, running the same for one year, and in the year 1864 he purchased a lot on East Fourth street, then called Territorial road, through which lot Trout Brook ran, and built a mill of his own thereon, called the Union Mill. From this time on he ran both mills three years, finding a ready market for their products in this city. While so running the two mills he secured by degrees one lot after another along and in the immediate vicinity of Trout Brook, from Fourth to Eighth streets, thereby partly laying the foundation of his present wealth. He ran the Union Mills until 1886, when being hemmed in on all sides with railroads and receiving offer after offer from the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. for the ground he had so judiciously selected between Fourth and Eighth streets, on Brook street, he at last sold a certain part of the property, including the Union Mills, to the railroad company for \$150,000 cash, reserving to himself the privilege of running the mill until he had completed his new steam flouring mill of 200 barrels capacity, which he was then erecting (against the advice of all his family) on the corner of East Seventh and Brook streets. The wisdom of his action in building that mill is shown by the success he has made of it. This mill is one of the finest and best arranged establishments of its kind in the Northwest, and may well be called a "model mill." It is under

¹ Contributed



Wm L. Lindke

the efficient management of his brother, Frederick Lindeke, who experiences no trouble whatever in selling the entire product thereof in this city, without being compelled to ship a single barrel. Besides being engaged in the milling business, it being his "first love," Mr. William Lindeke has also, since the year 1871, been engaged in other enterprises. In that year he established a retail dry goods and notion store in one of his buildings on Third street, with his brother, Albert H. Lindeke, an expert in that business, buying out the partners then connected with his brother, under the firm name of A. H. Lindeke & Bro., which business they carried on until 1880, when they sold out to the firm of Lindeke, Ladd & Co., the Lindeke of the firm being a nephew of William and A. H. Lindeke. In 1878 Mr. William Lindeke became engaged in the wholesale dry goods and notion business, in company with his brother Albert H. Lindeke, Reuben Warner and Theodore L. Schurmeier, making the firm of Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, and although commencing in no very prosperous time, by splendid management, honest dealing and careful investments, that firm stands now in the first rank of the wholesale trade in the city, and is one of the largest establishments of the kind west of New York, the sales amounting now to \$5,000,000 a year.

William Lindeke has worked himself up from a poor boy to one of the merchant princes of the Northwest. But while blest with prosperity, he did not forget his relatives who were not so prosperous, and assisted them all in one way and another, so that they are all in comfortable circumstances. Being a true Christian and prominent church member, belonging to the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation of this city he also knows that it is his duty to supply from his means, as much as is in his power, the wants of the unfortunate and poor. Often in front of a poor man's shanty, or a sick man's cottage in this city, may be seen halting a carriage, out of which steps a lady bearing food, clothing or money, and words of cheer and comfort for the relief of the unfortunate and afflicted inmates. This ministering agent of humanity and mercy, is Mrs. Rosa Lindeke, the noble wife of William Lindeke. Blessed is a city which has such people within its limits, who do the true Samaritan work quietly and without show, parade or Phariseism of any kind.

Mr. Lindeke holds also the position of vice-president of the National German American Bank of this city which has a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000, in which bank he is a large stockholder, and his conservative financial ability is highly appreciated by all who are interested in that institution. He is also a member of the board of waterworks, and has been county commissioner for three terms, holding the chairmanship of the committee on county hospital, committee on roads and bridges, and committee of the poor, to the duties of which a great deal of his time and energy have been given. He is an influential member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce and one of its most pleasing and effective speakers. He is thick set and strongly built, affable and cordial in his manners.

The name of William Lindeke stands now and will always stand as a shining star in the history of St. Paul and in its list of good and worthy men.

WEED, JAMES H. James Henry Weed, the senior partner of the firm of Weed & Lawrence, general insurance agents, was born near Racine, Wis., August 31, 1845. His father, James Weed, is a native of Connecticut, and was a farmer by occupation; his mother, whose maiden name was Abbie Bartlett, was born at Binghamton, N. Y. Both his parents are still living. Mr. Weed was reared on his father's farm, and completed his education at the Racine High School. In 1864 he came to Winona, Minn., and engaged as clerk and salesman in a business house at that point. In the summer of 1866 he came to St. Paul and entered the service of the Northwestern Union Packet Company as "mud clerk" of the steamer *City of St. Paul*. In time he was promoted to first clerk. In the winter of 1867 he engaged in the insurance business with Orrin Curtis, a well-known old citizen of St. Paul, and remained with that gentleman until in the fall of 1869, when the business relation was dissolved by the death of Mr. Curtis. Since that period Mr. Weed has been in business as an active and senior partner,

first of the firm of Curtis & Weed, then of that of J. H. Weed & Co., and since the year 1873 he has been associated with J. J. Lawrence, in the firm of Weed & Lawrence. It is a somewhat notable fact that in the conduct of his business he has occupied the same office building continuously for twenty years, although his quarters are very modest and unpretentious, and have become by the increase of business, etc., somewhat restricted. By certain judicious investments from time to time, Mr. Weed has become the owner of some very valuable tracts of property within the city. In connection with Mr. Gustave Willius he has been interested in some quite important real estate transactions and enterprises. The new building on the southwest corner of Seventh and Cedar streets was built by these gentlemen. Mr. Weed has been something of a real estate dealer, but always on his own account. His policy has been careful and conservative rather than speculative, and his investments have uniformly been successful and profitable. In nearly every instance he has improved his purchases of real estate by building thereon valuable edifices, thus contributing to the material and general wealth and improvement of the city, as well as aiding his own interests. He is well identified with the business affairs of St. Paul, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, for several years a director of the German-American Bank, and a member of the Board of Education. He was chairman of the board of trustees and of the building committee of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and took a very active part in the erection of the church building. In June, 1868, Mr. Weed married Miss Agnes I. Curtis, of St. Paul, the daughter of Orrin Curtis, his then partner. Mrs. Weed was born at Bloomington, Ill. Five children were born of the marriage, three of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Weed are members of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Weed is a member of the board of trustees of that organization.

WILSON WILFORD L., Esq. Mr. Wilson is a native of Cazenovia, N. Y., where he was born February 14, 1815. His father, Dr. Theophilus Wilson, was a native of New Hampshire, of Scotch-Irish descent, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the Granite State. He had completed a course at Dartmouth College, had studied medicine and been licensed to practice, and had entered upon what promised to be a successful career at Cazenovia, but suddenly died when his son Wilford was but seven weeks old. The wife of Dr. Wilson was Grace Staples, of an old Connecticut family of seafaring men. Her father was lost at sea, and one of her brothers, Captain Robert Staples, was killed in a naval engagement during the War of 1812 while in command of his vessel. She was a teacher for several years prior to her marriage, and after her husband's death she resumed that occupation and continued in it for more than twenty years.

In his childhood Mr. Wilson was the pupil of his mother until after the opening of the famed Cazenovia Seminary, when he became one of its first students and attendants. In 1831 he united with the Presbyterian Church, and not long after, with a view of entering the ministry, he began fitting for college, and in order to prosecute his studies he re-entered the seminary in 1833 and remained until in the spring of 1836. As a boy he was fairly studious, but manifested a remarkable fondness for and proficiency in athletic sports and feats. With something of the propensities and traits of his maternal ancestors in him, he could climb like a sailor, and marvelous stories are related of his exploits in this particular.

Early in his boyhood he read the writings of Wilberforce, Clarkson, and other emancipators and humanitarians, and became a zealous opponent of human slavery. The first anti-slavery State convention in New York was held at Utica, October 21, 1835, and he was probably its youngest member. The convention was broken up by a mob and sent flying over the hills to Peterborough, the home of Gerrit Smith, the delegates making part of the journey by night, frequently being interrupted and insulted. While passing through the village of Vernon, early in the morning and before daylight, young Wilson was attacked by a brutal mob of pro-slaveryites, who pelted him with mud, stones, clubs, and other missiles, until he was finally knocked insensible, his cheek bone broken, and his clothing ruined. On many other occasions during the succeeding

five years he fell into the hands of riotous and unscrupulous assemblies, frequently in his own State, but more often in Connecticut, and was roughly handled and occasionally shamefully persecuted. But he patiently continued his labors in the good cause, undismayed by persecutions and undaunted by obstacles of every sort, and fortunately was permitted to live until his eyes had seen "the glory," and the flag of his country waved over a nation of freemen.

In September, 1836, he entered the freshman class of Hamilton College, where he remained one year. In August, 1837, he joined the Wesleyan University and continued in that institution for two years, having completed the scientific course. During the winter vacation of three months, in 1837-8, he was employed as an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society and traveled in Connecticut with Tyler, Birney, Storrs and others, in perils often and in hard labor constantly, but the work was finally crowned by the organization at Hartford of a State anti-slavery society, February 28, 1838. In the year 1839 he took an active part in securing the liberty of the human cargo of the Spanish ship *Amistad*. This incident, although familiar to most of the readers of American history, may be briefly referred to here. A cargo of slaves had been brought from Africa to Cuba, and a portion of them, on their arrival, had been put on board the *Amistad* for transfer to another part of the island. On the latter voyage the slaves, under the leadership of Cinque, one of their number, revolted, captured the ship, and sought to compel the crew to sail for Africa. The ship was, however, landed at New London, Conn., and an attempt was made by the pro-slavery element of the country—including the then national administration—to remand the negroes to the custody of their alleged Spanish owners. This attempt was resisted by the abolitionists, and in the end frustrated, by regular legal proceedings in the courts, and finally the Africans were sent back to their native country. Mr. Wilson aided personally the counsel for Cinque and his companions—one of their attorneys being the venerable ex-President John Quincy Adams—and by his care and instructions rendered them much aid and comfort during their period of restraint and duress in this country. He frequently visited them when they were in jail at New Haven, ministered to their wants, assisted in their instruction, etc.

In the fall of 1839 he entered the theological department of Yale College and graduated with the class of 1842. The year previous to his graduation he had been licensed to preach, and after leaving college he remained for a brief season at New Haven, Conn., and then returned to Newport, N. Y., where he resided, preaching a part of the time, until in the summer of 1844. Certain conditions of a personal kind, as well as the attitude of the membership of most of the churches upon the slavery question at that time, prevented his ordination and full induction into the ministry, and his license having expired by limitation, he engaged in merchandising for several years.

In the spring of 1856 he visited the then Territory of Minnesota, and in the fall of the same year he brought hither his family and located permanently at St. Paul. He made some investments which at one time promised profitable results, but the period of the financial stringency succeeding the year 1857 and other causes impaired his success very materially, and in 1858 he located on a tract of land west of the city and was engaged in farming for some years. From 1858, for several years, he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was actively engaged in the conduct of its fairs and exhibitions and in the promotion of its interests generally, serving throughout without compensation.

Since his residence in St. Paul Mr. Wilson has held many positions of trust, responsibility and confidence, and has been much in public life. Upon the organization of the internal revenue service after the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was appointed assistant assessor for the district which included Ramsey county, the city of St. Paul, and certain adjacent territory. Subsequently he was commissioned by President Lincoln assessor of the district, and this position he held until some time after the accession to the presidency of Andrew Johnson, by whom he was removed because of his utter lack of sympathy with the peculiar "policy" of His Excellency. For a considerable time thereafter he was assignee in bankruptcy of the Federal Courts of this district, and succeeding this period he was for some years employed in the State Pension

Department, being on several occasions commissioned for special service by the department at Washington. When in 1876 St. Paul was made a port of delivery, he was appointed appraiser, and subsequently became inspector and examiner. On the 1st of July, 1881, upon a reduction and concentration of the custom officers in this department, he was appointed deputy collector and inspector and examiner of customs and served until the summer of 1885, after the advent of the Democratic administration of President Cleveland, when he was removed.

In the service of his adopted State he has been somewhat conspicuous. He was a member of the first board of managers of the State Inebriate Asylum (now the Second Hospital for the Insane), and was made its president. He assisted in securing the location of that institution at Rochester in 1877, and did much valuable work in the conduct of its affairs during his official connection therewith. He was the private secretary of Governor C. K. Davis during the latter's administration, from 1874 to 1876. In each and every position which he has filled he has discharged his duties with marked fidelity, care, and general efficiency and with entire purity of purpose and integrity. His official conduct always received the commendation of his superiors and it was uniformly acceptable to the general public.

As has been stated, he was one of the early pioneers in the cause of human freedom, and he has been an active working member of the Republican party since its organization. In former years he has at different times made chairman of the Republican County and Congressional Committees, and one year was chairman of the State Committee. In 1859 he was nominated for the State Legislature, but owing to the overwhelming Democratic majority in the district he was defeated, notwithstanding the fact that he ran largely ahead of his ticket in his own precinct.

Always a humanitarian of practical deeds and substantial works, Mr. Wilson has devoted himself to many charitable movements and enterprises. From his youth he has been identified with the temperance work, entering into the manifold plans and efforts of the friends of that cause, and having been at one time or another for half a century connected with the various organizations which its changeful aspects have produced. He has been one of the board of managers of the Relief Society of St. Paul and is now vice-president of that society. He was in the original organization of the St. Paul Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, and for many years its president, and has been from the first one of the board of managers of the State society. During the civil war he was one of the best workers in aid of that noble organization, the U. S. Sanitary Commission. He had two sons in the Union army and for them and their comrades he was ever mindful. His heart was always with them, his prayers followed them, and his hands aided them on every occasion. It was mainly owing to his labor and efforts, at the close of the war, when the Boys in Blue were returning to their homes, that a committee was constituted in St. Paul whose object was the reception and entertainment of the Minnesota soldiers as they arrived in the city on their way to Fort Snelling to be mustered out. The work of this organization is described elsewhere. The "boys" were met, welcomed, escorted to the capitol building, given a bountiful repast and bidden a Godspeed to their homes by the patriotic ladies and gentlemen composing the committee, and the city thereby gained a good name among the veterans living in all parts of the State which has been of practical benefit many times since. Though his charity is of that worthy kind and character which "vaunteth not itself," yet Mr. Wilson takes special satisfaction in recalling his connection with this happily conceived and well executed enterprise.

He has been and still is one of the pillars of Presbyterianism in St. Paul, having been president of the Presbyterian Missionary Society during its continuance, as well as an active member and an officer in the Alliance, with which that is now united. He was the first elder in the House of Hope, and was one of the constituent members of the Dayton Avenue Church, in which he has been an elder from its organization, and is now president of its board of trustees. In all particulars of church work he is generally actively interested and uniformly discharges his duties zealously and effectively.

Mr. Wilson has been married three times; first in 1840 to Miss Ann Perry, who died in 1851, leaving three sons. His second wife was Miss Abby Waterman, who died without issue in 1878.

In 1882 he was united to his present companion, who was Mrs. Mary (Sherrill) Martin, of Washington county, N. Y. The sons mentioned are General Thomas P. Wilson, who in 1861 entered the Union army as a private in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, rose to the position of chief quartermaster of one of General Sherman's divisions, left the service in 1866, and has been for several years a prominent business man of St. Paul. Since 1870 he has held, without intermission, the position of quartermaster-general of the State of Minnesota. Charles S. Wilson, the second son, is now a real estate dealer at Spokane Falls, Wash., and Wilford C. Wilson, the third son, enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, was afterwards promoted to the non-commissioned staff, and is now a real estate and insurance agent of St. Paul. Since his retirement from the custom-house, in 1885, Mr. Wilson has devoted himself more particularly to his private interests and the moral concerns mentioned. He was one of the incorporators of the Northwestern Guaranty Life Insurance Company and now holds the position of treasurer, and certain fortunate investments have given him a comfortable competence. He owns some valuable real estate in the city, and has a tasteful and attractive home at No. 503 Rondo street, where he is passing in peace and contentment the evening of his well spent, useful, and honorable life.

OAKES, CHARLES H. Charles H. Oakes was among the earliest white men who traveled the wilds of what is now Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was a son of a Vermont merchant and manufacturer, David Oakes, at one time sheriff of Windham county, and for several years a judge of St. Clair county, Michigan, and was born in the town of Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., on the 17th of July, 1803. He received a common school education. At the age of twelve he went into a store in his native village and clerked until he was eighteen. In June, 1821, he came as far west as Chicago and remained there from July to December.

In the spring of 1822, after visiting Detroit, Mr. Oakes went to Sault Ste Marie with the troops whose mission was to build Fort Brady. Here he was in the mercantile business two years, then engaged voyageurs and commenced trading with the Indians, spending his first winter in that calling in the Lake Superior country on the Yellow River, Wisconsin. For two or three years he operated alone, after which he became connected with the American Fur Company and continued in this business until 1834. Previous to 1835 all goods for the Indian trade were transported from Mackinac in what were called Mackinac boats, usually from seven to nine voyageurs constituting a crew.

Mr. Oakes experienced very severe hardships and perils from cold and hunger during these early days. The winter of 1825-26 he passed on the shore of Leech Lake, now in Cass county, Northern Minnesota, and one day in March, after having been out trading with voyageurs and negotiating for some provisions, he started for his trading post just at sunset, with his snow-shoes on. He soon struck the lake, which he had to cross; the weather grew colder and his moccasins began to freeze to his snow-shoes when in the middle of the lake. He knew there was danger of his feet freezing, but he could not get the snow-shoes off. Pushing on as fast as his strength would permit, he began to feel sleepy and was tempted to lie down, but knowing that death was certain if he did so, he continued to move on. Just as he reached the shore of the lake, only a short distance from the post, he finally sank down. At that moment, becoming fully conscious of the perils of his situation, he rose and made one more effort to reach the house and succeeded. He did not, however, dare go near the fire, for both feet were frozen solid. Calling for help, from within the doors, it soon came; he went to a store-room where there was no fire, had the men cut his snow-shoes and moccasins off, ran a pen-knife into his feet in several places without feeling it, in order to let out the bad blood when they should thaw, put both feet into alcohol, and kept them there until the frost was entirely out, they bleeding freely meanwhile. They felt a little tender that night as he drew his socks on, and, strange to say, that was the end of his sufferings. Had he thawed his feet out by a fire, they would have had to be taken off, and there was no surgeon within four or five hundred miles. Death in that case would have been certain.

From 1834 to 1838 Mr. Oakes was in Michigan, speculating on Grand River, near where the great city of Grand Rapids now stands. During that time he had loaned parties in Chicago \$5,000, and they failing to pay, offered him "red dog" money or a block on Clark street. But he was not impressed with Chicago real estate and chose the "red dog" money. The property he refused would now be worth several million dollars.

In 1838 Mr. Oakes resumed his connections with the American Fur Company, continuing it until 1850, when he located permanently in St. Paul, where, in 1853 with his brother-in-law, Charles W. Borup, he opened the first bank in St. Paul. Business was conducted under the firm name of Borup & Oakes, and continued until 1866, although Mr. Borup died in 1859. After retiring from the banking business Mr. Oakes lived a retired life and spent a great portion of his time in travelling.

Mr. Oakes married Miss Julia Beaulieu, of Sault Ste Marie, July 29, 1831. They had five children, the only one of whom now living is Jane, the widow of General Isaac Van Etten. One of their sons, George Henry, was in the civil war and died of disease, there contracted, two years after leaving the service. The other son, Charles William, died at the age of twenty-three.

By a previous marriage Mr. Oakes had four children. Sophia, wife of Hon. Jeremiah Russell, of Sauk Rapids, and Eliza, wife of Colonel George W. Sweet, of Bismarck, Dak. Lieutenant David O. Oakes, the only son, was killed at Farmington, just before the battle of Shiloh.

In personal appearance Mr. Oakes was tall and well proportioned, hale, hearty and rugged in constitution, erect in carriage, and even in the evening of his life was remarkably active and supple in movement. His face beamed with smiles and a voice low and musical was sure to captivate all who came within his presence. His affability and evenness of temper were proverbial, "His system," says one who knew him for many years, "bubbled over with good nature. His heart was young even in old age. He carried sunshine in his eyes, and there was music in his laugh."

Mr. Oakes died December 19, 1879, and a life was ended of one who never held an ignoble passion, of one who never wronged a human being. In his life the ideal business man was typified. Broad, liberal, comprehensive, sagacious, of rich integrity and unswerving honesty, he justified the axiom, "his word was as good as his bond." His hand was as open as his heart, and his example teaches the lesson that fortune may be found through better paths than sordidness and selfishness, and that wealth properly won and held, will expand and enrich a noble heart, even as it hardens and contracts an ignoble one.

He lived a long life, in which good deeds were sown with unstinted hand and far reaching arm. He died as the tired and weary man falls asleep. The end came to him in no storm or convulsion; but gently as a leaf parted from a bough in an autumnal breeze floats adown the waiting silence of the forest, his life parting from the world, passed into the vast unknown which men call death. "Earth is better for his having lived, heaven will be brighter because of his coming." He leaves behind him a record without a blot, an example which the dust of the whirling years cannot hide, an influence whose choice magnetism still pervades the society in which he moved, and the memory of those virtues which made his character so admirable, and rendered his life so symmetrical, wholesome and worthy.

ROUTH, DR. GEORGE EDWARD, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 23, 1847. He comes of a family of physicians and surgeons. His father, Dr. J. W. Routh, sr., was a surgeon in the Union army, and during the War of the Rebellion was post-surgeon at Milliken's Bend, La., on the Mississippi, above Vicksburg. He died in the service, in 1865, and the care of his widow and family fell mainly upon his son, the subject of this sketch.

His early life was spent in his native State. After receiving his scholastic education, which was obtained in the public schools, he took a full course of medical instruction at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in 1874. Subsequently he took a private clinical course, with Prof. Carson of Cincinnati, in the hospital wards of that city, making special study and

investigation of the subject of diseases of the throat and lungs. Afterwards he engaged for a year in the general practice of his profession in the State of Illinois, and then removed to Austin, Tex., where he was located for several years, he choosing this location as offering extensive opportunities for the practice of his specialty, the treatment of throat and lung affections and catarrh, southwestern Texas being a great resort for sufferers with these diseases. His practice here came to be very extensive and was highly successful, and he attained a high degree of prominence in his profession. He was a member of the Board of Health of the city of Austin, and was appointed a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Sixteenth Judicial District. The latter position he held, by re-appointment, for two terms of two years each, during which period he was secretary of the board.

In 1883, mainly on account of the ill-health of himself and wife, he left Texas and came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. At first he was associated in the practice with his brother, the late Dr. J. W. Routh, a well-known physician of high standing, who died in 1886. At present he is in partnership with another brother, Dr. W. W. Routh, at No. 22 West Third street, with his residence office at No. 448 Ashland avenue. He has acquired an extensive practice, and his patients are, very many of them, from the best and most respectable classes of society. His medical library is large and well stocked, and in its extent and value is perhaps unsurpassed in the State. In the particular knowledge of his profession he is thoroughly well informed and is a complete master of his system and his therapeutical theories.

Dr. Routh was married in Austin, Tex., in 1877, to Miss Mary Webb, who, like her husband, is a native of Cincinnati, O., but at the time of her marriage was a resident of Texas. Three children have been born to their marriage.

BELOTE, ERASTUS C. Mr. Belote was born in the town of Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., May 29, 1812. His early years were spent on a farm, and his education—which was not very elaborate or complete, except that it was thorough and that he was regarded as almost a prodigy in mathematics—was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. In early manhood he began the world for himself as a hotel keeper, and this has been his chief vocation throughout his life career. For many years he was from time to time proprietor of a number of hotels in various towns and cities in the State of New York, all of which he conducted very successfully. In the year 1855 he came to the West, and on the 2d of July, 1856, he took charge of that historic old St. Paul hostelry, the Merchant's Hotel, then standing on its present site, at the corner of Third and Jackson streets. At that time, however, the building was a sort of composite or nondescript affair, composed of log, frame, brick, and stone work, as it had been enlarged and improved. Mr. Belote presided over this hotel for about five years, building up for it a good patronage and a wide reputation. He then became proprietor and assumed the management of the International Hotel, which stood at the corner of Seventh and Jackson. This was a five-story building, containing one hundred and fifty rooms, and in its day was not only by far the largest and most popular hotel in St. Paul, but was without a rival throughout the Northwest. Mr. Belote took charge of the International in 1861, and conducted it for about seven and a half years, or until its destruction by fire February 3, 1869. In this disaster he lost very largely, but in a few years was upon his feet again, and in 1878 he became proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, the most elegant resort in the city, and which, under his administration became the most popular and fashionable hotel, not only with local patrons, but with visitors, tourists, and the traveling public generally. About five years since Mr. Belote was the victim of an unfortunate accident, which has seriously interfered with his operations and purposes. From the effects of a fall on an icy sidewalk he was rendered a partial cripple, and was compelled to abandon the hotel business, and has since devoted his time and attention to caring for his real estate interests, which are very considerable. From his long experience in hotel life Mr. Belote formed a very extensive and pleasant acquaintance, and at one time no man in the city was better known. He was a very popular landlord, and is yet remembered

very kindly by his old patrons in the city and in various parts of the country. One factor which contributed very largely to his reputation and that of his house was the popularity of his excellent wife, a lady of fine personal presence and very agreeable manners, and without a superior as a hostess. To his estimable companion, whose maiden name was Harriet E. Lathrop, Mr. Belote was married in 1844, at Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y. They have been the parents of six children, only two of whom are now living. One is Mrs. Hattie E. McDonald, wife of John McDonald, esq., of Minneapolis, and the other, Miss Carrie A. Belote, who resides at home with her parents. Although past seventy years of age Mr. Belote is quite well preserved, except for his slight lameness, and looks much younger. He has led a somewhat active career, but without any desire or effort at notoriety, and with the exception of a term of less than a year as alderman, he has, since his stay in St. Paul, kept in private life. He has many old and true friends in the city who cordially wish him many more years of happiness and enjoyment.

POSTLETHWAITE, A. G. Albert Gayton Postlethwaite, General Land Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., was born in Mifflin county, Pa., January 28, 1845. He is a lineal descendant of a very prominent and illustrious family. His remote ancestors were English. On the paternal side, his great-great-grandfather, John Postlethwaite, was one of the first settlers of Lancaster county, Pa., and in 1729, in his house, called "Postlethwaite's Tavern," was held the first courts under the Crown in that county, and on his farm was erected the first court-house and jail; he was also one of the first two wardens of St. James' Church at Lancaster in the same county. His great-grandfather, John Postlethwaite, settled in Mifflin county, Pa., in 1789, and the farm which he then purchased is now being tilled by one of his great-grandchildren. His grandfather, Hon. Thomas I. Postlethwaite, held various public positions in Mifflin county, Pa., represented that county in the State Legislature, and was a very prominent and esteemed citizen. His father was James Andrew Jackson Postlethwaite, who was born in Mifflin county, Pa., in 1823, and died at Altoona, Pa., October 19, 1879. When a young man he had learned the trade of carpenter, but the greater part of his life was spent in the employ of the Pennsylvania Canal and of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in whose service he held responsible positions. Early in his manhood he married Elizabeth J. Gayton, daughter of Captain John Gayton, who was a member of another old Pennsylvania family, and was for a considerable period a sea captain, and subsequently a contractor on the construction of certain internal improvements in his State. Of the eight children born of the marriage of J. A. J. Postlethwaite and Elizabeth J. Gayton, five were sons, and named Albert G., John C., Edward T., William F., and Clarence E. In 1852 the family removed to Huntingdon county, Pa. Of these sons—all of whom began life at a very early age, under adverse circumstances and with very limited advantages, with no education even, save that obtained in common district schools—all rose by their own exertions to prominent and honorable stations in their respective communities. John Calvin is a leading banker, lawyer and farmer in Jewell county, Kan.; Edward T. has been prominently connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad for many years; William F., who died in 1882, was also connected with that corporation, was elected city auditor of Altoona, Pa., at the age of twenty-two, and at the period of his untimely death had a career of promise and distinction before him. Clarence is in the office of the superintendent of the Altoona Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The life record of the eldest son, Albert G. Postlethwaite, the subject of this sketch, is strikingly illustrative of the force of well directed energy, steadfast purpose, and never ceasing effort for the accomplishment of rightful ends. It illustrates, too, how successfully may be overcome those obstacles which beset the progress of every young man who, unaided and alone, starts out to combat with life's stern realities, and to hew his way to distinction and fortune. Within the limits of these pages this record can only be briefly stated.

Much of his early life, from August 1857 to 1876, was spent in the employ of the Pennsylvania Canal Company. In 1857, at the age of twelve, he was put to work, and from

the month of August until the close of navigation in that year he was employed as "water boy" for the force of workmen engaged in rebuilding the Aughwick dam, in the Juniata River, on the Pennsylvania Canal at Newton Hamilton. In the winter of 1857-8 he attended the public school at Mt. Union, Pa. During the navigation season of 1858 he was "water boy," driver, etc., on the canal, between Lewistown and Petersburg, and with the force of workmen engaged in rebuilding the Raystown dam. In the season of 1859 he was time-keeper and water boy for the "floating gang" operating the dredge machine and building slope and vertical walls; in 1860 he was time-keeper, lumber counter, etc.; in 1861 he was time-keeper, lumber counter, etc., east and west of the Alleghanies, until in October, when he was appointed assistant collector of the canal at Harrisburg; from the close of navigation, in November, 1862, to June 27, 1863, he was employed as messenger and clerk in the office of the chief engineer of the canal at Harrisburg.¹ June 27, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, and was subsequently promoted to be sergeant-major of his regiment. He served with his command in Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Shenandoah and Loudoun Valleys, in Virginia, until in February 1864, when he was mustered out with his regiment at the expiration of its term of service. After his muster out he again entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Canal Co., and from February to April, 1864, was time keeper on the work of rebuilding the Dauphin Lock, and from April to December 25th, he was assistant collector at Harrisburg, Pa. December 25, 1864 to April 1866, he was clerk in the chief engineer's office; from April 1866 to April 1868, he was chief clerk and paymaster of the Pennsylvania Canal Company; from April to July 17, 1868, he was in Philadelphia, engaged in the commission business, retaining his interest until 1881: July 17, 1868, to January 1, 1876, he was collector of canal tolls and general agent of the Pennsylvania Canal Company at Northumberland, Pa., during seasons of navigation; during the winter of 1868-9 he was acting supervisor of the Susquehanna Division—forty-one miles—and superintended the rebuilding of Dry Saw-mill Lock; winter of 1869-70 in charge of workmen enlarging canal, and building slope and vertical wall above Danville; winter of 1870-1 in the office of the superintendent of the canal at Williamsport as paymaster and clerk; winter of 1871-2 in chief engineer's office; 1872-3, assistant superintendent of the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal, engaged in enlargement and rebuilding locks; 1873-4, clerk in the superintendent's office; 1874-5, engaged in the coal business at Northumberland, Pa.; January to April, 1876, clerk in the office of the superintendent of the motive power of the Erie Railway, at Susquehanna, Pa.: April, 1876, to February, 1877, chief clerk at the Eastern car shops of the Erie Railway, Jersey City, N. J.; February, 1877, to July 1, 1883, in the general manager's office of the Pennsylvania Railway Company in Philadelphia. At the latter date he came to Minnesota, and from thence to April 1, 1887, he was controller, and practically for a time general manager of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway, during the period of its construction from Sauk Rapids to Minneapolis and St. Paul, the building of the Como car-shops, and the improvement of the terminal facilities in the so-called Twin Cities. Since January, 1884, he has been land commissioner of that corporation. Since December 1, 1886, he has been general land agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad at St. Paul, in charge of the Eastern District, comprising the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. He is well and most favorably known in railway circles, and though his present position is one of real prominence, it is predicted that higher stations and larger fields await him. In September, 1888, he was nominated by prominent financial institutions in New York, for the position of receiver of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, the appointment to be made by U. S. Judge Brewer, at St. Louis: but the position was given to another.

Since his residence in St. Paul, Mr. Postlethwaite has been identified with certain of the lead-

¹ Mr. Postlethwaite was during this period, from 1863 to 1875, for a considerable time in the office of the late Thomas T. Wierman, for many years chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Canal Company. To the counsel and teachings of Mr. Wierman, and to his influence generally, Mr. Postlethwaite claims is due much of his success, and he remembers his old superior with deep gratitude.

ing interests of the city, and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He was one of the original incorporators of the Real Estate Title Insurance Company, is a perpetual member of the Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, etc. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, from the Fifth ward, and in June, 1887, upon the reorganization of the board, he was elected its president. To this position he was re-elected in June, 1888, declined a third term in 1889, owing to numerous pressing business cares, but is still a member of the board, his term of service extending to 1891. His official service has been of the highest efficiency, and has added greatly to his reputation as a gentleman of ability and general worth.

May 1, 1866, Mr. Postlethwaite married Elizabeth Rebaugh Shirey, of Greencastle, Pa. Of their marriage there are three interesting and accomplished daughters, named Laura Frances, Amy Gertrude, and Nellie.

To ambitious, struggling youths, with only the long and perhaps cheerless highway of the future before them, this imperfect sketch of a self-made man and his successful life may present an example worthy of consideration and earnest emulation. It will not have been written in vain if it, perchance, shall stimulate a faltering heart to stronger zeal, or a youthful mind with greater determination and a fuller recognition of those attributes which constitute true manhood and are the essentials of nature's patent of nobility, industry, integrity, perseverance, and an unwavering course of honorable and high moral conduct.

WILLIUS, GUSTAV. Gustav Willius, the well-known financier and present president of the National German-American Bank, was born in the city of Bremen, Germany, November 25, 1831. His parents died in his childhood, and he was mainly reared in a *pension* near his native city. He was educated in private schools, and for some years during his early manhood he was in the employ of a wholesale wine house. In the year 1856 he came to America, and in June of that year arrived in St. Paul, whither his brother, Ferdinand Willius, had preceded him, and in connection with Mr. H. Meyer had opened the banking house of Meyer & Willius, a well-known institution of pioneer days. He entered the employ of the firm as bookkeeper and served in this capacity for about one year. In 1857 he and Mr. Fred Meyer were admitted as partners, and the firm name was changed to Meyer & Willius Brothers. A few months thereafter Mr. H. Meyer died, Mr. Fred Meyer withdrew, and the business was continued by the two remaining partners under the name of F. & G. Willius. In 1863, by the admission of Mr. Lewis L. Dunbar, the style of the firm was changed to Willius Brothers & Dunbar. In November, 1873, this copartnership was succeeded by the German-American Bank, (organized under the State law) of which the subject hereof was made cashier. Ten years later, or in January, 1883, the bank was reorganized and duly chartered as a National association with a capital of \$2,000,000, and styled the National German-American Bank of St. Paul. In the affairs of this institution, with its munificent resources and commanding commercial influence, Mr. Willius has always been prominent, and since 1884 has been mainly at the head as its president. He now has the distinction of being the oldest banker in service in the State, having been continuously engaged in this vocation for a period of thirty-two years. He is a member of the executive committee of the United States Bankers' Association, and is well-known in the leading financial circles of the country for his careful and considerate attention to business details, his sound judgment and prudent and conservative methods. From first to last he has done his share in the development and improvement of his adopted city. He is interested in many private corporations the result of whose operations must advance the general welfare of the community, and some of the most valuable and imposing business edifices in the city are largely the work of his enterprise and public spirit. In 1872 Mr. Willius was married to Miss Emma Klausmeyer, of Cincinnati, O., and to this union there have been born five children.

SCHURMEIER THEODORE L. Mr. Schurmeier was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1852. His father, the late Casper H. Schurmeier, was at one time a wagon and carriage manufacturer of that city, and in 1885 came with his family to St. Paul, where he ever after resided, becoming a well-known business man. Theodore L. Schurmeier has grown to mature manhood here in the city of St. Paul. His education was obtained in the public schools of this city and at the Baldwin University, Berea, O. In 1870, at the age of eighteen, he entered the service of Mr. James J. Hill, now the well-known president of the Manitoba Railroad Company, and was in the railway offices of that gentleman until in 1875. He then engaged with the First National Bank of St. Paul as bookkeeper, and in time was made teller of that institution, which position he held until 1878. Upon the 1st of July of the latter year he became one of the constituent members of the wholesale dry goods firm of Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, and has had charge of the finances and the credits of this house since its organization. With a natural adaptation for business life, and with a long course of training in commercial methods and affairs, he has discharged the duties of his position with unvaried efficiency and success from the first; and it is but fair to say that to his sagacious conduct of its vital concerns his firm owes very much of its present prosperity. Few men of his years have accomplished as much, or have made a record freer from mistakes and disasters. He is regarded by his business associates as a business man of sound and ready judgment, at all times deliberate and circumspect, and never out of poise or unbalanced. As a financier he is accomplished and effective, keeps his interests well in hand, and seldom errs in his calculations and plans. He has realized from his efforts and operations a substantial competence, every dollar of which he has fairly earned. He is a director in the organization of the First National Bank, and besides his commercial interests he owns considerable valuable real estate in the city. His residence on Crocus Hill is regarded as a model of architectural elegance, beauty and value, and well indicates the accomplished tastes of its owner and designer. Personally, though at all times engrossed with business affairs, Mr. Schurmeier is alway gentlemanly and considerate. He is liberal in his views, generous in his conduct, and his charitable contributions in aid of benevolent schemes and enterprises and worthy objects of every sort have been bountifully and freely bestowed. In November, 1882, Mr. Schurmeier married Miss Caroline Gotzian, a daughter of the late Conrad Gotzian, esq., mentioned elsewhere, and there are two children of their marriage.

WILKIN, COLONEL ALEXANDER. The memory of this gallant soldier and distinguished citizen of Minnesota is yet fresh and honored among those who knew him, although a quarter of a century has passed since he gave up his life on the battle field, in the service of his country, a noble sacrifice in a noble cause. He had made legions of friends and admirers here and elsewhere long before the war came on in which he met his death, and additional regard was given him when he so promptly stepped forward in defense of the Union in the hour of its greatest danger. As he rose in honor and distinction during his military career, he attracted more largely the attention and admiration of his fellow citizens and went to his soldier's grave "by all his country's wishes blest." Of all the gallant spirits from Minnesota who fell in the War of the Rebellion he was the highest in rank and perhaps the foremost in eminence, and greater glories and rewards were in store for him. As in other instances, his merit was more clearly recognized and his worth better appreciated after his death, and not until the recollection of the great conflict which preserved the integrity of the American Union shall have passed away, will his adopted State forget his services in her behalf, and his lamented but noble fate.

Colonel Wilkin was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., in December, 1819. He was the eldest son of Hon. Samuel J. Wilkin, a prominent citizen of that county, who was at one time a member of Congress, and was a brother of Hon. Westcott Wilkin, the well-known lawyer and veteran jurist of St. Paul. After leaving college he studied law with his father, was

admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice, first with his father, then several months in New York City, and again in his native town. His intellectual equipments were of a high character, and early in life he gave promise of a career of much usefulness and distinction. Yet he never became much noted in his profession; for while he was a very well-read lawyer and altogether a very good one, yet he seemed not to have a natural attachment for the duties and requirements of that profession, in which his father and other members of his family attained such renown. His longings and his natural adaptation seemed to be for a military life.

In the spring of 1846, soon after he had begun the practice of law, the Mexican War broke out, and the events which succeeded engaged his deepest interest and closest attention. He became imbued with the idea that it was his duty to follow his inclinations and to enter the military service. Of Napoleonic stature and even slighter build, he had much of the Napoleonic disposition in the composition of his character. He was uniformly quiet and reflective; deliberate in coming to a conclusion: prompt, earnest, and daring in acting upon his judgment; without any showy manners and pretensions, and absolutely without personal fear.

In the winter of 1846-47 he raised in his native county of Orange and in the adjoining county of Sullivan a company of volunteers for the Mexican War. In February, 1847, his company was attached to one of the new infantry regiments then being added to the regular army, and April 9, following, he received his commission as captain in the Tenth U. S. Infantry from President Polk. He accompanied his regiment to Mexico and was in the service for several months under General Taylor, in the Department of the Rio Grande. But the inhospitable climate of that country and the privations incident to a military life seriously impaired his health, and made it absolutely necessary that he should seek rest and recreation in a better climate, if indeed he should not permanently quit the service. A leave of absence having been granted him, he was about to start for home when he received a challenge to mortal combat from each of two of his fellow officers, with whom he had had differences. At that period army officers were perhaps unduly sensitive regarding their personal honor, and while dueling was rigidly forbidden by the military code, it was held by nearly every officer in the service to be a proper means of resenting personal insult or redressing private injury: while to refuse or decline a summons to the field when fairly called out was considered cowardly and ignominious and subjected the offender to lasting disgrace among his associates. Under the influence of these feelings, and believing that there was an intention to bring him into disgrace as he was about to leave his regiment, and although an invalid at the time, Captain Wilkin promptly accepted both challenges. A duel followed, which resulted in the death of his antagonist. The second meeting was prevented by the action of the proper authorities. The formality of presenting charges against him was gone through with, but they were never pressed, and were finally withdrawn, owing probably to the fact that his superiors and all others interested held him justifiable under the circumstances. At last having been brought to a very precarious condition by reason of his continued ill health, and there being but slight prospect of his recovery so long as he remained in Mexico, he tendered his resignation from the army in March, 1848, and it was accepted and he returned to his home. Not long after his return the Governor of New York appointed him Inspector-General of the State, but he felt compelled to decline the appointment.

In June, 1849, Colonel Wilkin came to Minnesota, locating at St. Paul. He at first engaged in the practice of the law, and at the same time made some real estate investments on his own account and for others. He took an active interest in the public affairs of the young city of St. Paul and the Territory of Minnesota from the first of his residence here. In the fall of 1851 he was appointed by President Fillmore secretary of the Territory, succeeding Hon. Chas. K. Smith, and served in that position until after the advent of the Pierce administration, in 1853, when he was succeeded by Hon. J. Travis Rosser, of Virginia. In the same year he was the Whig candidate for Territorial delegate in Congress, but the Democratic majority in the Territory was then quite overwhelming, and he was defeated by Hon. Henry M. Rice.

The following year, 1854, he visited Europe, making a fairly thorough tour of the continent,

and remaining several months. A great portion of the period of his sojourn abroad at this time was during the Crimean war, and he spent much of his time in military study and investigation.¹ A few years later he again visited the Old World, and on both of these visits he acquired much valuable knowledge and experience, which in after years served him well.

During his residence in St. Paul, Colonel Wilkin acquired a considerable extent of real property, which, had he lived and continued to own, would have rendered him very wealthy. In his business operations he was enterprising and bold, but he was uniformly successful, and but for the period of financial stringency incident to the panic of 1857, he might have acquired a very ample fortune. He continued to take an active part in politics and other public affairs. Upon the downfall of the old Whig party, with which he had long affiliated, he acted with the liberal element of the Democracy, and in the presidential campaign of 1860 he was an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, and was captain of the well-known Democratic campaign organization called the "Little Giants." That year, too, he was one of the candidates of his party for the State Senate, but at the November election the Republicans swept the country and he was defeated by his competitor, General John B. Sanborn.

Upon the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, Colonel Wilkin was outspoken in his advocacy of the cause of the Union, and prompt to enroll himself in its defense when the call to arms was sounded. General J. H. Baker, formerly Colonel of the Tenth Minnesota Infantry, relates the following incident:

In April, 1861, Captain Wilkin was standing with other gentlemen on Third street, in St. Paul, when suddenly news came of the firing on Fort Sumter. A prominent Federal officer in the group said: "I wish to God I had been there to fire the first gun!" Captain Wilkin, though scarcely half the size and strength of the would-be rebel, promptly slapped him in the face, and told him he would be hung if he uttered any more of his treason. That very night the drum beat for volunteers.

As has been elsewhere stated, Captain Wilkin raised the first company of the first regiment of Minnesota volunteers, and his name stood first on the roll. He was immediately elected captain of Company A, of the "Old First." His military services during the war may be here only epitomized. He was with his command at the first battle of Bull's Run. For his gallantry in that memorable engagement, he was commissioned August 5, 1861, to a captaincy in the regular army and assigned to the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry. Before going to his regiment, however, he was granted a leave of absence to serve in a higher grade in the volunteer service. Later in August he was commissioned by Governor Ramsey major of the Second Minnesota Infantry Volunteers. He accompanied his regiment to Kentucky and took part in the battle of Mill Springs, in January, 1862. Here he made the acquaintance and formed an intimate friendship with that grand old soldier, General George H. Thomas, then his division commander, and their mutual admiration and regard continued until severed by the death of Colonel Wilkin.²

He remained with the army of the Ohio during its principal campaigns and marches until in the fall of 1862. In March of that year, upon the promotion of Colonel Van Cleve to brigadier-general, he was made lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. At the siege of Corinth,

¹ It has been stated that on this occasion Colonel Wilkin visited the allied armies in the Crimea and spent some time in their camps before Sebastopol, but this statement is pronounced incorrect by his brother, Hon. Westcott Wilkin.

² In the fall of 1863, when Colonel Wilkin's regiment had been ordered to Missouri, instead of to Tennessee, to serve in that quarter, as had been expected and desired, he received a letter from General Thomas, written at Chattanooga, a few days before the battle of Missionary Ridge, expressing regret that Colonel Wilkin had not been ordered to his [General Thomas's] immediate command. This letter is before the writer, and from it the following extracts are made. . . . "I was told by General Rosecrans before he left, that you, and I think, another Minnesota regiment had been ordered here, and I was expecting to hear of your arrival in Louisville daily until I received your letter. I regret as deeply as you do, that you have been sent to Missouri, and you may rest assured that I will use all the influence I have to get you with me. . . . Hoping you may be soon relieved and ordered to me, I remain,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General."

Miss., in the spring of 1862, he was chief of staff to General W. T. Sherman, who then commanded a division.

Upon the organization of the Ninth Minnesota Infantry, Colonel Wilkin was made its colonel, his commission bearing date August 24, 1862. He did not assume command of his regiment, however, until the following November, remaining meanwhile with the army of the Ohio, in Tennessee. Arriving in Minnesota, his temporary headquarters were in St. Paul, but he was soon ordered to St. Peter, and for nearly a year thereafter his regiment was stationed at frontier posts in Minnesota and in service against the Indians. About the 1st of October, 1863, he with his regiment was ordered to report to the major-general commanding at St. Louis, where he was detailed on detached service in Missouri, and for several months his regiment was distributed among several posts in the interior of that State. At all this comparatively inactive and inconspicuous service, Colonel Wilkin chafed constantly, and sought every means consistent with discipline and a loyal obedience to duty to have himself and regiment ordered to the more stirring scenes of the war.

In May, 1864, he received the long coveted order, and with his regiment proceeded to Memphis, Tenn. At that time General C. C. Washburne was in command at Memphis, and by his orders Colonel Wilkin almost immediately proceeded to join an expedition then fitting out under General S. D. Sturgis to operate against the renowned Confederate cavalry leader, General N. B. Forrest, who, with a strong force, was constantly depredating upon and threatening the Union forces in the western department. Colonel Wilkin was placed in command of a brigade, in which was included his own regiment, the Ninth Minnesota. The expedition marched from Memphis June 1, and the Confederate army under General Forrest was found on the morning of June 10th at Bryce's Cross Roads, near Guntown, Miss., about 120 miles from Memphis. In the engagement which ensued the Federal forces were totally routed, and indeed were well nigh cut to pieces. It has been alleged that substantially whatever of men and material was saved from the rout and the pursuit that followed was saved by Colonel Wilkin, who covered the retreat. In four days after the battle he arrived at Memphis with 2,300 men and considerable property. Had his life been spared long enough Colonel Wilkin would have been made a brigadier general for this service alone. Of his services on this trying occasion, Judge Severance, who was present, says;

"It was on the occasion of the rout of our army at Guntown,—a rout so complete, wild, and thoughtless as to sacrifice organized confidence to individual fear,—that Colonel Wilkin rose to the climax of a great commander and became the Ajax of the field. When our fleeing army was crowding in a tangled and panting mass through the town of Ripley; when the citizens were firing upon us from every window; when our batteries were in the hands of the enemy and belching shot on us; when our train was all on fire and exploding ammunition made the dark forest quiver,—then it was that Colonel Wilkin faced his war horse towards the coming torrent, and, rallying every strong heart around his flashing sword, struck back savagely again and again, until our army sank down under the battlements of Memphis."

In a few days after the failure of the Guntown expedition a reorganized force under General A. J. Smith moved from Memphis to confront the Confederate chieftain again. In this expedition Colonel Wilkin commanded the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and what was left of his regiment formed a part of his brigade. At Tupelo, Miss., the Confederates under Forrest were met, strong in numbers and confidence. On the 13th of July, 1864, Forrest, with his usual spirit and audacity, attacked the advancing Federal column. From the reports it is learned that on this day Forrest assaulted the Federal right flank twice, endeavoring to capture the train, but each attack was repulsed. In the last of these attacks the fighting on the Union side was done by Colonel Wilkin's brigade. He formed his command quickly, and, after a well directed volley, led a bayonet charge and drove the Confederates from the field, their dead and wounded falling into his hands. Early on the morning of July 14, the conflict was renewed, and the Confederates were defeated. But almost in the moment of vic-

tory, as Colonel Wilkin, sitting upon his horse, was momentarily expecting an order to charge, a Confederate minie ball pierced his heart, and in a moment his spirit passed beyond the battle clouds to the region where all is peace for evermore. The manner of his death is thus described by Captain J. K. Arnold, of the Seventh Minnesota, his adjutant-general at the time of the battle :

"The bullets and shells were flying thick and fast. Colonel Wilkin sat on his horse, and when he was struck he was giving his orders as coolly as he ever did on dress parade. He was shot under the left arm. I had left him but a moment before with an order, and before I had delivered it I heard that he had fallen. He never spoke after being hit, but fell from his horse and was dead before reaching the ground."

His body was taken in reverent charge by his sorrowing comrades and buried near where he fell. An officer of his regiment wrote: "We buried him near where he fell, at the foot of an oak tree, and marked his grave. We could get no box or coffin, but we wrapped him well, placing cotton above and beneath him to protect his body from the earth." The proudest aspiration of his life had been realized. He had fallen in defence of his country; he had found a soldier's grave; and

**He lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.**

The news of Colonel Wilkin's death, glorious though it was, was everywhere received with heartfelt regret. General Washburne telegraphed from Memphis; "He was the bravest of the brave, and his fall is mourned by the entire army. Minnesota may well mourn the loss of one so gallant and true." The officers of his regiment paid fervent tributes to his memory, declaring among other sentiments that by his death the Ninth Regiment had lost "a commander whom we all loved for his honest and truthful integrity in public and private life, respected for his gentlemanly deportment and high sense of honor and justice, and admired for his soldierly bearing and unflinching valor in the discharge of his every duty pertaining to the profession of arms."

In his adopted State, and especially in the City of St. Paul, the press and the people eulogized his character in the highest terms and sorrowed at his irreparable loss. In 1868 the Legislature named the county of Wilkin in his honor, and but a few years since the post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Mankato was given his name.

In March, 1865, the remains of Colonel Wilkin were brought from their resting place in Mississippi to his native home. This was done by the hands of his devoted brother, Hon. Westcott Wilkin, whose praiseworthy enterprise in search of the precious body was toilsome and perilous, involving a journey into an enemy's country, full of armed bands of reckless men. The trip from Memphis to Tupelo was made in an ambulance with a paroled Confederate officer, who had fought in the battle, for a guide. The remains were found readily, and fortunately being in a good state of preservation, were given all proper care and befitting sepulture. Colonel Wilkin was never married.

In an eloquent tribute to the memory of Colonel Wilkin, his former companion-in-arms, Judge M. J. Severance, has said: "The charm of his life did not rest alone on his military prowess, but he was equally marked in social and civic life. He had a keen perception of all the proprieties of human conduct, and he made their strict observance the test of finished manhood. The magnetism of his friendship drew thousands of hearts within the orbit of his life. He measured the performance of every duty by that sense of honor which is the soul of mortal chivalry. Every circle in which he moved lost a segment when he died. He loved his soldiers and they loved him. I remember well how the army mourned at his fate, and this was the murmuring of love."

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